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N.B.—The sign † marked above the name of a member on Questions, which were orally answered indicate that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Tuesday, December 17, 1963/Agrahayana 26, 1885 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

**Shri Nambiar:** The Treasury Bench is empty. There are only two.

**Mr. Speaker:** Even so, I have to bow to the Benches.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Symbolic.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### International Union of Forest Research Organisation

\*607. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether India was represented at the meeting of the International Union of Forest Research Organisations and the Fifth F.A.O. Conference held at Madison, Wisconsin in September, 1963;

(b) if so, the nature of Indian participation;

(c) whether the Indian representative submitted any report on his return; and

(d) if so, the important features of such a report?

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

(b) Participation was at the technical level.

(c) and (d). An interim report has been received. A statement showing 1818(Ai)LSD—1.

its important features is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

### STATEMENT

*Meeting of the International Union of Forest Research Organisations:*

(i) The discussion related mainly to research on wood quality, performance of wood in fire, sawing and machining.

(ii) Stress was laid on research concerning wood competing against synthetic materials.

(iii) A paper on fire-resistive-composition developed in the Forest Research Institute was presented by the Indian delegate.

(iv) The importance of grading of timber and international grading rules was stressed.

*5th FAO Conference on Wood Technology:*

(i) Discussion related to physical, mechanical and wood working properties of timbers, including sawing, veneering, preserving etc.

(ii) Standardisation of fire-resistance tests and tests on plywood.

(iii) Development of non-destructive tests on timber.

(iv) Developing methods for treatment of glued timber and gluing of tested timber.

(v) Need for developing cheap and durable structures particularly in the under-developed regions for housing.

(vi) Two papers (1) on utilization of Bamboos and (2) on Low Cost Structures were presented.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** May I know whether, as a result of the participation and the various papers read there, India has been able to get any new technique from any other country which can be utilised in our country for our benefit?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** As the House knows, our experts usually got their training in foreign countries, and so most of the techniques that are used in foreign countries are being worked out here, particularly at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. And that Institute is one of the most important centres for the subject in the world. And so, I can not say that at that particular conference something was discussed which has not been worked out here.

**Shri Shree Narayan Das:** From the statement it appears that two papers, one on the utilisation of bamboos and one on low cost structures were presented. I would like to know whether any study has been made, and any new scheme is likely to be produced as a result of these papers which were read there?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Yes, Sir. We are treating the bamboo there, and there is a regular department at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, for both these items, and we will expand the programme in the light of the study.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** In the statement it is said that certain efforts have been made to develop fire-resistant-composition. May I know if anything has been developed to make the ordinary straw that is used in thatch in the villages fire-resistant?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Yes, Sir. Research on this is also carried on at Dehra Dun.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** What is the result?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** We have met with some success in this field also.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know what steps have been taken regarding the development of non-destructive tests on timber, and whether any research had been made in our country previous to this?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Yes, Sir. We have done a good deal of research, because the whole study is in regard to eliminating the destructive elements of timber, and that is being done at Dehra Dun.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** As the Government is aware, we have a working plan for rotation and felling of coniferous trees over 100 years, whereas in Europe the period has been considerably reduced. May I know if an attempt has been made at the technical level to see if we can also reduce this period?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** We are trying in this direction, and I shall take advantage of the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

#### Indonesian Air Restriction on Air India

\*608. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indonesian Government have imposed air restrictions on the Air India in so far as carrying of Malayasia people is concerned;

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

(c) the action taken in the matter?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):** (a) to (c). The Indonesian Government has imposed a ban on the movement of all categories of traffic between Indonesia and the Malaysian Federation. The order applies to all air carriers operating into and out of Indonesia, including Air India. All Air India stations have been advised to abide by the restrictions imposed by the Government of Indonesia and refrain from carrying traffic between

Singapore and Jakarta in both directions.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या सरकार ने इंडोनेशिया से इस के कारण जानने की कोशिश की है? अगर हां तो वे क्या कारण हैं? और अगर जानने की कोशिश नहीं की तो सरकार इस मामले में क्या कदम उठाएगी?

**श्री मुहोउद्दीन :** यह एक पोलिटिकल सवाल है। इंडोनेशिया और मलेशिया के दरम्यान झगड़ा है, यह उसी का नतीजा है। इसमें कोई खास तौर पर जानने की जरूरत नहीं है, हमको मालूम है।

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या मलेशिया से आपको कोई प्रोटेस्ट हासिल हुआ है?

**श्री मुहोउद्दीन :** क्योंकि यह दुकम हर एयरलाइन के मुताबिक है, इसलिए कोई प्रोटेस्ट की जरूरत नहीं थी।

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath :** With regard to the action taken by Indonesia, has Government reason to believe that the hidden hand of China is discernible behind this, and if so, does Government propose to impose similar restrictions in respect of Chinese passengers carried by Indonesian airlines calling at Indian airports? If the answer is in the negative, what is the reason therefor?

**Shri Mohiuddin :** I am not sure of the hidden hand. I am not aware of it. As far as the Chinese passengers are concerned, I have no knowledge of it.

**Mr. Speaker :** Because that hidden hand is not discernible to the Minister, he need not take any action.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath :** That is for the first part of the question. You have understood very well. You were smiling when he answered like that. I want to invoke your powers in the national interest against the Government.

**Mr. Speaker :** That is a weakness with me that when I see a Member smile, I also begin to smile.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath :** Thank you very much for your reciprocal gesture.

My question was whether Government propose to impose similar restrictions in respect of Chinese passengers carried by Indonesian airlines calling at Indian airports.

**Mr. Speaker :** But that was dependent upon whether the hidden hand of China was discernible or not.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath :** It was not dependent, it was independent.

**Shri Mohiuddin :** There is no Indonesian airline coming to India. So, there is no question.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath :** Indonesian airlines touching Indian airports. None at all?

**Mr. Speaker :** Order, order. This controversy should not be carried on.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath :** I would ask for a half-hour discussion, but there is no time for it.

**Shri Kapur Singh :** May I know whether any similar restrictions, whether on surface or aircraft are in the offing in relation to what has been recently christened as the Indonesian Sea?

**Shri Mohiuddin :** I do not think so.

**Shri Warior :** May I know whether Government has taken up this matter with the Indonesian Government to see to it that facilities are given at least to India?

**Mr. Speaker :** He has answered that.

**Shri Kapur Singh :** The hon. Minister failed to catch the innuendo in my question.

**Mr. Speaker :** There ought not to be any innuendo in a question. That is what our rules require.

**Shri Kapur Singh :** The implication, the basic implication of my question, namely whether this Government would accept in this eventuality that the Indian sea may be controlled as

Indonesian Sea—that is what I want to know.

**Shri Mohiuddin:** The hon. Member is referring to the Indian Ocean, of which the name is reportedly changed by Indonesia. This is about air. No name has been changed for the air space over Indonesia.

कृषि उत्पादन

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- \* ६१०. { श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :  
 श्री शिवपूति स्वामी :  
 श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :  
 श्री प्र० चं० बरूआ :  
 श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :  
 श्री पे० वैकटामुन्बया :  
 श्री ईश्वर रेड्डी :  
 श्री झ० क० गोपालन :  
 श्री इन्दिर नायक :  
 श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :  
 श्री कोल्ला वेंकैया :  
 श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :  
 श्री स० चं० सामन्त :  
 श्री ब० कु० दास :  
 श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या चाछ तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ नई योजनायें तैयार की गई हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इनको कब तथा किस रूप में क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ;

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में निर्धारित खाद्य उत्पादन के लक्ष्यों को पूरा करने के लिए कोई विशेष कदम उठाने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक संभव हो सकेगा ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) to (d). A state-

ment giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Schemes for intensification of rice, millets and pulses, cotton, oilseeds, sugarcane and fruits and vegetables were drawn up and sent to the States for implementation. These schemes envisage concentration of developmental efforts in the selected areas possessing potentialities for optimum development by way of irrigation facilities or assured rainfall. Basically, the developmental efforts proposed are the same, namely, extended use of irrigation, improved seeds, fertilisers and manures, plant protection measures, improved implements, and popularisation of more productive techniques of crop production. The State Governments have started implementing these schemes in the selected areas.

Recently, jute growing States have also been requested to take up a Centrally sponsored scheme for improvement of quality and yield per acre of jute. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 3 crores has been provided in the Central Plan of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for giving medium term loans to the jute growing States during the remaining period of the Third Plan.

(c) and (d). In addition to undertaking the programme for intensive cultivation, the State Govts. have been requested to raise the targets for minor irrigation, soil conservation and dry farming programmes and accelerate the tempo of these programmes during the remaining period of the Third Plan. Increased allocations are being made from year to year for these programmes. Administrative arrangements for distribution of larger quantities of supplies, such as, fertilisers, improved seeds and popularisation of improved agricultural implements and other practices, such as plant protection, etc. are also being streamlined. Closer attention is being paid to problems of administrative

coordination at the Centre and the States, district and block levels. As a results of these various efforts, the progress of food production programmes is likely to be accelerated during the remaining period of the Plan.

As for the achievement of Third Plan targets of additional production it is expected that despite the initial shortfalls which have been faced so far it should be possible to achieve the targets substantially.

**श्री प्रकाशवी शास्त्री :** इस संसद में और राज्य विधान मंडलों में भी इसकी कई बार चर्चा हुई है कि कृषि उत्पादन को निश्चित लक्ष्य तक पहुंचाने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि कृषि से सम्बन्धित जितने भी विभाग हैं वे सब एक स्थान पर केन्द्रित किए जाएं, और ऐसा न होने से कृषि उत्पादन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ता है। इस विवरण को देखने से यह प्रतीत नहीं होता कि उस दिशा में भी कोई पग उठाए गए हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस दिशा में यत्नशील है, यदि हां तो क्या पग उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** एक बार पहले इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में मैंने बतलाया था कि सामुदायिक विकास विभाग के राज्य मंत्रियों तथा कृषि मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन यहां हुआ था और इस सम्मेलन ने एक वर्किंग ग्रुप बनाया और उस वर्किंग ग्रुप ने एक सुझाव दिया है कि जितने भी सम्बन्धित कृषि के कार्य हैं उन सारे कार्यों को एक साथ समन्वय कर के चलाने के लिए कोशिश की जाये और उस सम्बन्ध में उस वर्किंग ग्रुप का सुझाव हर राज्य सरकारों को कृषि मंत्रालय की ओर से और सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय, दोनों की ओर से भेजा गया है और उन सुझावों को काम में लाने की सरकार कोशिश कर रही है।

**श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में जो कृषि उत्पादन के लक्ष्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं उन के हिसाब से जो दो वर्ष शेष

रह जाते हैं उस में ७० लाख टन प्रतिवर्ष का उत्पादन यदि हो तो हम निश्चित लक्ष्य तक पहुंच सकते हैं, सरकार के इस विवरण को देखने से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि उतना हो नहीं सकेगा, तो इस ७० लाख टन का उत्पादन लक्ष्य की पूर्ति के लिए क्या उपाय आप कर रहे हैं, कुछ नई जमीनें तोड़ रहे हैं या कुछ सिंचाई सुविधाओं का विस्तार कर रहे हैं ? उस को प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या किया है ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** यदि माननीय सदस्य पिछले वर्षों पर ध्यान दें तो भारत में ऐसा हुआ है कि अगर जलवायु एक साल अच्छी रहती है तो १५ मिलियन टन यानी डेढ़ करोड़ टन अनाज की उपज बढ़ी है और यदि खराब हुई है तो इसी प्रकार से १ या डेढ़ करोड़ टन का उत्पादन घट भी गया है। वैसे मैं जलवायु पर कोई ज्यादा निर्भर नहीं रहना चाहता। सरकारी प्रयासों के फलस्वरूप और साथ में जलवायु भी अगर अच्छी हो जाये तो अभी भी मुझे आशा है कि सफलता नजदीक रहेगी।

**श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :** मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि क्या सरकार उस लक्ष्य तक पहुंचने के लिए नई जमीनें तुड़वा रही है या सिंचाई सुविधाओं का विस्तार कर रही है ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** यह तो बड़ा लम्बा सवाल है कि क्या क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और उस सब को इस सप्लीमेंटरी के जवाब में बतलाना बहुत मुश्किल है।

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** In view of the statement made by the Minister that closer attention is being paid to the problems of administrative co-ordination, may I know what steps have been taken to integrate the working of the agricultural department, community development and co-operation at the State level?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** What I said does concern that matter, because this working group has made

a recommendation in regard to the co-ordinating the activities of various agencies which are engaged in the field of agriculture. To a large extent, co-ordinated working will result in greater production.

**Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** In the statement that has been laid on the Table, the Minister has stated that measures in regard to fertiliser, improved implements and soil conservation are being taken to step up agricultural production and food production. May I know what is the reason for the Government to sell fertilisers at more than Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 as against the important price in this country, and if that is so, how could he expect to give any incentive to the farmer to grow more food?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** There is the pool price for fertilisers for different types of fertilisers for a long time. Last year we reduced the price of calcium ammonium nitrate by Rs. 32 per ton and this year also we are going to reduce the price of virtually four important types of fertilisers. They will cover all important types of fertilisers, and very soon the announcement will be made.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:** In the statement it is said that efforts are proposed in regard to plant protection measures. The plant protection measures applied till now had not been very effective. So, may I know what are the new proposals for plant protection which will be effective and which will save about 15 per cent. of agricultural production?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** This is a very important programme. So far we have been giving subsidy to each State Government to the tune of about 25 per cent of the total expenditure, but in some cases, particularly in regard to paddy, wherever it was having an epidemic type of disease, we increased the quantum of that subsidy to 50 per cent. Wherever aerial spraying is needed, even if the private farmers get their fields sprayed by en-

gaging private plans, we meet two-thirds of the expenditure. Our own aerial unit which we have virtually doubled this year, is placed at the disposal of the State Governments. Whichever State Government wants, we commission our aerial unit to that State, and we virtually spray free of charge.

**Shri A. K. Gopalan:** My question was that spraying and other measures that had been adopted till now have been ineffective. In answer to a question previously, it was said that those measures were ineffective. So, I wanted to know what the new measures were?

**Mr. Speaker:** Are any fresh measures being evolved?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Yes, Sir. That factor has come to our notice, and we have asked all the manufacturers who manufacture pesticides—some of the pesticides are imported—to manufacture pesticides of a proper quality, and we are laying stress on that. Besides that, we are trying to provide the cultivators and the State Governments with as good a spraying equipment as possible. We are also resorting to the import of power sprayers.

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : इस विवरण में यह लिखा हुआ है कि उर्वरक, सुधरे हुए बीज और सुधरे हुए कृषि औजारों की लोकप्रियता और अन्य विधियाँ, जैसे वनस्पति रक्षा आदि सम्भरण के अधिक मात्रा में वितरण के लिए प्रशासनिक प्रबन्ध भी बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं, तो श्रीमान्, क्या मैं यह जान सकती हूँ कि इस दिशा में क्या क्या प्रशासनिक कदम उठाये गये हैं और दूसरे मैं यह भी जानना चाहूँगी कि कितने मॉडल फार्म्स खोले जा रहे हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : कुछ मॉडल सीड्स फार्म्स खोले गये हैं। राज्य सरकारों के अलग अलग वस्तुओं के लिए ४,९०० सीड फार्म्स हैं। उस रूप में तो मैं सूरतगढ़ फार्म को ही एक मॉडल फार्म मानता हूँ। कुछ मकई के भी

आदर्श केन्द्र स्थापित करेंगे जहां बीज तैयार किया जायेगा ।

श्रीमती सावित्री निगम : क्या क्या प्रशासनिक कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं यह भी तो बतलाइये ?

डा० राज सुभग सिंह : श्रीमान्, यह सारे कदम प्रशासनिक कदम ही तो हैं ।

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether some of the State Governments which have accepted this scheme are asking for some help, and if, so, in what form and for which of the things that are going to be intensified?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** We are in constant touch with the State Governments. Regarding the intensive paddy cultivation, districts, we have virtually met all the demands of the State Governments and also in regard to the fertilisers, seeds, improved agricultural implements, power equipment, etc., from wherever we get the demand, we meet it. We ourselves write to them that such and such facilities are available, particularly, the power sprayers and better types of seeds. We try to project this idea to the State Governments and we also benefit by their ideas. From wherever the demand comes, we expeditiously try to meet it.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** In the statement it is said—it is a very optimistic note—that the Plan target would be achieved substantially. May I know what makes the Food Ministry so optimistic and how is this word “substantially” going to be interpreted in terms of percentage, 100 per cent., 90 per cent., 95 per cent or 80 per cent?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** The hon. Member is a better master of language. But I may say that the target of food production for the third Five Year Plan is 100 million tons. But the Food and Agriculture Ministry or even anybody can say that it will not be exactly 100 million tons. It may be a little more or it may be a little

less, and when we say “substantially”; it does not mean exactly 100 per cent.; it does mean about 100 per cent.

**Shri Tyagi:** From the Minister's reply, I understand that the working group's recommendation to coordinate the activities of various departments concerned with agriculture have been forwarded for implementation to the various State Governments. May I know, before sending such instructions to the various State Governments, whether the Central Government have been able to take any steps to put their own house in order?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** As the hon. Member knows, in the last meeting of the National Development Council, the Government of India and the Planning Commission as well as the Chief Ministers were there and the hon. Food and Agriculture Minister proposed the creation of an Agricultural Production Board, which has largely reflected the views of that working group.

**Shri Tyagi:** Has any practical step been taken?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** A meeting of that Board has already been held and all the Ministries of Community Development, Irrigation and Power and other agencies are working in a very coordinated manner. There will be no difficulty about effecting coordination. A second meeting is going to be held very soon and that will be achieved.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** From the statement, I find that an amount of Rs. 3 crores is going to be given as loans to the jute growing States. May I know whether any portion of this money is to be disbursed to the cultivators themselves or is it going to be used for some other purpose by the State Governments?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** This is going to be used largely for the cultivators, because we created this fund only 1½ months back and that will be utilised by the State Governments. This is a fund which will be given as

interest-free loan for 3 years to the growers by the State Governments. So, it will be entirely used by the grower mostly for creation of retting facilities and development of the quality of jute.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** May I know whether the Government have an open mind on the subject of incentivisation versus regulating and controlling of agriculture and, if so, what steps do they propose to take for the re-examination of the whole problem of agricultural production?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** I want to make it clear that we have as open a mind as any agriculturist would like us to have.

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** अभी मंत्री जी ने बताया कि वकिंग ग्रुप ने कहा है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव को-आर्डिनेशन किया जायेगा। कई ऐसी स्टेट्स हैं, जहाँ रेवेन्यू डिपार्टमेंट और ब्लाक डेवेलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट एक साथ हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक लाकडेवेलपमेंट डिपार्टमेंट को अलग नहीं किया जायेगा, तब तक प्रोडक्शन कैसे बढ़ेगा। इस विषय में मंत्री जी ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** यह समस्या माननीय सदस्य के राज्य में है।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र :** माननीय मंत्री का भी वही राज्य है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** अगर दोनों का राज्य है, तो फिर घर में ही फैसला क्यों नहीं कर लेते ?

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** हर राज्य में व अलग हो गए हैं और यदि हम लोग मिल कर निवेदन करेंगे, तो कोई कारण नहीं कि उस राज्य में भी माननीय सदस्य के सुझाव पर ध्यान न दिया जाये।

### Delhi-Lucknow Direct Telephone Link

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\*611. { **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:**  
**Shri Maheswar Naik:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Gokaran Prasad:**

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether equipment to link Delhi with Lucknow by direct dialling system of trunk telephones is already under installation; and

(b) the cost of the scheme and when this new system will be commissioned?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) Yes.

(b) The cost of the additional equipment is approximately Rs. 5 lacs. The new system is expected to be commissioned by May, 1964.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** When the project has been in execution, why is it going to take such a long time?

**Shri Bhagavati:** We have placed orders the equipment with ITI. when the equipment is received, these things will be installed.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Which are the other lines on which such links will be established and how much time will they take?

**Shri Bhagavati:** We are going to have subscriber-dialling in 32 stations within the third Plan, provided we can have the trunk automatic exchanges at Madras, Bombay, Delhi and Kanpur.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** May I know if this is an independent line upto Lucknow or it is part of a larger line towards the east—towards Calcutta?

**Shri Bhagavati:** We have already installed co-axial cable to Calcutta. But this is a subscriber-dialling facility from Delhi to Lucknow. We shall have this facility also from Delhi to

Kanpur, Agra to Kanpur and Kanpur to Varanasi. Subscriber-dialling to Calcutta will be in the fourth Plan.

### बहु-प्रयोजनीय खाद्य पदार्थ

- +
- \*६१२. { श्री स० बं० सगान्त :  
श्री म० ला० टिबेदी :  
श्री ब० कु० वास :  
श्री बूजराज सिंह कोटा :  
श्री हेडा :  
श्री श्यामलाल सराफ :  
श्री सिद्धनंजप्पा :  
श्री प्र० रं० चक्रवर्ती :  
श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :  
श्री महेश्वर नायक :  
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या आज तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उस बहु-प्रयोजनीय खाद्य पदार्थ के उपलब्ध न होने के क्या कारण हैं जिसको केन्द्रीय खाद्य प्रौद्योगिक अनुसंधानशाला, मैसूर ने विकसित किया था तथा जिसमें सस्ते दामों पर ही जनसाधारण को उच्च कोटि के प्रोटीन उपलब्ध हो जाते हैं ;

(ख) इसका प्रचार करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाए गये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बहु-प्रयोजनीय खाद्य पदार्थ कारखाने पूरी क्षमता से काम नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री शिन्डे) : (क) सभा के पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है ।

### विवरण

(क) मील्स फार मिलियन एसोसियेशन नई दिल्ली, कोयम्बटूर में श्री रंगविलास जिर्ननिंग एण्ड आयल मिल्स का कारखाना और मैसूर के केन्द्रीय खाद्य प्रौद्योगिक अनुसंधान संस्थान के पाइलट संयंत्र में में बहु-

प्रयोजनीय खाद्य पदार्थ उपलब्ध हैं । मांग के बढ़ते ही इस की सप्लाय में वृद्धि कर दी जाएगी ।

(ख) बहु-प्रयोजनीय खाद्य पदार्थ के प्रयोग तथा प्रचार के लिये सरकार द्वारा स्वैच्छिक एजेंसियों को तदर्थ सहायक अनुदान दिए जा रहे हैं । केन्द्रीय खाद्य प्रौद्योगिक अनुसंधान संस्थान का विस्तार एकक, खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय के चलते फिरते खाद्य और पोषाहार विस्तार एकक और खान-पान प्रौद्योगिकी और व्यवहारिक पोषाहार संस्थान भी प्रदर्शनों, भाषणों आदि के द्वारा बहु-प्रयोजनीय खाद्य पदार्थों का प्रचलन और प्रचार कर रहे हैं । राज्य सरकारों के सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों से स्कूलों में खाना देने के कार्यक्रमों में इस खाद्य पदार्थ का प्रयोग करने के लिये कहा गया है । मद्रास सरकार ने अपने स्कूलों में खाने देने के कार्यक्रमों में बहु-प्रयोजनीय खाद्य पदार्थ का पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपभोग कर पहल की है । पश्चिमी बंगाल, केरल और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकारों की १९६४ में इस खाद्य पदार्थ के उत्पादन के लिये १ टन प्रति दिन क्षमता के एकक स्थापित करने की भी योजनायें हैं । आशा की जाती है कि राज्य सरकारें स्कूलों में खाना देने तथा अन्यत्र इसका उपयोग करेंगी ।

(ग) मैसूर में केन्द्रीय खाद्य प्रौद्योगिक अनुसंधान संस्थान के पाइलट एकक जिसकी क्षमता लगभग १ टन प्रति दिन है को छोड़ कर सरकार का बहु-प्रयोजनीय खाद्य पदार्थ बनाने का कोई कारखाना नहीं है । तथापि कोयम्बटूर में ३-४ टन प्रति दिन उत्पादन क्षमता का एक कारखाना है जोकि एक निजी उद्योग अर्थात् श्री रंगाविलास जिर्ननिंग एण्ड आयल मिल्स का है । पता चला है कि कोयम्बटूर स्थित कारखाना मद्रास सरकार की मांगों को पूरा कर रहा है और आदेशों पर बहु-प्रयोजनीय खाद्य पदार्थों का भी निर्माण कर रहा है ।

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether the factories that are proposed to be set up in Kerala, West Bengal and U.P. will be in the private sector or public sector?

**Shri Shinde:** In West Bengal, it would be in the public sector. In U.P. it will be in collaboration with private industry. In Kerala it will be in the public sector.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether from the Central Government there will be any other factory set up except the Food and Technological Research Institute at Mysore?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** There is already one at Coimbatore in the private sector which has been assisted by the Central Food and Technological Research Institute at Coimbatore. The primary product necessary for the multi-purpose food is edible ground-nut flour. We have got two schemes in the private sector with UNICEF assistance one in Bombay and another in Madras. In fact, the target is for a production of 2,000 tons of edible ground-nut flour for each plant, and they have started production.

**Shri Heda:** Is 3,000 tons the annual target or monthly target or daily?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** It is the annual target.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** May I know what attempt has been made to popularised the multi-purpose foods in the country? If any attempts have been made, they may be described.

**Shri Shinde:** Extension mobile units are set up in certain States and they are also proposed to be started in three more States in 1964.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Chakraverti.

**Shri Tyagi:** Are they good enough?

**Mr. Speaker:** The question that has not been authorised need not be answered.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** In view of the fact that UNICEF a few years

earlier gave two plants to the Meals for Millions Association and these were not duly used. Does Government still propose to have them as the only distributing agency?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** The plants that are given by UNICEF are plants I have referred to in the previous answer. No plants have been given to the Meals for Millions Association. In fact, more or less it is a joint venture of the Central Government, UNICEF as well as the private sector.

**श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो मल्टी-परपज फूड बनाया जा रहा है, क्या उस को विदेशों में भी भेजने का विचार है।

**Shri Shinde:** Will the hon. Member kindly repeat the question?

**Mr. Speaker:** Shrimati Savitri Nigam.

**Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** May I know whether the plants to produce these multi-purpose foods will be manufactured in India or will be imported?

**Shri Shinde:** It is going to be manufactured in India.

**श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :** अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि उत्तर प्रदेश में स्कीम हमारे देशों के सहयोग से चलाई जा रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह मुख्य स्कीम क्या है, जो कि उत्तर प्रदेश में मल्टी-परपज फूड तैयार करने के लिये बनाई जा रही है।

**Shri Shinde:** The pattern of the scheme is common for all the States; that is, part of the raw material will be edible ground-nut oil, part of the raw material Bengal gram flour and some vitamins and minerals.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** According to the statement, at the moment there is a private factory with an interesting name—Shri Ranga Vilas Ginning and Oil Mills at Coimbatore, producing the multipurpose food. May I know on what basis or

by what criteria licences are granted to private factories for manufacturing multi-purpose food and whether there are any complaints from the public that this factory, Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning and Oil Mills, Coimbatore, indulges in profiteering in this particular commodity?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** In the first place, we have to create a demand for this multi-purpose food and through the extension services we are trying to create that demand. In fact, the private sector is not prepared to come and manufacture this multi-purpose food. We had difficulties even in the matter of getting collaboration for the manufacture of ground-nut flour in Madras and Bombay, about which I referred previously. So, there is no question of any abuse by any private sector company. Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning and Oil Mills, Coimbatore would be assisted by the Central Food Technological Research Institute to put up the plant to produce multi-purpose food in large quantities. This company is prepared to supply any demand.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Sir, may I seek your protection? I wanted to know the criteria or the terms and conditions under which licences are granted.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is too wide a question.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** No particular condition.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Whims and fancies.

**Shri Thirumala Rao:** May I know whether in the factory in Kerala tapioca is also used as a primary article?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** This food is meant to make up the protein deficiency that we are facing. So, tapioca may not be used.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** May I know the caloric content of the multi-purpose food?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** It would be 75 per cent ground-nut flour and 25 per cent Bengal gram flour.

श्री शिव नारायण : इसकी पर किलो कीमत क्या है और क्या सतू भी इस में शामिल है ?

**Shri Shinde:** As far as the contents are concerned, I have already given the information. The price will be Rs. 1.50 nP per kilogram.

**Shri Basappa:** May I know whether the Mysore Food Technological Research Institute has come to the conclusion that this multi-purpose food can be manufactured on a commercial scale? Have they approached the Government of India for some funds for that purpose and, if so, what is the reaction of the Central Government?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** The Mysore unit produces only one ton per day. It is a pilot plant. It has not approached us for setting up any large-scale plant. Setting up a big plant to be run on commercial lines is not at all its business because it is a research institute. We are trying to set up more units and, if possible, we want in course of time to have multi-purpose food producing units in all the States in India.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : यह जो 'मल्टी-परपज खाद्य पदार्थ' है, इसको सस्ते दामों पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के गरीब मंत्रियों को उपलब्ध कराने की भी क्या कोई व्यवस्था है ?

**Mr. Speaker:** Next question. Shri Warrior.

### New Shipping Companies

\*613. **Shri Warrior:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of new Shipping companies started during the last three years; and

(b) the extent of foreign participation in the Capital in those companies?

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

(a) and (b). Seven new shipping companies have been established during the last three years viz. 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63. A statement showing the names of the companies and the extent of the foreign participation in their capital is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2137/63].

**Shri Warrior:** May I know whether after this change in the policy of Government, so far as foreign participation is concerned, some applications have been received by Government from shipping companies which are awaiting to be disposed of?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** There are four companies which have given indication of their inviting foreign participation to the extent of 40 per cent. They are: Ratnakar Shipping Company, Thakur Shipping Company, Shakti Shipping Company and one company to be formed by Shri A. K. Chanda.

**Shri Warrior:** What is the reason for the Government keeping these applications pending for a long time?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** There is no question of our keeping the applications pending. The companies themselves have to come to some sort of arrangement, finalise them and conclude an agreement. We are trying to help them as much as we can. We are taking only some time which is necessary for examination and scrutiny of the proposals.

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** आपकी स्टेटमेंट को देखने से जाहिर होता है कि कुल सात कम्पनियाँ हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन सात कम्पनियों में से किसी के पास कोई जहाज भी हैं ?

**श्री राज बहादुर :** जी हाँ। अगर आप जहाजों की गिनती सुनना चाहते हैं तो वह भी मैं आपको सुना देता हूँ। रत्नाकर शिपिंग कम्पनी के पास चार जहाज हैं, अकूजी

जादवेट कम्पनी के पास चार जहाज हैं, जयन्ती शिपिंग कम्पनी के पास सत्तरह जहाज हैं, लक्ष्मी लाइज के पास तीन जहाज हैं, राजकुमार लाइज के पास एक जहाज है, आर सेन एन्ड कम्पनी के पास एक जहाज है और ईस्ट इंडिया टैंकरज एंड शिपज के पास एक जहाज है। कुल मिला कर ३१ जहाज हैं।

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** यह चीज आपकी स्टेटमेंट में नहीं थी।

**श्री राज बहादुर :** यह चीज पूछी नहीं गई थी।

#### Tube-Wells Lying Idle

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\*614. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh;  
Shri Raghunath Singh;  
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a very large number of deep tube-wells in various States have been lying idle for the past two or more years for want of power supply resulting in enormous irrigation potential going unutilized; and

(b) if so, how many such idle tube-wells there are in the States of Punjab, U.P., Bihar and West Bengal and the steps being taken by the Centre to make the State Governments emerge these wells at the earliest?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde):** (a) No, Sir. So far as the Government of India are aware, there are very few tube-wells, if any, lying idle for the past two or more years for want of power supply.

(b) There are no such idle tube-wells in Bihar and West Bengal. The periodical reports received by the Government of India do not also show that there are any such tube-wells in Punjab and U.P. either. Specific information on this point has, however,

been called for from the two State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

**Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Is it a fact that there are some States in this country where there is no real shortage of electric power, yet those States have failed to energise a large number of tube-wells? May I know whether the excuse that is normally given by those States is this that their power transmission lines do not correspond with the alignment of the tube-wells? If so, may I know whether the Government of India consider this excuse as plausible?

**Mr. Speaker:** The supplementaries should be short and crisp. Long sentences consisting of too many questions should be avoided.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** As stated in the main answer, we have written to the State Governments and, according to the information supplied by the States, there are no idle tube-wells. From Orissa we have got the information that 9 tube-wells are lying idle out of which 5 are not operating due to absence of electric energy. From Punjab there is no such complaint. From U.P. the latest report says that out of 6,980 tube-wells, 6,865 have been energised, out of which 150 tube-wells have been completed only during the last few months, so that it will take some time for them to be commissioned.

**Shri S. N. Chaturvedi:** May I know if the Government is aware that a large number of tube-wells are not working to full capacity because of lack of power, both in U.P. and Bihar?

**Mr. Speaker:** That is not the information of Government.

**Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Is it a fact that even after the availability of power some tube-wells in U.P. are not working because the channels have not been constructed?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** With regard to U.P., we have not received any such information from them. As a matter of fact, we receive periodical reports from all the State Governments on this question. On the general question of use of electric power for irrigation purposes, we have addressed the various State Governments and they are taking the necessary action.

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** May I know how many tube-wells are lying idle in Eastern U.P. specially in the sugarcane areas?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** We have no separate information. As I have already said, according to the information received from U.P., out of 6,980 tube-wells that have been constructed, 6,865 have been energised.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** May I know whether before sanction for drilling of tube-well is given, a pre-condition is laid down that power is available and then only tube-wells are permitted to be sunk?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** For tube-wells, not only power but diesel energy can also be utilised. Wherever we undertake these operations, the State Governments assure us that the necessary facilities would be made available.

**श्री गौरीशंकर कक्कड़ :** क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह मालूम है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कोआपरेटिव विभाग द्वारा जो ट्यूबवेल खोदे गये हैं उन में से अधिकतर बेकार पड़े हुए हैं और बकिंग में नहीं आ रहे हैं ।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह इन्फार्मेशन वे दे चुके हैं ।

**श्री सरजू पांडेय :** मैं या जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार की नोटिस में यह बात आई है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली महंगी होने की वजह से ज्यादातर किसान पृथ्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में उस से पानी नहीं देते हैं ।

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** There have been so many questions regarding

Uttar Pradesh. In fact, in the main answer, we have stated that...

**Mr. Speaker:** Because the electricity is much too dear, they cannot utilise it.

**खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :** इसका जवाब हां में है क्योंकि वहां बिजली की दर १७ नये पैसे प्रति यूनिट है और दूसरी जगहों में कम है।

**श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** जिन क्षेत्रों में सरकारी नलकूप देर तक बेकार पड़े रहते हैं और किसान अपने नलकूप लगाकर कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाना चाहते हैं मगर सरकार यह कह कर उनको टाल देती है कि चूंकि यह कमान्ड एरिया है इसलिए वहां दूसरा कोई नलकूप नहीं लगा सकता, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा विचार कर रही है कि उनको अपने नलकूप लगाने की सुविधायें दी जायें।

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** उत्तर प्रदेश में पहले नलकूपों का कमान्ड एरिया ७०० एकड़ रखा गया था। गत वर्ष हम लोगों ने वहां के मुख्य मंत्री और सिंचाई मंत्री से बात की और वे लोग इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं कि कमान्ड एरिया कम किया जाये। वहां पर एक नई बात चालू कराई गई है कि कमान्ड एरिया में भी नो आब्जेक्शन सर्टिफिकेट डिपार्टमेंट दे। और प्रदेशों में भी यह रिवाज चलाया जा रहा है। धीरे धीरे नलकूपों को दुरुस्त कराने की कोशिश की जायेगी।

**Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah:** May I know what is the time-lag between the construction and the energisation of these tube-wells?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** In fact, there have been complaints specially with regard to tube-wells constructed in Punjab during the First Five Year Plan that for a long time they were not commissioned. But our present information is that they have all been commissioned. Now, there is not

much delay as was existing previously.

**श्री क० ना० तिवारी :** अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि यू० पी० और बिहार में पावर का रेट ज्यादा है इसलिये किसान इस समय एलेक्ट्रिसिटी का ज्यादा इस्तेमाल नहीं कर रहे हैं, तो क्या गवर्नमेंट सोच रही है कि उसे कम किया जाये ताकि किसानों को यह सुविधा मिल सके।

**डा० राम सुभग सिंह :** दो महीने हुए जब कि हम लोगों ने प्रत्येक राज्य सरकार से इस बात के समाचार जानने की कोशिश की कि उनको कितनी कम की जा सकती है। यह सही है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में १७ नये पैसे और दक्षिण बिहार में १५ नये पैसे तथा उत्तर बिहार में करीब २३.६२ या इससे कुछ सस्ती यह बिजली है। इन दरों में एकरूपता लाने के लिये हम लोगों ने सिंचाई मंत्रालय से निवेदन किया है कि ६ नये पैसे प्रति यूनिट इसकी दर की जाये। लेकिन उन लोगों ने कहा है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा अगर हम लोग ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे तो ६ नये पैसे प्रति यूनिट तक किसान दें और उससे ज्यादा अगर खर्च आवे एलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड का तो उसे या तो इरिगेशन मिनिस्ट्री या फूड एंड ऐग्रिकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री या राज्य सरकार वहन करे, कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाये। अभी इस पर विचार हो रहा है। एलेक्ट्रिसिटी प्रोडक्शन बोर्ड में भी इस पर विचार किया जायेगा।

**Shri Thirumala Rao:** May I know if the Food and Agriculture Minister has looked at the reports submitted by the Minor Irrigation Team during the last three years on the working of the tube-wells in Punjab, U.P., Bihar and West Bengal and if the present answers are based on the study of those reports?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** Subsequently, information was also furnished by the State. We have gone through the report and even called for re-

ports and comments from the State Governments also. Based on that, this reply has been given.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या यह सही है कि पंजाब असेम्बली में दो दिन तक चर्चा रही कि पंजाब सरकार ३ नये पैसे प्रति यूनिट में बिजली तैयार करती है और किसानों से १०० नये पैसे प्रति यूनिट चार्ज करती है। यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस डिस्पैरिटी को दूर करने के लिये क्या कर रही है।

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** With regard to Punjab, we have addressed the Punjab State Government in the matter that there must be same rate as has been given for canal irrigation. In fact, the latest report is that they have introduced the same rate there which would be less than the rate of 9 nP.

#### Chemicals lying Unutilised

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\*615. { Shri S. C. Samanta:  
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:  
Shri Subodh Hansda:  
Shri Basumatari:  
Shri Balakrishnan:

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

(a) whether any stocks of chemical manures imported from dollar areas are lying unutilised in the harbour godowns at Madras and in the godown at Nagapatnam and Cuddalore;

(b) if so, the quantities lying unutilised at different places, their cost and since when they are lying; and

(c) the reasons for their non-utilisation?

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

#### STATEMENT

(a) A total quantity of 1847 tonnes of Ammonium Sulphate is lying in the harbour godowns in Madras. No such imported stocks are available in the godowns at Nagapatnam and Cuddalore.

(b) The information is as under:

Name of Place	Quantity (in metric tonnes)	Date from which lying	Value
Madras Harbour Godowns	824	5-9-63	\$27.33 cost plus \$26.90 freight per M. Tonne = \$44685.52
	1023	4-10-63	\$26.27 cost plus freight \$25.84 per Metric Tonne = \$53308.53
<b>TOTAL .</b>	<b>1847</b>		<b>\$97994.05</b>

(c) As the material was imported in bulk it had to be bagged here on arrival. Owing to lack of facilities at the Madras port, it was, however, not possible to standardise the bags before supply to the State Governments. Recently it has been decided to enhance the standardisation charges to Rs. 2.50 nP. per metric tonne as suggested by the State Governments and

it is expected that the remaining stocks will also be lifted soon.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** From the statement I find that the Minister has given the reason that due to lack of standardising capacity at the port, the fertiliser is still lying in the godowns. May I know whether this was not known to the Government and if that

was known, why it was not diverted to some other ports?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** It was known. We have to cater to the requirements of Mysore, Madras and southern ports of Andhra Pradesh also. So, fertiliser is imported there at Madras. But this year, it so happened that as the bulk fertiliser was cheaper by 10 dollars per tonne, it was imported in bulk. We are giving a subsidy of Rs. 2.50 nP. as a standardisation charge to the State Governments. Now, I will see that the entire stock is expeditiously removed. We want to standardise bags and it will not take much time to have standardisation. The availability of bags is a difficult problem and that difficulty will be soon obviated.

**Shri Subodh Hansda:** Since the charge for standardisation has been enhanced to Rs. 2.50 nP. per metric tonne, may I know since then how many bags have been lifted from the godowns?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** The Mysore Government has lifted almost the entire quota according to the despatch instructions and we had talks with the Madras Chief Minister and the Agriculture Minister and they are also expediting this programme and very soon within two months or at the most within three months the whole thing will be cleared.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** Is this the first time that such chemicals were imported through Madras port in bulk and, if so, whether there is any standard bagging arrangement there?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Usually, we would prefer the standard bagging arrangement and in future that will be our programme. But as this bulk fertiliser was cheaper, as I said before, we preferred this that it should be brought and bagged here because bagging charges at the most come to Rs. 25. or Rs. 26 per tonne, whereas it costs about Rs. 50 if we import fertiliser in bags, not in bulk.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a recent speech of the Soviet Prime Minister Mr. Niketa Khrushchev, in the context of the extensive agricultural failure in Russia, to the effect that chemicals are a key to stepping up of agricultural production and, if so, does Government propose to pay more attention not only to the import of chemicals but also to its proper storage, its utilisation and also to the manufacture of chemicals in this country?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** There is a programme for the manufacture of different kinds of chemicals and fertiliser and during this Third Plan period about 8 lakh tons of fertiliser in terms of nitrogen is likely to be manufactured. We are fully aware of the statements made by Mr. Khrushchev and other leaders also.

**Shri K. C. Pant:** In view of the fact that bagging was the main bottleneck, may I know if any attempt was made to transport fertiliser in bulk in wagons and trucks to different parts of the country.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Recently, only about 6 months back, a representation was made by Punjab and we resorted to this programme. Now, we are transporting it by trucks also.

**Shri Sonavane:** May I know how far it is correct that the high price of fertilisers has caused this utilisation failure, and whether Government are thinking of reducing the price of fertilisers for the use of the agriculturists?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** I said in reply to an earlier question that we are soon going to reduce the price of four types of fertilisers. That is under examination, because it will have to go to the Finance Ministry and also to the Planning Commission; the co-operatives which distribute fertilisers have also had some difficulty in lifting the fertilisers,

because they shall also have to find out some capital etc.

**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh:** May I know whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent statement by a British professor at the FAO gathering in London that the PL-480 imports are the largest single factor responsible for the fall in foodgrain production in the country, and if so, whether Government propose to replace the PL-480 imports of cotton by imports of fertilisers?

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** We shall take advantage of this suggestion.

#### Micro-Wave Trunk Telephone

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\*617. { **Shri Heda:**  
 { **Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah:**  
 { **Shri Mohan Swarup:**

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government contemplate to introduce the system of micro-wave in their trunk telephones;

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

(c) the cost of the scheme; and

(d) when it will be completed?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) Yes.

(b) In the Third Plan, Micro-wave schemes connecting (i) Calcutta with North Bengal and Assam, (ii) Ambala with Chandigarh and Simla, (iii) Jullundur with Jammu and Srinagar and (iv) Calcutta with Kharagpur have been included.

(c) Rs. 2.77 crores.

(d) By the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

**Shri Heda:** During the Budget Session the then Minister, Shri Jagjivan Ram, had informed the House that the scheme would be taken up and Assam would be linked up with

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Delhi by micro-wave before the end of this year. May I know the reasons for the delay, and when Government expect to connect this border area with the capital?

**Shri Bhagavati:** We have entered into a contract with a Japanese firm, and they will supply the equipment during coming year. Then, it will be possible to complete the scheme by the end of 1964. I am afraid that it will not be possible to expedite this scheme any further.

**Shri Heda:** May I know whether any firm date has been fixed for the delivery of the equipment by the Japanese firm?

**Shri Bhagavati:** The Japanese experts have already visited our country for selecting and finalising the site, and they will be sending the equipment as early as possible. It is not possible to give any firm date.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** In view of the fact that there is usually a breakdown in the present telephone system connecting Jammu and Kashmir, may I know whether some precedence will be given to the installation of this micro-wave telephone system?

**Shri Bhagavati:** We are going to have this micro-wave system extended to Jammu and Srinagar also.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will it be given precedence?

**Shri Bhagavati:** As a matter of fact, we have given preference to it, and it is going to be completed by the end of 1965.

**Shri Brij Raj Singh-Kotah:** May I know whether this system has been totally developed in India or whether the equipment is going to be imported?

**Shri Bhagavati:** We are for the first time going to import the equipment from Japan. Our research centres are doing the designs, and later on, they will be manufactured in the country.

**Dr. Ranen Sen:** Will the hon. Minister explain what is meant by this micro-wave telephone system? It seems to be something new.

**Shri Bhagavati:** It is difficult for me to explain all the details. But it is a radio relay system. It is called micro-wave system because the radio waves used are of extremely short wave-lengths.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** What is the difference between micro-waves and radio waves?

#### Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation

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- \*618. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**  
**Shri B. P. Yadava:**  
**Shri Bishanchander Seth:**  
**Shri Dhaon:**

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India also participated at the Third Session of Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation held in London recently; and

(b) the subjects discussed and the results achieved therefrom?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2138/63].

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** What contribution is being made towards this organisation by India, and what benefit is India gaining from this?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** I cannot exactly give the amount that has been contributed. But the gain that we are getting from it is quite substantial, because this is a body at governmental level. This is an inter-governmental maritime consultative organisation which considers many points of common interest and also in regard

to the development of various things or relating to various features in shipping.

**श्री यशपाल सिंह :** क्या सरकार इस हालत में है कि सामुद्रिक एक्सप्लोरेशन के लिए सरकार को रशिया की इमदाद न लेनी पड़े, और भारत के इजिनियर्स इस काम को कर सकें ?

**श्री राज बहादुर :** सामुद्रिक एक्सप्लोरेशन से तो इस सवाल का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** May I know whether the development of first-rate modern ports was also a subject that was discussed at this conference, and if so, whether we have derived any benefit out of that?

**Shri Raj Bahadur:** I doubt whether the development of ports as such has been discussed at this particular conference. It deals with shipping as such. It has, of course, considered a subject regarding maritime safety, but not development of ports.

#### Rice Procurement Programme

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- \*620. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:**

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

(a) whether a larger rice procurement programme has been undertaken this season to build stocks of rice and maintain adequate supplies to various States during the ensuing year;

(b) if so, the size of the stocks to be built; and

(c) the modifications, if any, made in the procurement systems in various States for the purpose?

**The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The aim is to build up gradually a buffer stock of 2 million tonnes of rice.

(c) The percentage of levy on rice mills and wholesale dealers in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh has been raised. The question whether a system of levy should be introduced in Andhra Pradesh and Madras is under the consideration of Government.

**श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अब तक राइस का क्या प्रोक्योरमेंट हो चुका है, और किस सूत्र से सब से ज्यादा हुआ है ?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** As the House is aware, the production went down last year in the matter of rice by about 2.7 to 2.8 million tons. Even then, we were able to produce about 6.7 lakhs tons of rice and paddy in the various States on Central Government account.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** May I know whether Government are aware that all high quality rice produced in the Punjab is taken away by Government, and the Punjabis are left with the option of either consuming non-prestigious qualities of rice or doing without it, and if so, what the justification for it is?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** As far as Punjab is concerned, rice is more or less a cash crop there. The procurement levy is 66-2/3 per cent, and the rest will be sufficient to meet the requirements of Punjab and also Delhi and other areas.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** My question was this. All the Basmati rice is taken away and inferior quality rice is brought there for us to eat.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member's complaint is that the best quality is taken away.

**The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh):** So far as

Basmati rice is concerned, if its movement is stopped, the prices will fall down, and that will not be in the interests of the grower. So, I do not think that the growers complain about this movement of Basmati rice which is not procured by Government but which moves according to the normal preference which is shown by other consumers; it moves to other States and fetches a very high price. I do not know for whose interest the hon. Member is saying that.

**Mr. Speaker:** He is a consumer and, therefore, he is pleading for the consumers' interest.

**Shri Swaran Singh:** I do not think that he consumes rice at all.

**Shrimati Jayotsna Chanda:** May I know whether any modification has been made regarding the procurement policy through State trading as it has already failed in Assam last year?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** I think the hon. Member has in mind the procurement policy in Assam. They had given a monopoly procurement to the Assam co-operative agency, but the procurement target has not been fulfilled, and it has not been working in a satisfactory way. Recently, we had discussions with the Assam Government and we feel that a satisfactory arrangement could be arrived at.

As far as Assam is concerned, the target that has been fixed is about 90,000 tons to one lakh tons, and we hope they will be able to produce that.

**Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** What percentage of this buffer stock will be built through local procurement and what percentage will be built up from imported stuff?

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** It is very difficult to say that. As the House is aware, because of limitations of foreign exchange, we cannot import large quantities of rice. Moreover, there is also a world shortage of rice. We have got our ordinary normal trade agreement with Burma. We are going to import some quantity

from UAR, and under the PL-480 agreement, per year, we are importing now about 250,000 tons of rice.

श्री बड़े : क्या यह बात सच है कि मध्यप्रदेश में छत्तोसगढ़ में शासन द्वारा जो चावल खरीदा जाता है वह कम कीमत में खरीदा जाता है और इस वास्ते गवर्नमेंट का स्टॉक कम होता है और ऐक्सपोर्ट ज्यादा होता है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is not correct. The price has recently been enhanced in Madhya Pradesh.

Shri Bade: Recently means when?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The procurement price for the current crop has been enhanced.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

##### Telegram Service

\*609. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:  
Shri Rishang Keishing:  
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently gone into the causes of slow transmission and delayed delivery of telegrams; and

(b) if so, the result of such investigation and the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). With the rapid progress of technological advances in the country, the existing methods of handling telegrams are being constantly reviewed and improved methods wherever necessary to expedite movement of telegrams are being adopted. The follow-

ing measures have or are being taken:—

- (i) Extension of working hours of offices, as far as possible.
- (ii) Replacement of morse working by high speed working on teleprinters and provision of alternative circuits to clear traffic in case of interruptions on direct circuits.
- (iii) Abolition of by-hand transfer of messages between the principal telegraph offices and the local offices by providing wire connections.
- (iv) Opening of zonal delivery centres in large cities and towns.
- (v) Extension of phonogram facilities for booking and delivery in all stations where telephone service is available.
- (vi) Extension of printergram and Telex services in important cities.
- (vii) Reducing loads of congested Telegraph circuits.
- (viii) Introducing revised incentive scheme for better out-turn both in transmission and in delivery.
- (ix) Streamlining handling procedures.
- (x) Reducing transit operations, etc.

##### हवाई अड्डों की सुरक्षा

\*६१६. श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हवाई अड्डों की सुरक्षा के लिए विशेष दस्ते नियुक्त करने का सरकार विचार कर रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये कब तक नियुक्त हो जायेंगे; और

(ग) इस पर कितना धन व्यय किया जायेगा ?

परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री महीजद्दीन) : (क) से (ग). सिविल हवाई अड्डों के बचाव के लिए हिफाजती इन्तजामात को और मजबूत बनाने के सवाल पर सरकार गौर कर रही है ।

#### Delhi-Asansol Coaxial Cable

\*619. { Shri P. C. Berosah;  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;  
Shri Gokaran Prasad:

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the laying of underground coaxial cable between Delhi and Asansol has since been completed;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) how far the Asansol-Calcutta micro-wave link has been laid so far; and how long it will take to complete it?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) Approximately Rs. 4.5 crores.

(c) Installation of the link has not yet started. Equipment ordered abroad is expected to be received in India progressively from April 1964 to October 1964. Based on these deliveries, the target for commissioning has been fixed as December, 1964.

#### G.T. Road

\*621. Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have adopted any specific measure to reduce the heavy pressure of traffic in the West Bengal portion of G.T. Road; and

(b) if so, the measures adopted and the effect thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The follow-

ing measures have been or are being taken by the Central and State Governments to relieve the congestion along the Grand-Trunk Road in West Bengal:

(i) Construction of a bye-pass of the G.T. Road (N.H. No. 2) from the Vivekananda Bridge in Bally (District Howrah) to Saptagram in the Hoogly District. The work is in progress.

(ii) Construction of three other bye-passes (1) from Saptagram to Simlagarh (2) at Burdwan and (3) at Asansol. These are under investigation.

(iii) Construction of the Calcutta—Durgapur Expressway running parallel to the Howrah—Burdwan Chord line of the Eastern Railway. The work is in the preliminary stage of construction.

#### I.A.C. Planes

\*622. { Shri Kapur Singh;  
Shri Solanki:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been frequent complaints regarding delays in take-off and landing of I.A.C. planes on the trunk routes; and

(b) the reasons for delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha shortly.

#### Probe into Walcott's Flight

\*623. { Shri Jashvant Mehta;  
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently ordered an enquiry into the

Daniel Walcott's flight from Safdarjung Aerodrome on 26th September, 1963;

(b) if so, the salient points of the enquiry; and

(c) the names of those deputed to enquire into the matter?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):**

(a) to (c). Government have decided to hold a further inquiry into the circumstances in which Mr. Daniel Walcott took off in his Piper aircraft from Safdarjung airport on the 26th September, 1963 without a clearance from the Air Traffic Control authorities. Shri L. C. Jain, Secretary, Department of Posts and Telegraphs has been appointed to conduct this inquiry. The terms of reference of the inquiry by Shri Jain will be as follows:—

- (i) to inquire into the circumstances in which Mr. Daniel Walcott took off in his Piper aircraft from the Safdarjung airport on the 26th September 1963 without a clearance from the Air Traffic Control, Safdarjung and further to inquire whether in the circumstances which permitted Mr. Daniel Walcott so to take off from the Safdarjung airport there was any failure on the part of the officers of the Civil Aviation Department or any of the Departments concerned with security of the Customs Department or any other Department of Government;
- (ii) to recommend in the light of the facts ascertained as a result of the inquiry whether any of the existing administrative arrangements or the laws and rules require any modification with a view to ensuring that incidents similar to Mr. Walcott's unauthorised flight do not recur in the future.

### **Defence Labour Banks**

**\*624. Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in setting up Defence Labour Banks since the inception of the scheme;

(b) the manner in which they have been used and whether they have made any perceptible impact on the targets of Blocks in their respective areas; and

(c) whether any review has been made in respect of their functioning and if so, difficulties experienced?

**The Deputy Minister for Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):** (a) Defence Labour Banks have been set up in most of the Panchayats. Upto 30-10-1963, 1,006 lakh man-days have been received as donations to the Bank.

(b) A statement showing the work programmes on which the resources of the Defence Labour Banks are being utilised is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2139/63*]. Work of the value of about Rs. 1.25 crores has been done, on the basis of 85 lakh man-days utilised so far.

(c) The progress in the implementation of the scheme has been reviewed in the Annual Conference and the State Ministers' Conference on Community Development and Panchayati Raj held in July-August, 1963. The main difficulty experienced has been the slow progress in the utilisation of Labour donations, which is primarily due to the lack of organisational effort for drawing up detailed work programmes. The State Governments have been requested to undertake detailed studies of the problem through small teams of officers, to identify the difficulties and to take remedial action.

### Money Order Forms

\*625. { Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to fix a price for the money order forms; and

(b) if so, the price proposed to be fixed?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details are under consideration.

### Rotting of Wheat

\*626. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large quantity of American wheat stored in the Central Government Warehouse near Ajni, Nagpur has rotted and become unfit for human consumption;

(b) if so, the quantity thereof;

(c) the reasons for the rot; and

(d) the action taken against those responsible?

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

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

### Working Groups on Co-operatives

\*627. { Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 457 on the 3rd September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the working groups on Transport Co-operatives on Dairying and Animal Husbandry Cooperatives

and on the Housing Co-operatives have since submitted their reports; and

(b) if so, the major recommendations made by these working groups to improve the functioning of the respective Co-operatives, and the decisions taken by Government in the light of those recommendations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):

(a) The working group on "Housing Cooperatives" has since submitted its report. The other groups have not yet submitted their reports.

(b) A summary of the major recommendations of the Study Group on Housing Cooperatives is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, see No. LT-2140/63]. These recommendations are under examination.

### वन्य पशुओं की रक्षा

\*६२८. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :  
श्री बारियर :  
श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :

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

(क) क्या देश में वन्य पशुओं की रक्षा के लिये कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों को भी कोई मुझाव भेजे गये हैं ; और

(ग) क्या इसी उद्देश्य से शिकार करने पर भी किसी रूप में प्रतिबन्ध लगाये जायेंगे ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) इस विषय में जो सामान्य निर्देश जारी किये गये हैं उनके अतिरिक्त कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम नहीं बनया गया है ।

(ख) राज्य सरकारों को समय समय पर मुझाव देकर उनका ध्यान वन्य पशुओं

की रक्षा से सम्बन्धित कानूनों का कोडोरा से पालन करने की आवश्यकता का प्रोत्साहित किया गया है ।

(ग) वन्य पशुओं के शिकार पर प्रतिबन्ध पहले से ही समस्त राज्यों में मौजूद है ।

#### **Tankers in Coastal Trade**

\*629. **Shri Warrior:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the gross tonnage of oil carried in 1962-63 by foreign tankers and Indian tankers on the coastal trade;

(b) the number of Indian tankers participating in the coastal trade and their G.R.T.; and

(c) the target date by which it is proposed to Indianise all coastal trade of oil as is the case with general cargo?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) 19.82 lakh metric tonnes by foreign tankers and 4.91 lakh metric tonnes by Indian tankers.

(b) Three tankers of 23,829 GRT.

(c) No target date has been fixed as yet, because of the uncertainty of the future pattern and volume of this trade in view of the expected establishment of several refineries in various parts of the country.

#### **Fodder Banks**

\*630. } **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**  
 } **Shri Himmatsinhji:**  
 } **Shri Solanki:**  
 } **Shri P. H. Bheel:**

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

(a) whether any progress has been made in setting up fodder banks and fodder depots in water scarcity areas of western Rajasthan, Punjab and Gujarat;

(b) whether the fodder shortage will be met by these fodder banks in the

famine stricken areas during the current year; and

(c) the assistance Government extended in the purchase, transport and free or fair price distribution of fodder?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) and (b). No fodder bank has been set up in water scarcity areas of Western Rajasthan, Punjab and Gujarat by the Government of India. The Governments of Gujarat and Rajasthan have, however, set up their own fodder depots.

A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the establishment of two fodder banks was included in the Third Five Year Plan, but its implementation was deferred due to the National Emergency. The scheme is being revived again and it is now proposed to set up five fodder banks on regional basis.

(c) Grants-in-aid of Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 30,000 to the Governments of Rajasthan and Gujarat respectively have been made available out of the funds of the General Council of Goasamvardhan for provision of relief to famine stricken cattle either by free supply of fodder or at subsidised rates. A small grant of Rs. 25,000 has been sanctioned for Rajasthan and Rs. 20,000 each for Punjab and Gujarat out of the Indian People's Famine Trust for relief in the affected areas. According to the recommendations of the Finance Commission, the State Governments have to set apart certain amounts for relief in the case of natural calamities and Central assistance is made available when the expenditure exceeds this amount. The Centre has assisted the State Governments concerned in locating sources of supply of fodder for relief in the affected areas. Instructions have also been given for supply of a wagon load of dockage from Bombay and 1000 mds. of hay from Himachal Pradesh free of cost to Punjab. The Railways charge famine concessional rates for the movement of fodder when famine or Scarcity conditions are notified to them by the State Go-

vernment along with the stations of loading of fodder and destination stations. The State Governments are also entitled to sponsor traffic for movement under higher priority.

**Theft of love birds**

- \*631. { Shri Kapur Singh:  
Dr. B. N. Singh:  
Shri Himmat Singhji:  
Shri Solanki:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of rare species of birds known as love-birds, were stolen from the Zoological Gardens of Delhi during the week ending 30th November, 1963; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter of recovery of these valuable stolen birds and against those officials found delinquent in this affair?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) It is true that two pairs each of masked and peach faced love birds were stolen from the Delhi Zoological Park on 28th November, 1963. These birds purchased from a dealer for Rs. 232 are, however, commonly found in Africa and are not rare.

(b) Police investigation is in progress. The birds have not, however so far been recovered. Employees who were suspected to be involved in the affair were placed under suspension. Permission has also been given for the prosecution of one of them.

**Godown and handling contract at Bombay Port**

\*632. Shri Jashvant Mehta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the terms and conditions for godown and handling contract in respect of important foodgrains of Government at Bombay port;

(b) whether it is a fact that after giving the contract on a firm rate, Government have made payments in excess of the terms and conditions of the contract to the contractors recently; and

(c) if so, the amount involved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) A copy of the tender form last issued for appointment of handling contractors at the godowns at Bombay is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2141|63].

(b) and (c). No, Sir. No additional payment has been made to the contractors. After prolonged discussions, however, with the labour which started before the contract was awarded to the existing contractors it has been agreed to allow an increase of 15 per cent in the wages of the labour. The Government has paid Rs. 81,000 to the labour through the contractors as part payment towards the increased in wages.

**World Food Congress**

- \*633. { Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri Ramaachandra Ulaka:  
Shri N. R. Laskar:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 721 on the 17th September, 1963 and state:

(a) the decisions since taken by the F.A.O. at its November conference on the recommendations of the World Food Congress; and

(b) the action Government propose to take in the light of those decisions?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The F.A.O. Conference discussed the following re-

commendations of the World Food Congress:

- (i) to hold World Food Congress periodically.
- (ii) to continue the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign beyond 1965.
- (iii) to prepare a world plan of production, trade and development and to submit this world plan at these periodical World Food Congresses.
- (iv) to create a Special Fund out of general disarmament to be used for the propagation of the objectives of the Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign.

Different views were expressed on the above items by different delegations. Some delegations were sharply critical as to the acceptance of the above recommendations. The Indian Delegation generally supported the recommendations. A consolidated report regarding the outcome of the Conference is awaited from the F.A.O.

(b) Most of the recommendations made by the World Food Congress, require collective action by the International Organisation. As such, the question of Government of India taking any action on them does not arise. However, the matter will be considered further on receipt of the consolidated report from the F.A.O.

#### Indian Telephone Industries staff quarters

1735. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters, already constructed for the employees who are working under the Indian Telephone Industries at Bangalore;

(b) the total amount spent on those quarters;

(c) the total number of employees provided with quarters till the end of October, 1963; and

(d) the number of employees who will be provided with quarters during 1963-64 and 1964-65?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): Yes, Sir. The figures are as follows:

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(a) : Number of Quarters already constructed :	1,524.
Hostel :	1, with 95 rooms (190 seats).
(b) : Quarters :	Rs. 65,85,533.
Hostel :	Rs. 3,11,665.
(c) : Quarters :	1,436 employees.
Hostel :	190 employees.
(d) : (i) 1963-64.	204 employees (91 employees have been allotted quarters between 1-4-63 and 31-10-63 and 113 more are expected to be allotted by 31-3-64.)
(ii) 1964-65.	The plans and programmes have not yet been finalised.

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#### West Coast Road, Kerala

1736. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the alignment of the West Coast Road at Koduvally on the outskirts of the Tellicherry Municipality in Kerala has been finalised;

(b) whether the present road bridge at Koduvally is unsafe for heavy vehicular traffic;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to construct a new bridge; and

(d) where the bridge will be located and when the work will commence?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). There is a proposal to construct a new bridge at a site 1500 feet upstream of the existing bridge but it is still in the preliminary stage.

### Lighthouse at Badagara

1737. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made for constructing a modern lighthouse with signal cabin and a Pier at Badagara in Kerala; and

(b) when the work will be completed?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). The executive responsibility for the development of ports other than major ports vests in the State Government. The design and plan of the Lighthouse are being finalised by the Government of Kerala in consultation with the Director General of Lighthouses and Lightships. The design for the pier has been finalised and the detailed estimates are under preparation by the State Government. Both these schemes are likely to be completed during the period of the Third Five Year Plan.

### Night air mail from Dum Dum to Nagpur

1738. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the night air mail flying from Dum Dum to Nagpur on the night of 19/20th November, 1963 had to be diverted to Bombay and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether proper facilities were afforded to stranded passengers;

(c) whether all Delhi bound passengers were duly informed and sent by the next available morning flight; and

(d) whether there is no instruction to provide accommodation to stranded passengers?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):** (a) The Skymaster aircraft VT-D1B while on its Calcutta-Nagpur Night Air Mail flight on 19.11.1963 develop-

ed a snag on its hydraulic system and as a result the Commander decided to land at Bombay which had a much longer runway than at Nagpur.

(b) Every available facility was provided to the stranded passengers at Nagpur. They were provided with accommodation at local hotels, meals and transport, at the expense of the Corporation.

(c) Delhi bound passengers ex-Nagpur, Madras and Bombay, travelled by the scheduled Viscount flight IC-420 of 19/20.11.1963 which suffered a slight delay occasioned by the diversion of the flight from Calcutta. The above flight from Nagpur left for Delhi at 0350 hours without the Delhi bound passengers from Calcutta who were flown direct to Bombay and were provided connection to Delhi from there.

(d) Standing instructions exist for looking after the stranded passengers including provision of transport and hotel accommodation.

### Bridge on Sindh

1739. **Shrimati Vijaya Raje Scindia:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the proposal to construct a bridge on Sindh river on Gwalior-Jhansi road stands; and

(b) the progress made so far in this regard?

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** (a) and (b). The Sindh bridge on Gwalior-Jhansi Road was approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 21,84,800 in April 1959, for being financed from the Central Road Fund. The construction was started on 15th March, 1962 and the foundations are nearing completion. Superstructure on one out of 11 spans has been completed. The overall progress is about 40 per cent. Expenditure upto the end of November 1963 is Rs. 9.28 lakhs. The work is likely to be completed by the end of December 1964.

**Birla Nagar Station**

1740. **Shrimati Vijaya Raje Scindia:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great necessity of over-bridge near Birla Nagar Station, the Railway gate of which remains closed and the public is put to great inconvenience; and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far or proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Public representations have been received for a road over-bridge in place of the existing level crossing at Birla Nagar Station. The scheme could not be progressed due to the Madhya Pradesh State Government having not included this work in their Third Five Year Plan. The matter is, however, under consideration of the State Government. The Railway will take up this scheme for execution as soon as the State Government takes a final decision and allocates necessary funds towards their share of the cost of the work, as required under the extant rules.

**Rail Connection between Guna, and Shivpuri**

1741. **Shrimati Vijaya Raje Scindia:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide railway connection between Guna and Shivpuri in Madhya Pradesh?

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

**Gwalior-Shivpuri Railway Line**

1742. **Shrimati Vijaya Raje Scindia:** Will the Minister of Railways be

pleased to state the stage at which the proposal to convert Gwalior-Shivpuri, Gwalior-Bhind, Gwalior-Sheopur narrow gauge lines into Broad Gauge stands?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): There are no proposals to convert these narrow gauge lines to broad gauge during the Third Five Year Plan period.

**Railway Facilities in Northern Districts of Bhind**

1743. **Shrimati Vijaya Raje Scindia:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to provide railway facilities in the Northern Districts of Bhind and Morena in Madhya Pradesh with a view to link them with adjoining districts of Etawa and Swai Madhopur?

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

**खेतिहरों को सहायता**

१७४४. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री १९ फरवरी, १९६३ के तारकित प्रश्न संख्या १० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) फसलों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये खेती के औजारों के लिए २५ प्रतिशत सहायता देने के कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत सरकार ने अब तक राज्यवार कितनी राशि दी है ;

(ख) पैकेज कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत अतिरिक्त कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति करने पर अक्टूबर, १९६३ तक कितना व्यय राज्यवार हुआ ; और

(ग) चावल के उत्पादन के लिए आवश्यक औजार खरीदने के लिए किसानों और चायतों को अक्टूबर, १९६३ तक कितनी प्रतिशत सहायता राज्यवार दी गई ?

साह्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री  
(डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग).  
राज्य सरकारों से आवश्यक जानकारी मंगाई  
गई है और मिनते ही सभा की क्ल पर रख  
दी जायेगी ।

#### रेलवे के विद्युत् शिकायत

१७४५. श्री तन सिंह : क्या रेलवे  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर व जोधपुर  
डिवीजनों में पिछले वर्ष कितनी शिकायतें  
विभिन्न शिकायत की पुस्तकों के जरिये  
प्राप्त हुई ;

(ख) उपोक्त शिकायतों में से कितनी  
सही पाई गईं जिन पर आवश्यक कार्रवाई  
रेलवे द्वारा की गई, तथा कितनी निराधार  
पाई गई ; और

(ग) सामान्यतः एक शिकायत को  
निबटाने में कितना समय लगता है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० वें०  
रामस्वामी) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण  
सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।

#### विवरण

	बीकानेर जोधपुर डिवीजन	डिवीजन
	१	२
(क) कितनी शिका- यतें मिलीं	५०७	१५३
(ख) (१) कितनी शिकायतें सही पायी गयीं जिन पर आवश्यक कार- वाई की ग	७६	१९
(२) कितनी शिकायतें निरा- धार निरुक्तों	४३१	१३४

	१	२	३
(ग) एक शिकायत का निबटाने में औसतन कितना समय लगा		१७ दिन	३९ दिन

#### Halt Station at Ramania

1746. Shri Tan Singh: Will the  
Minister of Railways be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether any representations  
have been received for opening a  
Halt station at Ramania between  
Mokalsar and Balwara Stations of  
Bhildi-Samdari Section of Northern  
Railway (Jodhpur Division); and

(b) the decision taken by Govern-  
ment in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Min-  
istry of Railways (Shri S. V. Rama-  
swamy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

#### लखनऊ-सुलतानपुर-जौनपुर लाइन

१७४७. श्री रणजय सिंह : क्या रेलवे  
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लखनऊ-  
सुलतानपुर-जौनपुर लाइन पर कई रेलवे  
स्टेशन बनाये गये हैं जिनके नाम टाइम टेबल  
में नहीं हैं ;

(ख) क्या उस सेक्शन पर मुसाफिरखाना  
और निहालगढ़ स्टेशनों के बीच स्थित प्ररहन-  
पुर स्टेशन का नाम गलती से अधिनपुर  
छपा है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इसमें कोई संशोधन  
करने का विचार कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी हाँ। कुछ स्टेशन यात्री यातायात के लिये नहीं खोले गये हैं उनके नाम सार्वजनिक समय सारिणी में नहीं दिये गये हैं।

(ख) सार्वजनिक समय सारिणी में स्टेशन का नाम जिस तरह से लिखा है, वह ठीक है और सत्र आफ इंडिया, देहरादून द्वारा अनुमोदित है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

#### Bridge over Krishna

1748. **Shri Eswara Reddy**: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1353 on the 3rd September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the high tensile steel required for the second bridge across River Krishna has since been received;

(b) the extent to which the fabrication of girders has progressed; and

(c) when the bridge is likely to be completed and opened for goods traffic?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy)**: (a) About seventy three per cent of the High Tensile Steel has already been received at Calcutta and the rest is awaiting shipment from the U.K.

(b) The fabrication of the trial span is expected to be taken in hand during this month.

(c) By end of 1964.

#### Rudimentary Interlocking

1749. **Shri Eswara Reddy**: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question Nos. 940 and 941 on the 27th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Rudimentary Interlocking has since been provided in the remaining 95 stations;

(b) if not, when the work is likely to be completed; and

(c) whether the provision of multiple aspect upper quadrant signalling at 16 stations on the Central Railway has since been completed?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy)**: (a) Rudimentary Interlocking has since been provided at 50 stations.

(b) The work at remaining stations is planned to be completed by 31-3-1964.

(c) The work at 2 stations has since been completed and at remaining stations it is in progress.

#### Railway station at Rudrampur

1750. **Shri Eswara Reddy**: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open a railway station at Rudrampur between Bhadrachellam Road and Colliery siding;

(b) whether there is a proposal to extend the siding upto No. 11 incline of Singareni Collieries Company; and

(c) if so, the length of the siding and the estimated cost?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Dornakal-Khammameth Railway Line

1751. **Shri Eswara Reddy**: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2211 on the 23rd April, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the second line for passenger traffic between Dornakal to Khammameth has since been opened;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

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

(c) Due to heavy rains, late in the season, this year, it was not possible to complete ballasting of track on this section so far, which has to be done before the line can be opened to passenger traffic. This section is now expected to be opened to passenger traffic by end of March, 1964.

#### **Tobacco Cultivation in Andhra Pradesh**

**1752. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total acres of tobacco cultivation in Andhra Pradesh during 1962-63 and the total production thereof?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** The figures of cultivation and production during 1962-63 are as follows:—

Cultivation	4,05,400 acres
Production	300.38 Million Lbs.

#### **Jet Service to Madras**

**1753. Shri M. G. Thengondar:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state when the Indian Airlines Corporation is likely to introduce the Jet Air Service to Madras?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):** Caravelle Jet services are expected to be introduced on the Delhi-Madras and Bombay-Madras sectors in February, 1964.

#### **Telex Communication System in Madras**

**1754. Shri M. G. Thengondar:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce the telex communication system to Madras city;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when it is likely to be introduced; and

(d) the amount of financial allocation, if any, made for this purpose during the Third Plan period;

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) Telex communication facility to Madras city was extended on 24.6.1963 when the National Telex network was cut into service and Madras was one of the four major cities that were brought on to the network.

(b) Madras is now inter-connected with Bombay Delhi & Calcutta on the Telex network and there are 36 subscribers working from the Madras Teleprinter Exchange which has a capacity upto 200 lines at present.

(c) It has been introduced with effect from 24-6-1963.

(d) The estimated expenditure for this installation is Rs. 4.62 lakhs. Of this, most of the expenditure has been incurred.

#### **Telephones in Madras**

**1755. Shri M. G. Thengondar:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephone lines given in Madras city during the periods 1961-62; 1962-63 and upto October, 1963; and

(b) the total financial allocation made for increasing the telephone lines in Madras City during the Third Plan period?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) The information is as under:

Telephone lines given during 1961-62.	2232
Telephone lines given during 1962-63.	2621
Telephone lines given during 1963-64, up to October, 1963.	3421

(b) It is proposed to add about 21,000 telephones during the Third Plan. These will cost about 5 crores of rupees.

**Public Call Office at Arni**

1756. **Shri D. S. Patil:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Village Panchayat of Arni in Yeotmal District of Maharashtra has requested Government to open a Public Call Office there and resolved to deposit the required amount with Government under the telephone scheme; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). The admissibility of the guarantee offered by the Gram Panchayat has been referred to the Legal Department of the Government of Maharashtra and their views are awaited.

**Telephone connections**

1758. { Shri Yashpal Singh:  
Shri Daji:  
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand of new telephone connections in the country;

(b) if so, the number of applications pending upto 30th September, 1963;

(c) the steps taken to expedite the matter; and

(d), by what time the demand will be met in full?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) - Yes.

(b) 2,41,966.

(c) Indigenous Production of telephone equipment and stores is being stepped up by expanding the manufacturing facilities in the country. Import of some equipment with the help of loan from the I.D.A. is also being arranged.

(d) It is difficult to indicate any time limit as the expansion of local telephone system is not adequate to meet the demands. The programme of expansion is dependent on the availability of financial resources which are severely limited at present.

**First-Day Postal Covers**

1758. **Shri R. G. Dubey:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the postal department issues folders priced 7 n.P. each in addition to first-day covers which are sold at 5 n.P. each and that though the first-day covers are cancelled on the same day, the folders are not cancelled;

(b) whether any representations in this regard have been received from Delhi International Stamp Club; and

(c) if so, the action proposed to be taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (c). The proposal has been considered and necessary instructions issued to all concerned to permit the use of special cancellations on the priced publicity folders.

**Bibiwala Railway Station**

1759. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bibiwala railway station on the Hardwar-Rishikesh section which started functioning about a year back has not yet been provided with tickets;

(b) whether the passengers travelling to and from Bibiwala have to pay extra

fare to buy tickets from the next station; and

(c) the action being taken to relieve them of the inconvenience?

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

(a) Bibiwala Station is a crossing station opened for operational purposes. It had not been opened for booking of passengers and luggage.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Northern Railway are examining the question of opening this Station for passenger and other coaching traffic also.

### Post Offices

1760. { Shri Yashpal Singh;  
Shri Rama Chandra Mallick;  
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post and Telegraph Offices Public Call Offices and Telephone Exchanges which were proposed to be opened in each State during the Third Plan period;

(b) the number of such offices opened so far; and

(c) the reasons for shortfall, if any?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2142/63].

### All India Hill Development Seminar

1761. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 992 on the 27th August, 1963 and state the progress since made in the implementation of each of the main recommendations made by the All India Hill Development Seminar held at Simla in April, 1963?

1818(Ai) LSD—3.

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2143/63].

चीनी की चोरबाजारी

1762. { श्री प्रोफार लाल बेरबा :  
श्री गोकुल प्रसाद :  
श्रीमती सावित्री निगम :

क्या साहब तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) जब से चीनी पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा है तब से आज तक कितने व्यक्तियों को चोरबाजारी करते हुए पकड़ा गया ; और

(ख) कितनी बोरी चीनी पकड़ी गई ?

साहब तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० म० धामस) : राज्य सरकारों से अब तक प्राप्त सूचना से पता चलता है कि ५७७ व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गए और सरकार की २५७६ बोर्नियां पकड़ी गयीं थीं ।

### Black market in Railway Tickets

1763. { Shri Maheswar Naik:  
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:  
Shri Mohan Swarup:  
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the existence of a regular black market in railway tickets, particularly in big cities; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken to prevent this evil practice?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) A few complaints regarding black marketing in railway tickets have been received.

(b) A Bill has been introduced in Parliament seeking to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890, so as to penalise the sale of a railway ticket by any person other than the Railway servant or authorised agent.

### कालपी के पास पुल

१७६४. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लखनऊ-सागर राष्ट्रीय राजपथ पर कालपी के पास पुल का निर्माण कार्य रोक देने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ख) इस पुल के कब तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है ?

परिवहन मंत्रालय में नौवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). कालपी के पास लखनऊ-सागर के राष्ट्रीय मुख्य मार्ग पर यमुना नदी पर किसी पुल का निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ था इसलिये काम को रोक देने का सवाल नहीं उठता है। रेल विभाग ने तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कालपी के रेल पुल के गडरों को बदलना तय किया है। इसलिये सड़क यातायात के लिये भी रेलवे ही के साथ मिल कर उसी पुल पर एक सड़क पाटन (रोड-डेकिंग) बनाने की व्यवस्था मंजूर की गई है। रेलवे पुल पर फिर से गडर डालने का काम १९६५ के अंत में शुरू किया जायगा और वह लगभग १८ महीनों में पूरा होगा।

### फोनोग्राम

१७६५. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या डाक तथा तार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या झांसी टेलीफोन डिस्ट्रिक्ट के जिला हमीरपुर की तहसील मोहाडा के खरेला गांव में फोनोग्राम प्रसारित करने की व्यवस्था पूर्ण हो चुकी है;

(ख) क्या इस व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत ट्रंक काल की सुविधायें उपलब्ध हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं और उन के कब तक उपलब्ध हो जाने की आशा है ?

डाक और तार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) जनता द्वारा सीधे सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन पर क्रमशः तार बुक करने और प्राप्त करने की प्रणाली, जिसे 'फोनोग्राम, प्रणाली कहते हैं, खरेला गांव में उपलब्ध नहीं है। फिर भी तारों को खरेला संयुक्त डाक-तार घर में बुक किया जाता है और टेलीफोन लाइन पर चरखेरी संयुक्त डाक-तार घर को जिस प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत ग्रामे निपटान के लिए भेज दिया जाता है उसे 'फोनोकम' प्रणाली कहते हैं जो कि १४ नवम्बर, १९६१ से मौजूद है।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) खरेला में ट्रंक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोल कर ट्रंक सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करना इस समय लाभप्रद नहीं है। इस मांग पर ध्यान रखा जायेगा और आर्थिक दृष्टि से जब संभव होगा आवश्यक सुविधा प्रदान कर दी जायेगी।

### Godown -cum-Cattle Sheds

1766. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state whether the recommendations of the study teams that assistance available for the construction of godown-cum-cattle sheds should be diverted to meet other immediate needs of development of land have been accepted by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): Yes, the recommendations have been accepted.

### Labour Cooperative Societies

1767. { Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:  
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:  
Shri Gokaran Prasad:

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

(a) the number of labour cooperative societies for various purposes registered in the country during the last three years;

(b) the total strength of membership of such societies;

(c) the amount sanctioned to each State labour cooperative societies during the same period; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken to enlist the cooperation of such societies in execution of Public Works Departments of States and Centre?

#### The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):

(a) At the end of the year 1960-61 and 1961-62, the total number of labour cooperative societies in the country was 2,491 and 2,872 respectively. The figures regarding the total number of societies for 1962-63 and the number of societies registered during the last three years are not available.

(b) The total membership of such societies for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 was 1,85,615 and 2,02,407 respectively. The figures for 1962-63 are not yet available.

(c) The Central pattern of financial assistance to labour cooperatives was evolved only in 1962-63 and was as follows:—

(i) Rs. 3,000/- for a district level union towards managerial expenses for a period of 3 to 5 years (to be shared by the Centre and the States on 50:50 basis);

(ii) Rs. 900/- for a primary society towards managerial expenses

for a period of 3 to 5 years (to be shared by Centre and the States on 50:50 basis); and

(iii) Cost not exceeding Rs. 7,200/- spread over a period of 3 to 5 years for one Technical Assistant to be provided for a group of 10 primary societies (to be shared by the Centre and the States on 50:50 basis).

The pattern of financial assistance was revised in January, 1963 and is now as follows:—

I. *Managerial Subsidy.* (to be shared between the Centre and the State Governments on 50:50 basis)

(i) Primary Societies : Rs. 1,200/- per society over a period of 3 to 5 years.

(ii) District level Unions Rs. 3,000/- per union over a period of 3 to 5 years.

II. *Assistance for Technical Staff :* (to be shared by the Centre and State Governments on 50 : 50 basis)

Rs. 7,200/- spread over a period of 3 to 5 years for one Technical Assistant for a group of 10 primary societies.

#### III. Share Capital Contribution

State Governments may contribute to the share capital of primary society to the extent of Rs. 2,000/- on a matching basis. The Central Government will provide loans to the State Governments for this purpose upto 75% of the amount contributed by them. Such loans will be repayable in 15 years.

The figures regarding the amounts sanctioned to labour cooperatives in 1962-63 are not available.

(d) Yes, Sir. A statement showing concessions granted by State Governments, Union Territories and Central Ministries to labour cooperatives is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2144/63].

**Nationalisation of Railway Lines**

1768. { **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:**  
           { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
           { **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private companies still to be nationalised in the country;

(b) the total mileage of such lines and the names of companies running them;

(c) the reasons for such lines not being nationalised; and

(d) if so, the future policy and programme of nationalising them?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) and (b). A statement, indicating the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-2145/63.*]

(c) and (d). No definite policy and programme, as such, have been laid down for the nationalisation of these Railways. Each case is examined in detail and considered on its merits, as and when the option for purchase of the railway line by the Government of India falls due, when all the relevant factors, such as relative economics of owning and working of the line, its financial remunerativeness, the amount of annual subsidy now payable, are taken into account. Besides purely commercial considerations, due weight is also given to factors like efficient management and better public service, as also the necessity or desirability, in the public interest, of discontinuing the existing pattern of management and working. Incidentally, the lines shown as Serial Nos. 1, 2, 3, 13, & 4 of the attached statement are already worked by the respective Indian Government Railways, generally providing the same standard of amenities for railway users as provided on the main Indian Government Railway system of which the aforesaid lines are an integral part.

**Disposal of Complaints Against Railways**

1769. **Shri Warrior:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure laid down by Government to deal with complaints from public;

(b) the steps taken to ensure that complaints are dealt with promptly; and

(c) whether it is customary not to inform the complainant about the action taken against the staff as a result of the complaint?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) With the purpose of ensuring prompt and courteous disposal of complaints made by the public, a Complaints Organization has been set up on each Railway. The Organization consists of a Special Section in the Headquarters of each Railway headed by an Assistant Officer who is assisted by a number of Inspectors besides the normal office staff.

The Complaint Book kept at the Headquarters Office is seen daily by the Assistant Secretary (Complaints) and necessary action taken and those at the Divisional Offices are seen daily by responsible Officers.

The complaints recorded in the Complaint Books at stations and those removed from the "Complaint & Suggestion Boxes" provided at important stations, are scrutinized daily by the Station Masters and such of them that could be disposed of by them are immediately attended to. The rest are forwarded by them to the Divisional Offices concerned for necessary action. The complaints addressed to the Minister| Ministry of Railways are dealt with in consultation with the Railways concerned and suitable necessary action taken thereon.

(b) The need for speedy disposal of complaints has been impressed upon the General Managers of Railways

from time to time, requesting them to give personal attention to the complaints and to ensure that the complaints are effectively pursued. Intensive drives have been launched by the Railways in this behalf. All the Railways are current in dealing with complaints.

(c) Yes.

#### Railway Stations in Kerala

**1770. Shri Warrior:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are proposals for opening new railway stations in Kerala during the Third Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when they are likely to be opened?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The following stations in Kerala are proposed to be opened:

(i) Flag station between Tiruvalla and Changanacheri stations.

(ii) Train halt between Changanacheri and Chingavanam stations.

(iii) Train halt between Chengannur and Tiruvalla stations.

(iv) Train halt between Kotarakara and Auvaneswaram stations.

The construction work in respect of item (i) above has commenced. In respect of item (ii) it is expected to commence shortly. The execution of the work in respect of items (iii) and (iv) is likely to be undertaken before the end of the Third Five Year Plan period.

It is, however, difficult to specify at present the dates by which the above flag/halt stations would be opened.

#### Fertilizers for West Bengal

1771. { Shri S. C. Samanta;  
Shri Subodh Hansda;  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;  
Shri B. K. Das:

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

(a) the quantity of fertilizers demanded by the Government of West Bengal which could not be met during 1961-62 and 1962-63; and

(b) whether deficit in demand would be met in 1963-64?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) The demands of West Bengal for fertilisers during 1961-62 and 1962-63 were met in full by the Government of India.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Production of Bananas

1772. { Shri S. C. Samanta;  
Shri Subodh Hansda;  
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;  
Shri B. K. Das:

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

(a) the schemes that are being operated by Indian Council of Agricultural Research for increasing the production of bananas in the country;

(b) the States which produce sufficient quantity of bananas; and

(c) the varieties of bananas at present being exported from India?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned Banana research schemes in the States of West Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Kerala for increasing the production of bananas in the country. There is also a Plan scheme on general Fruit Production in operation in the various

States, in which Bananas are also included.

(b) The main Banana producing States are Maharashtra, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Assam and Bihar.

(c) At present only Basrai variety of banana is being exported from India.

#### **L.I.C. Investments in Mortgage Banks**

**1773. Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 214 on the 22nd August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the representatives of Land Mortgage Banks were consulted at the time of floating the scheme;

(b) the arrangement made for covering the 40 per cent. gap for subscribing to the debentures floated by the Land Mortgage Banks; and

(c) the number of applications received from Land Mortgage Banks so far and action taken thereon?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):**

(a) The need for adequate institutional support particularly from the Life Insurance Corporation for the debentures floated by the Central Land Mortgage Banks was being pressed by the representatives of the various C.L.M.Bs and by the All-India Central Land Mortgage Banks Cooperative Union Ltd., (which is a federal body of the C.L.M.Bs.). In pursuance of this, the scheme was launched.

(b) As the debentures are long dated securities and are fully guaranteed by the respective State Governments for repayment of principal and interest, Local Bodies, other Public Institutions, Cooperative Societies etc., may be interested in subscribing to them and each C.L.M.B. has to make its own arrangement in this behalf.

(c) The L.I.C. received 9 applications till 13th December 1963 since the decision was taken in May, 1963. Of these, in case of 3 applications the issues are still to be announced. The L.I.C. subscribed to the debentures in 5 cases. In one case the L.I.C. could not subscribe as the terms were less favourable than those agreed to by the Corporation earlier.

#### **Gir Lions**

**1774. Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated population of Gir lions;

(b) the steps taken to preserve this species; and

(c) whether any other sanctuary has been decided upon to rehabilitate the Gir lions?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) According to a census taken by the Government of Gujarat in March 1963, the total population of lions in Gir forests has been reported to be 285.

(b) (1) The lions have been declared as protected animals so that their hunting and shooting is completely prohibited.

(2) The Gir Forests area in Gujarat which is inhabited by the lions is proposed to be constituted by the State Government into a sanctuary.

(3) In order to eliminate the temptation to poison the Gir lions on the part of cattle owners, the Government of Gujarat have introduced a scheme for monetary compensation to such persons whose cattle are killed by lions.

(c) Yes, Sir. In the Chandraprabha sanctuary, in Uttar Pradesh, one lion and two lionesses were introduced in the year 1957 from the Gir forests in order to provide for them a second home. The lions introduced in this sanctuary are reported to be thriving

and at present their number is reported to be seven.

#### Development of Oil Seeds

**1775. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central grant or loan was given to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the development of oil seeds in the State during 1962-63; and

(b) the amount of grant or loan proposed to be given during 1963-64?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). No earmarked assistance is given to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for the development of oilseeds. That Government have, however, intimated that out of the amount spent by them on oilseeds development in the State during 1962-63 and 1963-64, the estimated Central assistance would be Rs. 1.01 lakhs and Rs. 3.68 lakhs respectively. In addition, short term loans amounting to Rs. 13.00 lakhs and Rs. 23.96 lakhs during 1962-63 and 1963-64 respectively were granted to the State Government for the purchase and distribution of fertilisers for oilseeds crops.

#### Postmen in U.P.

**1776. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of postmen at present in different Post Offices in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the house rent allowance paid to them annually?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 5,360.

(b). Rs. 2,03,317.19 nP.

#### Work-Load of Rural House-Wives

1777. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:  
Shri N. R. Laskar:  
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1729 on the 10th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the details of the scheme to ease the work-load of rural housewives in the country have since been worked out by the Food and Agriculture Organisation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

#### भारतीय पशु अनुसंधान संस्था, इज्जतनगर

१७७८. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि इज्जतनगर (बरेली) स्थित भारतीय पशु अनुसन्धान संस्था में खालों व अन्य कार्यों सम्बन्धी २५ हजार रुपये का गबन हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ० म० यामस) : (क) आरोप लगाया गया है कि १९५९-६० और १९६१-६२ (२६-४-६२ तक) के वर्षों में भारतीय पशु-चिकित्सा अनुसन्धान संस्था, इज्जतनगर में खालों तथा चमड़े के निपटा में २३,३४९.४० रुपये और चूड़े तथा न मुर्गे मुर्गियों के निपटान में ६८९.६९ रुपयों का गबन किया गया था ।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष पुलिस एस्टेब्लिशमेंट से प्राप्त रिपोर्ट का परीक्षण किया गया है और यह निर्णय किया गया है कि उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध त्रिभागीय कार्यवाही की जाये, जो प्रत्यक्षतः ग़बन के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं ।

#### Post and Telegraph Offices in Kathmandu

1779 { Shri Raghunath Singh:  
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state whether the Nepal Government have demanded the closure of Post and Telegraph offices in Kathmandu and other places in Nepal?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): No, Sir. There is only one Indian Post and Telegraph Office in Nepal, the Indian Embassy Post Office. The question of continuance of the various services of this Post Office is under discussion between the Government of India and Nepal.

#### Fishermen

1780. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether it is a fact that 12 fishermen from Kutch-Mandvi in Gujarat who have been drifting in the high sea for 15 days were rescued by U.S. ship 150 miles off the Indian Coast and were brought to Karachi on the 22nd October, 1963?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): Four barges belonging to the Government of Gujarat manned by twelve seamen got adrift from Jakhau port of the night of the 15th October, 1963. Searches were conducted by tugs sent out from Bedi and Okha and also by the planes of the air force authorities at Jamnagar but without success. Subsequently information was received that five of these seamen were rescued by a Pakistani fishing vessel near Karachi on the 18th October and were brought back to Porbunder by an

Indian sailing vessel. The remaining seven seamen were rescued by a naval vessel of the U.S.A. and were landed at Karachi on 22nd October. The seven seamen have since been repatriated to India.

#### Cargo Motorships

1781. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether Shipping Corporation of India has concluded an agreement with 'Centeomor' of Poland for building four general cargo motorships of 10,000 D.W.T. which will be delivered by the end of 1965?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): The Shipping Corporation of India has decided to place an order on 'Centeomor' of Poland for the construction of four motor cargo vessels of 11,600 D.W.T. each, to be delivered by the end of 1965 subject to the approval of Government of India. The terms of credit on which the ships will be built are being examined by Government.

#### C. T. O., Delhi

1782. Dr. Melkote: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of temporary operators are employed either as 'departmental' or as 'non-departmental' in the Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi, without verification of their antecedents;

(b) whether it is a fact that certain important messages from Government to our Embassy abroad had been lost in this office successively; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take to tighten up the security?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No. Due steps are taken to ensure that the candidates are suitable in all respects for Government service before they are appointed.

(b) Only a singular instance of loss of State telegram has so far come to notice.

(c) In large Telegraph Offices telegrams in thousands move from one point to the other and therefore it is not possible to introduce any method of transfer under acquittance. Government telegrams with priority classifications are however transferred under acquittance at every stage. Moreover, every stray piece of paper in the Instrument Room is verified by a special official under written certificate before sweepings are removed.

#### Telegraph offices

**1783. Dr. Melkote:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the efficiency in telegraph offices in the country has deteriorated since 1960;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Telegraph Offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, New Delhi, Agra and Ahmedabad are being kept under charge of non-technical officers; and

(c) whether Government propose to post highly qualified and experienced tele-communication engineers to take charge of these offices?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) No.

(b) These Central Telegraph Offices and others are under the charge of officers of the Telegraphs Traffic Service. These officers are specialised to be in control of the Telegraph Offices and are capable of dealing with all telegraph traffic problems.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at present. The question of re-organising the control of Telegraph Offices is however being examined in the context of effecting all round improvement in the Telegraph Service.

#### Class I Officers in P and T

**1784. Dr. Melkote:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I Officers' posts created and filled up in the P & T after the promulgation of emergency;

(b) whether there is a ban on creation of such post during Emergency? and

(c) if so, the reasons for the creation of such post during Emergency?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) Posts created upto

30-11-63 . . . . . 76 posts

and Posts filled up . . . . . 42 posts

(b) The ban was imposed in January, 1960. It was lifted in June 1962 and re-imposed with effect from 13th June, 1963. The ban is not applicable to the posts required for the security of the country and execution of Five Year Plan schemes. The ban is also not applicable by special orders in respect of certain posts e.g. maintenance, operative and other posts required for the expansion and commercial activities of the Department.

(c) Posts created in relaxation of the ban orders were considered absolutely essential in order to cope with the increased work.

#### Teleprinter Supervisors

**1785. Dr. Melkote:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether unqualified persons are engaged in work as teleprinter supervisors in certain Telegraph Offices in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such offices;

(c) the reasons for such employment; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to improve matters?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts & Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) Yes.

(b) (i) R.T.O. Gauhati.

(ii) C.T.O. Patna.

(iii) D. T. O. Cuttack.

(c) Non-availability of qualified hands.

(d) Immediate steps are being taken for the selection and training of candidates.

#### Rayanapadu Railway Station

1786. { **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:**  
**Shri P. C. Borooah:**  
**Shri G. Mohanty:**  
**Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**  
**Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 22nd October, 1963 some railway labourers were crushed to death and some seriously injured in the Rayanapadu Station Yard near Vijayawada of the Southern Railway;

(b) if so, the circumstances of accident; and

(c) whether any compensation is being given to the families of the deceased?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) and (b). At about 22:30 hours on 22nd October, 1963, while K.35 Down Goods train was being backed into a siding at Rayanapad Station Yard, it gave a slight push to some wagons stabled in the siding, which as a result rolled for a short distance. Consequently, some casual labourers (and not regular railway employees) who were asleep or lying on the track got

either run over or injured in the process.

(c) No claims for compensation have been received so far. If and when received, these will be dealt with on merits.

However, a sum of Rs. 6,100/- has been paid as *ex-gratia* to the next of kin of the persons killed and to 10 persons seriously injured.

#### Welfare of Weaker Sections of Village Community

1787. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the study group on the Welfare of the Weaker Sections of the Village Community have been accepted by Government; and

(b) if so, in what manner and when they are going to be implemented?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):** (a) and (b). There is much in common between the general approach in the Report and the Third Plan. As regards employment, the programme of Rural Works aims at providing additional employment during the slack agricultural seasons in different parts of the country. The recent Annual Conference on C. D. & Panchayati Raj also recommended that in locating Rural Works Projects, preference should be given to areas predominantly inhabited by backward classes.

2. Action taken on the other important recommendations is given below:

(i) Various aspects of the programme financed principally out of the C.D. budget have been examined and instructions issued with a view to suitably orienting

them to meet the needs of the weaker sections.

(ii) Government contribution to the bad debt reserve of Cooperative Central Banks has been increased from 1 per cent to 2 per cent on the additional loans given by them to Cooperative Farming Societies over the loans in the previous year.

(iii) Preference would be given to Cooperative Farming Societies in grant of leases of land reclaimed by the Government, cultivable waste lands, etc.

(iv) A provision of Rs. 1 crore during the Third Plan is being made available for assistance to Gramdan villages for productive programmes.

(v) State Governments/Union Territories have been requested to take steps, as has been done in Punjab, to accelerate the growth of labour cooperatives on sound lines during the Third Plan.

(vi) Mid-day meals programme has been expanded to cover about 10 million children by the end of the Third Plan. The recent Annual Conference also recommended that with a view to benefit backward classes, this scheme should be taken up in those States where it has not been implemented so far.

3. The following suggestions have also been made to the State Governments/ Union Territories to enable the Panchayati Raj institutions to play their part in the welfare of weaker sections.

(a) Amounts allotted for special schemes for backward classes should be routed through the block and an integrated programme drawn up for implementation.

(b) Panchayati Raj bodies should earmark a percentage of their budget provision every year for schemes of special benefit to the weaker sections.

(c) Special Committees of Panchayati Raj bodies at the district

Block and village levels should be set up to look after the welfare of weaker sections.

(d) Periodical review of the programmes for the weaker sections should be undertaken by the Panchayati Raj bodies at the various levels.

### मेरठ सिटी रेलवे स्टेशन

१७८८. श्री राम चक यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने का कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मेरठ जिले के किसी आउट एजेंट ने मेरठ सिटी रेलवे स्टेशन मास्टर तथा अन्य रेलवे कर्मचारी और किसी कमीशन एजेंट के विरुद्ध कुछ आरोप लगाये थे जिस पर असिस्टेंट ट्रैफिक सुपरिन्टेंडेंट ने जांच कर के रिपोर्ट दी थी; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कितने कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गयी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) सहायक यानायत अधीक्षक ने प्रत्यक्ष रूप से स्टेशन के किसी कर्मचारी को दोषी नहीं ठहराया । लेकिन रेल-पर्यन्त स्टेशन पर, आउट-एजेंट और स्टेशन के कर्मचारियों के बीच, काम की सहूलियत के लिए दो माल-वाहियों का स्टेशन से तबादला कर दिया गया ।

### Sugar Quota for Delhi

1789. { Shri P. C. Borooah:  
Shri D. C. Sharma:  
Shri Mohan Swarup:

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

(a) whether the Chief Director of Sugar had sanctioned a special quota of sugar to the Directorate of Food and Civil Supplies, Delhi for Dussehra and Diwali festivals;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that despite the grant of special sugar quota, even normal supply of sugar to the public could not be maintained during the season and the sugar stocks found way in black-market; and

(c) whether inquiry has been made into the matter, if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Cyclonic Storm Near Madras

**1790. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a severe cyclonic storm hit East Coast of Madras on the 21st October, 1963 causing disruption of telephone and telegraph communications between the affected areas and the rest of the country;

(b) the extent of damage caused; and

(c) whether all the damage has since been rectified?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts & Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) Yes.

(b) The cyclonic storm caused breakdown of open wire lines mostly in the Madras State. The length of lines affected was about 530 kilometers in Madras. Some lines in Andhra were also affected. This dislocated communications from Madras to the southern districts of Madras State and to Kerala and also between some stations in Andhra. Local telephone service was partly dislocated at the following places:—

1. Pondicherry
2. Cuddalore
3. Chidambaram

4. Villupuram
5. Panruti.
6. Bhuvanagiri
7. Nellikuppam
8. Kurinjipadi.
9. Vridhachalam.
10. Neyveli Private Exchange.

About 20% to 60% of the subscribers in the above stations were affected.

(c) Yes.

#### Rail-Cum-Road Bridges on Chakki and Beas

**1791. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Department built the rail-cum-road bridges of Chakki and Beas on the Jullundur Mukerian Railway on a common agreement;

(b) for how many years this agreement will remain effective; and

(c) the position of the automobile and pedestrian traffic after the termination of this agreement?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. While constructing Railway Bridges over the Beas and Chakki Rivers road deck was provided thereon on the understanding that separate Road Bridges would be constructed as soon as possible. No specific period was stipulated in the agreement.

(c) It is the responsibility of the Road Authorities to provide separate road bridges. Both these bridges have already been included in their Third Five Year Plan for the development and improvement of National Highways.

### Railway Book Stalls

1792. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that books in Railway book stalls consist mostly of novels and detectives based on cheap sexy stories to the exclusion of books describing our plans, history and culture including travelogues; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the standard of the books offered to our reading public?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Enquiries made reveal that at the railway books stalls, books covering a large variety of subjects, including literature on our plans, history, culture etc., are sold. The stalls are inspected periodically by Railway officials as well as Bookstall Advisory Committees functioning on each Railway, consisting of well-known educationists. In certain cases, books are also scrutinised by the members of these Committees before they are put on sale at the stalls. A few instances of sale of objectionable literature have come to notice and the contractors concerned have been suitably taken up with.

### Madras-Madurai Shuttle Air Service

1793. **Shri Balakrishnan:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shuttle Air Service from Madras to Madurai has been cancelled; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Corporation have intimated that a special newspaper service on behalf of the 'HINDU' was operated by them on the route Madras-Bangalore-Coimbatore-Madurai under a subsidy arrangement and that they operated a service on their

own on the route Madurai|Trichy|Madras with the same aircraft operating the former service. The 'HINDU' terminated the special service arrangements and Madurai|Trichy|Madras service was cancelled by the Corporation with effect from 29-9-1963 as the load factor on this service was not satisfactory.

### Roads and Bridges in Mysore

1794. **Shri S. B. Patil:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes forwarded by the Mysore Government and those approved and sanctioned by the Central Government for construction of roads and bridges of inter-State or economic importance during the Third Plan period showing the mileage of the roads; and

(b) the schemes so far completed?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Grants-in-aid aggregating Rs. 85.81 lakhs have been offered to the Government of Mysore under the Third Five Year Plan for the following two works as part of the Central Aid Programme of State roads of inter-State or economic importance:—

	Amount of grant
	Rs. lakhs
(1) Construction of road connecting Mani (near Pane Mangalore) to Mangalore (50% of the cost)—(Length 16.60 miles) . . . . .	25.00
(2) Widening of the Hubli-Karwar road to two-lane carriage-way (50% of the cost)—(Length 102.5 miles) . . . . .	60.81
Total . . . . .	85.81

The works are in progress.

2. In addition, the State Government submitted in June 1963 the following six more road and bridge schemes of inter-State or economic

importance for grants-in-aid in the Third Five Year Plan:

S. No.	Name of road/birdge work	Rough estimated cost
		Rs. lakhs.
1.	Formation of a road from Chitapur to Yadgir . . .	28.00
2.	Construction of a road from Chincholi to Gulberga—Section—Sulepet to Kurikote . . .	28.00
3.	Construction of a road from Sringeri to Karkala via Mallurghat . . .	30.00
4.	Improvement of the road from Chodahalli to Talabetta in Kollegal Taluk . . .	19.25
5.	Construction of a bridge across the Krishna river near Kolhar in the Bijapur District . . .	40.00
6.	Construction of a bridge across the Gurpur river near Marvoor on the Mangalore-Bajpac Road . . .	11.07
		<hr/> 156.32

The question of providing funds for these schemes is being examined in consultation with the Planning Commission.

#### Fertilizers

1795. **Shri G. Mohanty:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of chemical fertilizers produced in India in 1961-62 and 1962-63;

(b) the total quantity of fertilizers imported into India during the same period; and

(c) the approximate estimate of the demand during the same period?

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. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2146/63].

#### Railway Workers

1796. **Shri A. P. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that in the same area employees of the other Government Departments and public sector undertakings are paid construction or project allowance whereas the Railway workers are not paid the same; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Construction Project Allowance on the Railways is not sanctioned with reference to residence in a particular area or the expensiveness of a locality, but with reference to the actual employment on, or close association with the Projects qualifying for the grant of such allowance, viz. construction of new lines or restoration or surveys taking into account the arduous nature of the duties of construction over a fairly long period, lack of amenities and the necessity of attracting the right type of staff, etc. In a particular area, where there is no Railway Project Construction, the Railway employees do not get the Construction Project Allowance even though staff in the Public Sector Undertakings or other Government Departments associated with their own Projects Constructions in that area may be getting the allowance.

#### Telegraph Offices

1797. **Shri D. S. Patil:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not providing Telegraph Offices at Arni, Nar, Bahulgaon and Parwa in Yeotmal district when villagers are prepared to deposit the required amount with Government under the telegraph office scheme; and

(b) the steps taken or under consideration to open telegraph offices?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts & Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) and (b). Details are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

Proposal	Present position
1. Telegraph Office at Arni.	The admissibility of the guarantee offered by the Gram panchayat has been referred to the Legal Department of the Government of Maharashtra and the views are awaited.
2. Telegraph office at Nar.	Telegraph office at Nar has been sanctioned without guarantee. Work will be taken in hand on receipt of stores.
3. Telegraph office at Babulgaon.	Neither the Gram Panchayat nor any other body has offered to give guarantee to the loss. The Maharashtra Govt. has been asked to intimate whether they would like to have telegraph facilities on guarantee basis. Their reply is awaited.
4. Telegraph office at Parwa.	The proposal has been received recently and is under examination. It will be sanctioned if found justified.

**Hill Compensatory Allowance**

**1798. Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) the rates of hill compensatory allowance and winter allowance which are paid to P&T employees at Simla;

(b) the rates of hill compensatory allowance payable in the hill areas of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Assam;

(c) whether it is a fact that great disparity exists in those rates; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts & Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2147/63].

(c) Yes.

(d) The rates of allowance sanctioned for the P&T staff are fixed keeping in view the total emoluments drawn by the State Government employees and the P&T employees of corresponding grades and the rates of similar allowances already sanctioned at other stations in the neighbourhood.

**Uniforms for I.A.C. Pilots**

**1799. Shri Kajrolkar:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that I.A.C. pilots flew without uniform on or about 17th August, 1963 on all routes to back a demand for more and better uniforms;

(b) the nature of their demand and its financial implication; and

(c) whether pilots could use their own uniforms and claim reimbursement?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Commercial Pilots' Association demanded revision of the schedules regarding provision of uniforms involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 49,700 per annum. The Management of the Indian Airlines Corporation discussed the matter with the Association and came to a settlement. The total cost on provision of uniforms to pilots will now come to Rs. 1,29,150/- per annum as against Rs. 83,650/- incurred by the Corporation earlier.

(c) According to the existing rules of the Corporation, the pilots cannot

provide themselves with their own uniforms and claim reimbursement from the Indian Airlines.

#### Platforms at Stations on S.E. Railway

**1800. Shri Jena:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that much inconvenience is felt by the public as well as Railway Officers for want of double platforms at important Railway stations on the South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, how many such cases of providing double platforms on the said Railway are pending with Government and for how long they are pending; and

(c) whether Bhadrak Railway station is also among such cases?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to stations provided with only one platform on the single line section where 2 passenger trains may cross each other. Most of the stations where crossings are scheduled as per time table have already been provided with two platforms. On rare occasions when crossing takes place at stations where there is only one platform, rules have been prescribed for their reception so as to provide maximum possible convenience to passengers consistent with safety. On double line sections, two platforms have generally been provided.

As regards Bhadrak station it is proposed to provide a second platform along with the doubling.

#### Supply of Sugar and Wheat to Punjab

**1801. Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the quantity of sugar and wheat supplied to the Punjab State by the Union Government during the last three years, year-wise?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** There was no control over distribution of sugar during the period 18th September 1961 to 16th April, 1963. The quantities of sugar despatched from sugar factories to destinations in Punjab during this period are, however, known. On the basis of actual despatches of sugar from sugar factories to destinations in Punjab during the period of de-control and of the quantities allotted to the State during the period of control, the total quantity of sugar supplied to the State of Punjab each year during the last three years was as follows:—

Sugar year (1st November to 31st October)	(in '000 tonnes) Quantity
1960-61 . . . . .	148·7
1961-62 . . . . .	181·6
1962-63 . . . . .	168·4

The quantity of wheat supplied by the Union Government to Punjab including the quantity supplied to roller flour mills in the State during each of the calendar years 1961 to 1963 was as follows:—

Year	(in '000 tonnes) Quantity
1961 . . . . .	49
1962 . . . . .	155
1963 (up to 15th November)	127

#### Telephone Revenue Offices

**1802. Shri A. S. Saigal:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telephone Revenue Offices as envisaged in Post and Telegraph Directorate Memo. No. 2/12/61-TR dated the 6th May, 1961 have been formed;

(b) if not, what is the programme; and

(c) reasons for non-establishment of Telephone Revenue Accounting Offices according to schedule in Assam, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh Circles?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) The letter referred to, merely forwarded the minutes of the Conference of the Accounts Officers Telephone Revenue convened in April, 1961.

The policy of the Government, as stated elsewhere, is to decentralise the T.R.A.Os to the Divisional level, in stages. They will remain on multi-Divisional basis until they can be set up on Divisional basis as self-contained units. The decentralisation of T.R.A.Os is processed accordingly.

(b) The T.R.A. Units have been set up at Srinagar, Ahmedabad (separately for Phones Division and the Telegraph Division) and at Tiruchirappalli for Tiruchirappalli Telegraph Division.

Orders for setting up of T.R.A. Units at Madurai, Coimbatore and Cuttack Telegraph Divisions have been issued. Decentralisation of T.R.A.Os to other places is being processed.

(c) In Gujarat Circle, T.R.A. Units have been formed separately for Phones Division and the Telegraph Division. In respect of Rajkot Telegraph Division action is being taken to expedite formation of a T.R.A. Unit.

In Madhya Pradesh and U.P. Circles, the proposals for decentralisation of T.R.A.Os are under consideration.

As regards Assam Circle, T.R.A. work is at present done at Shillong.

In all cases, the decentralisation has been carried out upto the circle level.

1818(Ai)I.SD—4.

Further decentralisation to divisional level will be taken up when found justified.

Decentralisation is a gradual process due to human and other administrative problems involved and has to be carried out slowly and in stages.

### बम्बई में लोकल गाड़ियां

१८०३. श्री बलबन्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या बम्बई उपनगर की लोकल गाड़ियां डहाणू तक बढ़ाने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० वें० रामस्वामी) : चर्च गेट और विरार के बीच चलने वाली उपनगरीय गाड़ियों को दहाणू रोड स्टेशन तक चलाने का कोई विचार नहीं है ।

### Theft of Explosives

1804. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 43 on the 19th November, 1963 and state:

(a) whether investigation into the theft of explosives from a sealed railway wagon has been concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) The police have chargesheeted four outsiders and one railway employce for trial in the court of Law under Sections 380/461/411 I.P.C.

### Telephone Service in Balaghat

1805. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 60 on the 19th November, 1963 regarding Telephone Service in Balaghat and state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have communicated the findings of the Magistrate and their findings thereon;

(b) if so, a brief resume thereof; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative whether the State Government have been asked to expedite the matter?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) and (b). Not yet.

(c) Yes.

#### **Trade in Foodgrains**

**1806. Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the bulk of the country's trade in foodgrains and sugar is controlled by fifteen families;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to encourage wholesale co-operatives and the State Trading Corporation to enter this field; and

(c) the steps taken to diversify the trade from the monopoly of big business houses?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The trade is already fairly diversified. No steps on the part of the Government to diversify it further are called for.

#### **Additional Cane Price Payable to Growers**

**1807. Shri Malaichami:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made by any Sugarcane Growers Association in Madras State regarding the undue delay in payment of addi-

tional cane price payable to them under the price Linking formula amounting to more than Rs. 58 lakhs; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far, to enable the growers to get the price paid to them?

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

(b) The Government of India have constituted a Sugarcane (Additional) Price Fixation Authority for determining the additional price payable to growers in various factory areas. Accounts of factories are being examined by the Authority and factories will be asked to pay the dues as soon as the Authority has given its awards.

#### **Plantation of Casurina and Eucalyptus Trees**

**1808. Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the precise nature of the scheme drawn and taken up with the collaboration of Madras Forest Department and Southern Railway which envisages the planting of the treated area with Casurina and Eucalyptus trees in the island of Rameshwaram;

(b) the progress made so far in implementing the scheme and the financial implications of the projects; and

(c) whether any foreign aid has been made available and if so, the nature and amount thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) Various schemes are under consideration by the Southern Railway in consultation with Forest Department of Madras Government to prevent sand dunes advancing and covering Railway track near Rameshwaram. These include plantation in sand dunes, stabilisation by bitumen emulsion etc. No final decision in regard to the actual method to be adopted has been taken.

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

**P.O. Building, Kottayam**

1809. **Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state the steps taken for construction of the building for the Head Post Office at Kottayam in Kerala?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): The preliminary drawings are under approval. The construction work will be started after the formalities regarding preparation of preliminary estimates, issue of sanction etc. are completed.

**Vivekananda Bridge, Calcutta**

1810. **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have exempted the pedestrians from payment of toll for crossing Vivekananda Bridge (near Calcutta); and

(b) whether Government propose to exempt the vehicular traffic also from the payment of toll?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. The pedestrians have been exempted from payment of toll with effect from 1st June, 1963.

(b). There is no proposal for exemption of vehicular traffic from payment of the toll.

**Box Wagons**

1811. { Shri Daljit Singh:  
Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:  
Shri Samnani:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been reports of overloading and under-loading of coal in the box wagons;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints regarding faulty loading lines marked for bulk density for calculation of tonnage; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to ensure exact loading and weighment at the time of despatch?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Prior to readjustment of load lines marked in box wagons in August 62 some complaints about incorrectness of load lines were received. Since readjustment of load lines separately for slack dust coal and steam rubble coal have been made there have been few complaints of this nature.

(c) (i) Pending installation of suitable weighbridges railway staff have been posted to inspect BOX wagons after these have been loaded by collieries and to indicate the extent of under-loading on the railway receipts where the BOX wagons are not in fact loaded upto the load lines.

(ii) Railways have been asked to provide suitable weighbridges on a programmed basis.

(iii) Collieries producing more than 10,000 tonnes per month of coal have also been asked to instal their own weighbridges of suitable capacity for weighment of BOX wagons for which they have been offered a suitable rebate.

**Ernakulam Junction**

1812. **Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken for reconstruction and improvement of the station building at Ernakulam junction;

(b) if so, the steps being taken; and

(c) when the work will be taken up?

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

(a) and (b). There are no proposals to reconstruct the station building. However, there are proposals to carry out the following improvements during the current financial year:

- (i) Extension to III Class waiting hall.
  - (ii) Improvement to Vegetarian and Non-Vegetarian Refreshment rooms.
  - (iii). Provision of a vegetarian refreshment stall on the M. G. Platform.
  - (iv) Flushout arrangements to passenger latrines and in waiting rooms.
  - (v) Provision of shelter over the No. 1 platform.
- (c) Estimates for items (ii), (iv), and (v) have been sanctioned and the works will be taken up shortly. As regards items (i) and (iii) the estimates are being sanctioned.

**टेलीफोन के तारों की चोरी**

१८१३. श्री श्रीकांतलाल : क्या डाक तथा तार मंत्र: यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २४ नवम्बर, १९६३ को दिल्ली में गुलाबी बाग के पास सड़की मण्डी में टेलीफोन के तारों के चोरों का एक गिरोह गिरफ्तार किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन से क्या क्या चीजें बरामद हुईं; और

(ग) उस गिरोह में कितने व्यक्ति थे ?

डाक तथा तार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री: भगवती) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

**पशु रोगों का दूर किया जाना**

१८१४. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के गांवों में पशुओं को एक ऐसी बीमारी हो रही है जिससे वे कम दूध देते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बीमारी को रोकने के लिये सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है; और

(ग) क्या इस बीमारी से दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना पर भी असर पड़ने की सम्भावना है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ० म० रामस) : (क) जी नहीं । आजकल दिल्ली में पशुओं में कोई भयंकर बीमारी या महामारी नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं होने ।

**ऊन का उत्पादन**

१८१५. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ऊन का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये एक आस्ट्रेलियाई दल भारत आया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में दल ने क्या क्या मुख्य मुझाव दिये हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी हां । फिर भी, ऊन के वर्गीकरण में प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत ५ आस्ट्रेलियाई विशेषज्ञों की सेवायें प्राप्त की गई थीं । जोधपुर में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा रहा है ।

### जेतसर कृषि फार्म

१८१६. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जेतसर कृषि फार्म के लिये रूस मदद देने के लिये सहमत हो गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि की मदद मिलने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) किन शर्तों पर ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्र० म० यामस) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

### CO-OPERATIVE SUGAR MILLS IN MADHYA PRADESH

1818. **Shri Harj Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 581 on the 26th November, 1963 and state:

(a) whether applications have been received for setting up Sugar Mills on a Co-operative basis at Kareli, Narsinghpur District and also in Hoshangabad District, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, from whom; and

(c) when decisions are likely to be taken?

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

(b) 1. Shri Raghunath Singh Kile-dar, Cooperative Sugar Mills, Kareli, District Narsinghpur—for Kareli.

2. Shri S. N. Borawake, Promoter, Bhartiya Pragat Krishi Mandal, 1240, Shivaji Nagar, Apte Road, Poona-4.—for Hoshangabad District.

(c) Government at present is considering applications received upto

30th June, 1963. These applications have been received thereafter and will, therefore, be considered if any capacity is available after considering the applications received upto June, 1963.

### Promotions in Railways

1819. **Shri Eswara Reddy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class II Officers who have been promoted as Class I Officers during 1962-63 and from 1st April to 31st October, 1963 in Railways;

(b) the number of Class I posts vacant as on the 1st November, 1963; and

(c) the reasons for not filling up the vacancies?

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

	1962-63	From 1-4-63 to 31-10-63
(i) No. of Class II Officers promoted permanently to Class I (Junior Scale)	206	15
(ii) No. of Class II Officers appointed to officiate in Class I (Senior Scale)	84	40

(b) 27, both permanent and temporary.

(c) Out of the 27 vacancies 6 have been filled up since 1st November, 1963 and arrangements are in hand to fill up 11 more. The remaining 10 vacancies will be filled up shortly when officers under training become available for posting.

**Postal Life Insurance**

1820. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that under the revised Table I of the Postal Life Insurance Rules the aggregate amount of premium payable on a whole life insurance policy taken at the age of 49 for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 15,000 ceasing at the age of 70 is Rs. 1,275-12 nP. and Rs. 19,126-80 nP. respectively;

(b) whether the premium payable under the same circumstances by those policy holders who got insured for the whole life and who are required to pay the premium up to the age of 85 is Rs. 1,937.25 nP. and Rs. 29,058.75 nP.; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this vast difference of Rs. 662-13 nP. and 9931-95 nP. between the two similar policies issued by the same authority?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts & Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) The answer is in the affirmative in respect of Policies issued between 17-5-48 and 31-3-57 only.

(b) Yes, only in respect of whole life policies with unlimited payments (now limited to age 85 as a measure of relief) issued prior to 1-4-1940.

(c) The two types of policies mentioned are not similar. One was a whole life policy with unlimited payments the rate of which was calculated on the basis of the average longevity. If new people live longer they naturally pay more and cover the deficit of those who die earlier.

The rates of Life Insurance Policies are revised from time to time in the light of the mortality experience, the expectation of interest earnings and the expenses of management. Hence no two policies issued during the period when two different rates were in force can be called similar; for example in case of whole life policies with unlimited payments issued be-

fore and after 1-4-1940 the rates were different. Similarly whole life policy with unlimited payments cannot be compared to a policy with payments limited upto a certain age.

**Post Office Insurance Fund Rules**

1821. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the Post Office Insurance Fund Rules were amended since Independence; and

(b) the effect of each amendment made on the policy holders?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts & Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) The total number of Notifications issued amending the Postal Life Insurance Rules between 15-8-47 to date was 61, consisting of 85 amendments.

(b) Fifty amendments merely introduced verbal and procedural changes and clarifications of existing rules which did not affect the Policy-holders. The effect of each of the remaining 35 amendments is briefly stated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2148]63].

**Postal Life Assurance**

1822. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the system of payment of premium throughout life for the whole life postal assurance policy has been abolished and that no premium is now payable when the insured person reaches the age of 70;

(b) whether it is also a fact that since 1st April, 1957 the age limit for those policy holders who were issued for whole life has been fixed at 85; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the total number of policies affected by this?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts & Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) The reply to the first part is in the affirmative. Reply to the second part is also in the affirmative in respect of policies issued after 16-5-48.

(b) The reply is in the affirmative in respect of whole life policy contracts (with premiums payable throughout life) entered into before 17-5-48.

(c) Among the holders of whole life policies (premiums payable throughout life) there was a fear of uncertainty as to the period for which premiums would be payable. It was with a view to relieving the prospective insureds of this fear that the scheme of whole life policies with premium payable throughout life was abolished.

Simultaneously new schemes of whole life policies with premium payable till ages 60 and 70 i.e. for a definite period were introduced with effect from 17-5-48.

Similarly, the indefinite period for the existing whole life contracts was made definite as regards the payment of premia by limiting them to the age of 85 even though this meant a certain burden on the Fund.

The total number of such policies affected as on 1-4-57 was 6108.

#### P&T Quarters

**1823. Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects for construction of quarters for P and T employees functioning in the various P. & T. circles in India under the Third Plan; and

(b) the number of such projects functioning in Kerala circle?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts & Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) During the first two

years of the third plan 1400 quarters were constructed and 2750 quarters are under construction.

(b) Six quarters have been completed and 13 quarters are under construction.

#### Baroda Aerodrome

**1824. Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) when the Baroda aerodrome will be opened;

(b) since how long the aerodrome has been closed;

(c) when the contract for resurfacing of runways of the aerodrome was given; and

(d) the reasons for delay in the execution of the work?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):** (a) A fair-weather strip is expected to be ready for use by the end of December, 1963.

(b) Since October, 1962.

(c) In May, 1962.

(d) The resurfacing work on the runway had to be stopped, since some concrete slabs had sunk which gave an undulated surface to the runway, even after carpeting. Revised estimates for relaying of slabs and strengthening the runway are under consideration.

#### Congestion at Raj Kharsawan Railway Station

**1825. Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great congestion of goods train at Raj Kharsawan on the S.E. Railway;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a proposal for a new railway line from Pandrasali to Bara Bainbo to remove this congestion;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Eastern Zone Mine-owners Association have suggested to the Railway authorities to construct a new railway line to connect the Mines of Bara Jamda Sector with Manoharpur on the main line of S.E. Railway; and

(d) the action taken on these proposals?

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

(b) to (d). For the movement of iron ore from Barajamda area to Bokaro Steel Plant, a survey for a chord line between Pendasali and Barabambo was included in the 1963-64 Works Programme, but subsequently it was confirmed by the then Ministry of Steel Mines & Fuel that the Bokaro Steel Plant would get its supply of iron ore from the Kiriburu mines, and, therefore, this line was not considered necessary.

No representation has been received from the Eastern Zone Mine-owners Association for construction of a railway line from Barajamda Sector to Manoharpur.

रेलगाड़ी और ट्रक की टक्कर

१८२६. { श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :  
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ३० नवम्बर, १९६३ को आगरा पैसेंजर की एक मोटर ट्रक से टक्कर हो गयी थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसमें कितने आदमी मरे और कितने घायल हुए; और

(ग) इस दुर्घटना के क्या कारण थे ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सॅ० वॅ० रामस्वामी) : (क) २६-११-६३ को (न कि ३०-११-६३ को) नं० २ एस० एफ़० शिकोहा-

बाद-फरुखाबाद सवारी गाड़ी (न कि आगरा सवारी गाड़ी), उत्तर रेलवे के इलाहाबाद डिवीजन में पखना और नीबकरोरी स्टेशनों के बीच उत्तर प्रदेश रोडवेज के एक मोटर ठेले से टकरा गयी थी ।

(ख) इस दुर्घटना में पांच आदमी घायल हो गये जिन में से तीन को गहरी चोटें आयीं । जिन तीन आदमियों को गहरी चोट लगी थी, उन में से एक २-१२-६३ को फ़तेहगढ़ के सिविल अस्पताल में मर गया ।

(ग) दुर्घटना का कारण यह था कि ट्रक के ड्राइवर ने रेल गाड़ी के ड्राइवर द्वारा बार-बार सीटी दिये जाने पर और ट्रक में बैठे लोगों की चेतावनी पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया और आती हुई गाड़ी से पहले समपार को पार करने की कोशिश की । समपार पर कोई चौकीदार तैनात नहीं है ।

अजमेर में सं का मेला

१८१७. { श्रीनतीं शशां मंजरी :  
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अजमेर के उस मेले में बहुत से यात्री आये थे और उन में से बहुत से बिना टिकट यात्रा करते पकड़े गये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने व्यक्ति बिना टिकट पकड़े गये और उनसे कितनी राशि वसूल हुई; और

(ग) कितने व्यक्तियों का चालान दिया गया ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जे. वें. रामस्वामी) : (क) और (ख). इस वर्ष उसे के मेले में शामिल होने के लिए करीब ५० हजार यात्री अजमेर आये थे। लगभग १३०० यात्री बिना टिकट या बिना उपयुक्त टिकट यात्रा करते पकड़े गये और इन से ७,६०० रुपये वसूल किये गये।

(ग) किसी का चालान नहीं किया गया।

पोस्टल सेविंग बैंक में धोखा

१८२८. श्री किशन पटनायक :  
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या डाक व तार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १२ फरवरी, १९५६ से ३० अगस्त, १९६० की अवधि में बरगड (जिला संभलपुर), उड़ीसा में पोस्टल नेविग बैंक में जो धाखा धड़ी और गवन हुआ था, उस सम्बन्ध में किये गये कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ अदालती कार्यवाही की गई;

(ख) अदालत ने स मामले में क्या निर्णय दिया;

(ग) क्या अदालत कार्यवाही के सिवाय कुछ अन्य कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ कोई विभागीय कार्यवाही की जा रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ध्वारा क्या है ?

डाक और तार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) एक।

(ख) अदालत द्वारा कर्मचारी को अपराधी ठहराया गया और विभिन्न मामलों में जुर्मानों के अलावा एक महीने से पांच वर्ष तक की कड़ी कैद की सजा दी गई।

(ग) इकोस विभागीय कर्मचारियों का लापरवाही बरतने के लिए जिम्मेदार ठहराया गया और उनमें से अठारह कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध विभागीय कार्यवाही पूरी हो चुकी है।

(घ) उन कर्मचारियों में से एक कर्मचारी को अनिर्वाह रूप से सेवा-निवृत्त कर दिया गया और सत्रह कर्मचारियों के वेतन से कुल भिना कर ६,०८३ रुपये की वसूली के आदेश दे दिये गये हैं। विभाग को हुई कुल हानि ३०,००० रुपये से भी अधिक है।

#### Burnt Mail Bags

1829. { Shri Dhaon:  
Shri B. P. Yadava:  
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that bags of mail for the various exchange offices in India, scheduled for discharge at Bombay Port by "S.S. Steel Designer" were burnt by a fire on the 30th September, 1963; and

(b) if so, the causes of the fire?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir. Fire broke out in the hold of 'S.S. Steel Designer' at New York Port on 30th September, 1963 and a number of mail bags were completely burnt and some damaged by fire and water.

(b) Not known as the fire occurred in the sea service of the United States.

#### Tankers of New Oil Shipping Company

1830. { Shri Warrior:  
Shri Indrajit Gupta:  
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 329 on the 3rd December, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the tankers of the new oil Shipping Company will be carrying crude oil for the State-owned refineries; and

(b) if so, whether there is any agreement regarding the freight rates?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Baha-

dur): (a) The proposal so far approved by Government is that the tankers of the new Shipping Company will be eligible to be chartered to the new Oil Company. The details are being considered.

(b) Government have stipulated that the freight rates will have to be competitive.

**Conservancy Department**

1831. { Shri Kapur Singh:  
 Shri Y. N. Singha:  
 Shri Himmatsinhji:  
 Shri Solanki:  
 Dr. B. N. Singh:  
 Shri P. H. Bheel:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway Administration has abolished recently the labour contract system in the Conservancy Department;

(b) if so, the present scales of pay and allowances paid to various categories of conservancy staff; and

(c) whether there is any disparity between the pay scales of males and females and if so, the reasons therefor?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

१८३२. { श्री बल कृष्ण सिंह :  
 श्री विश्वनाथ राय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में कितनी शाखाओं में ६० प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का व्यवहारिक ज्ञान प्राप्त है और

इनमें से कितनी शाखाओं में हिन्दी में काम किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) इन सभी शाखाओं में हिन्दी में काम आरम्भ न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की अधिकतर शाखाओं में ६० प्रतिशत से अधिक कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी का व्यावहारिक ज्ञान है और इन सभी शाखाओं में सीमित रूप से हिन्दी का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

**Milk Schemes in Bihar**

**1833. Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given by the Centre to the Government of Bihar for milk schemes during the Third Plan period so far; and

(b) the amount actually utilised by the Government of Bihar during the same period?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) and (b). The required information has been called for from the State Government of Bihar and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

**Central Co-operative Banks in Bihar**

**1834. Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state the number of Central Co-operative Banks in Bihar, district-wise?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):** A statement giving the information district-wise as on 30th June, 1962 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2149/63].

**Commemoration Stamp**

1835. **Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to issue a special stamp in the name of late Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of the Indian Union, on his next birthday, the 3rd December, 1964?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati):** No, Sir.

**Agricultural Production**

1836. **Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in exploring the possibilities on increasing the production of foodgrains and jute in the mid-kosi basin and in the Kosi free belt on the basis of study, if any, made by the Food and Agriculture Organisation; and

(b) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** (a) This Ministry is not aware of any such study by the Food and Agriculture Organisation.

(b) Does not arise.

**Co-operative Movement in Bihar**

1837. **Shri Yamuna Prasad Mandal:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loans or aid has been given by the Centre to the Government of Bihar during the last five years to gear up the co-operative movement there;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Centre have considered the proposal to ask the Government of Bihar to sponsor a publicity wing in rural areas under the State

Co-operative Department financed by the Centre?

**The Deputy Minister in Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are as under:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Year	Loan	Subsidy	Total
1958-59	13.29	7.61	20.90
1959-60	35.87	12.23	48.10
1960-61	4.13	15.57	19.70
1961-62	15.85	18.10	33.95
1962-63	21.73	11.31	33.04
Total	90.87	64.82	155.69

(c) No Sir. The plan provision for publicity and propaganda is being routed through the State Co-operative Union, which is to undertake the work.

लूणकरणसर में तारघर और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन

₹ ३८.८० { श्री ५० ला० बारूपाल :  
श्री नि० रं० लास्कर :

क्या डाक तथा तार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या वीकानेर जिले के तहमील मुख्यालय लूणकरणसर में एक तार घर और एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) क्या वहाँ कोई विभागीय इमारत बनवाने का भी कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब ?

डाक और तार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) और (ख). लूणकरणसर में तार सुविधाएँ और सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव मंजूर कर दिया गया है। यदि सामान उपलब्ध हो जायेगा तो इस कार्य के मार्च १९६४ तक पूरा हो जाने की आशा है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

**Rice Quota for Kerala**

1839. { **Shri Manlyangadan:**  
**Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

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

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have requested the Union Government to increase the quota of rice now supplied to Kerala;

(b) the increase asked for; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government to this request?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) to (c). The State Government requested the Union Government to arrange for additional supplies of rice to enable them to increase the present quantum of issue of rice from fair price shops. It has been agreed, in consultation with the State Government, to increase the quantum from one edangali ( a local measure) to 1-1/2 endangalis and the Assistant Director of the Central Government in charge of the Central depots in Kerala has been instructed to issue rice on the same basis.

**बम्बई के पास रेल-दुर्घटना**

{ श्री प्रोकार सिंह :  
१८४०. { श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :  
{ श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ३ दिसम्बर, १९६३ को बम्बई के पास कोलम्ब और होकी के बीच में एक रेलगाड़ी और बस में टक्कर हो गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दुर्घटना का क्या कारण था; और

(ग) इस में कितनी जन-धन की हानि हुई ?

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) :** (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) दुर्घटना के कारण का पता लगाने के लिए सीनियर स्केल अफसरों की जो समिति नियुक्त की गयी थी, उसकी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

(ग) इस दुर्घटना में बस के तीन आदमी तत्काल मर गये और २५ अन्य घायल हो गये जिनमें से १३ को गहरी चोटें आयीं । इनमें से एक बाद में चोटों के कारण मर गया । रेल सम्पत्ति को अनुमानतः ४०० रुपये का नुकसान हुआ । इस बात की जानकारी अभी नहीं है कि जनता की सम्पत्ति को कितना नुकसान हुआ ।

**मझौला हॉल्ट स्टेशन**

१८४१. { श्री श्रीकार सिंह :  
{ श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अलीगढ़-बरेली संभ्रमण पर चन्दौली-बहजोई के बीच मझौला हॉल्ट लेवल क्रॉसिंग को गेट नं० ४० से हटा कर गेट नं० ४१ पर रख देने की रेलवे की तरफ से मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां गाड़ियां कब से ठहरने लगेंगी ?

**रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) :** (क) और (ख). हॉल्ट स्टेशन को हटा कर दूसरी जगह ले जाने का एक मुझाव मिला है । इस मुझाव पर विचार किया जा रहा है और अभी कोई फसला नहीं हुआ है ।

**Postal Rates**

1842. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Posts and Telegraphs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a parcel weighing 400 grams cost 60 nP.

at the ordinary rates whereas at the concessional book post rate, the same costs 80 nP.; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remove this anomaly?

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati):** (a) Two statements showing the postage payable for a given weight of (i) parcels, (ii) book packets containing only periodicals, (iii) book packets containing only printed books and (iv) book, pattern and sample packets are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2150/63]. It will be seen that it is only in the case of book, pattern and sample packets that the postage rate exceeds that of the parcel rate in certain weight slabs.

(b) Usually, only material relating to advertisement and publicity is sent as book, pattern and sample packets. Printed books and periodicals continue to benefit from a lower rate of postage than that applicable to parcels. There is thus no anomaly in the various rates applicable to material sent under book post.

#### Retired Railway Officials in Commercial Concerns

1843. **Shri D. D. Mantri:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2545 on the 30th April, 1963 and state:

(a) the firms in which the senior officers of Railway Board and Indian Railways, who joined commercial concerns after getting permission from the Ministry during the last five years are employed after retirement and on what salary; and

(b) how many of them are stationed at New Delhi on behalf of the firms?

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

Library. See No. LT-2151/63]. The Ministry of Railways do not have any information in respect of salary paid to them.

(b) According to such information as is available in the Ministry, only four officers are stationed at Delhi.

#### Conditions of Service of Employees

1844. { **Shri Pottekkatt;**  
**Shri A. V. Raghavan:**

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

(a) whether regulations governing the conditions of service of and the remuneration payable to the officers and employees have been made as provided under section 24 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay in framing the regulations?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) The Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956, has since been replaced by the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962 (58 of 1962), and regulations governing the conditions of service and the remuneration payable to the officers and employees of the Central Warehousing Corporation under Section 42(2)(a) of the said Act have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Central Warehousing Corporation and are being notified in the Official Gazette as required under Section 42(1).

(b) Does not arise.

#### Railway Lines in Kerala

1845. { **Shri Pottekkatt;**  
**Shri A. V. Raghavan:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kerala has only 3.4 miles of Railway for a

population of one lakh while the All India average is 9.5 miles;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remedy this disparity; and

(c) the names of new Railway lines proposed to be taken up by Government in Kerala?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) Statistics on railway matters is not compiled State-wise but Railway-wise. Expansion of Railways in different parts of the country does not take place, at present, on any State-wise concepts but is based on the needs of specific industrial projects, expansion of port facilities, exploitation and utilization of mineral and natural resources, strategic considerations and Railways' own operational necessities, within the monetary ceilings laid down for such railway works as approved by the Planning Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) None of the new lines to be constructed during the Third Plan period falls in Kerala.

#### Central Warehousing Corporation

1846. { Shri Pottakkatt;  
Shri A. V. Raghavan;

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

(a) whether the ministerial staff of the Central Warehousing Corporation working in the field are governed by State rules in the matter of emoluments and Central rules in the matter of service conditions;

(b) whether employees other than ministerial field staff are paid at Central Government rates; and

(c) the reasons for this anomaly?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):** (a) Under the staff regulations in force, the ministerial

staff at the warehouses were formerly governed by the State rules in the matter of emoluments and by the Central rules in the matter of service conditions. Under the new regulations, which have been approved by the Board of Directors and which will be notified shortly, the ministerial staff working in the field as well as the headquarters will both be entitled to the same scales of pay and allowances.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The ministerial staff recruited in a State was intended to serve only in that State, while the non-ministerial staff was recruited on an all-India basis and was liable to serve in any part of the country. As mentioned in the reply to part (a), however, the anomaly will disappear with the enforcement of the new regulations.

#### Pension Scheme

1847. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been made for extending the pension scheme to those railway employees who retired prior to April 1, 1957;

(b) if so, whether such representations have been considered; and

(c) the result thereof?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) There have been representations from retired railway employees that the pensionary form of retirement benefits, which was generally introduced on the Railways in 1957 and which railway employees in service on 1-4-1957 and those who were recruited between that date and 15-11-1957 were permitted to elect, if they so desired, in preference to the Railways' Contributory Provident Fund Scheme of retirement benefits, should be extended to cover also those who had retired from railway service prior to 1-4-1957 and from as far back as 1947.

(b) and (c). The representations were duly considered and it was decided that the request could not be acceded to. This is because the introduction of the pensionary scheme of retirement benefits on the Railways—which applies compulsorily to all new entrants to railway service from 16-11-1957—was based on a fresh decision of the Government, which did not arise out of the 1947 Pay Commission's recommendations in the matter. All such decisions of the Government concerning changes in the terms and conditions of service are not as a rule given any long-term retrospective effect, quite apart from the practical difficulties in making adjustments for the back periods. On the non-railway side also, when the Contributory Provident Fund Scheme applicable to certain Establishments was replaced by the Pension Scheme in 1960, option to elect the Pension Scheme was allowed only to those Government employees who were in service on the dates from which the Pension Scheme was introduced and not to those who had retired from service prior to those dates.

#### Railway Unions

**1848. Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Unions having 15 per cent or more membership are recognised by the Railway Administration; and

(b) if so, the number of such Unions recognised by the Administration, irrespective of their affiliation with the existing Federations i.e., N.F.I.R. or A.I.R.F.?

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):** (a) 15 per cent or more membership is only one of the criteria for recognition of a Union by a Railway Administration.

(b) The total number of Unions recognised by Railway Administrations is fifteen.

12 hrs.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

##### BREAKDOWN IN GAUHATI REFINERY

**Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati):** I call the attention of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The recent breakdown in the Gauhati Refinery due to trouble in the water pumping station."

**The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):** I regret to say that there was a temporary stoppage of the three units of the Gauhati Refinery between October 26, 1963 and November 15, 1963 on account of shortage of water for the pumping station. As the water level of the Brahmaputra went down, a shoal appeared between 10th and 15th September 1963 and the channel to the north east of the pumping station was silted up. An attempt was immediately made to cut a channel through this shoal by manual labour, but it did not succeed as sub-soil water prevented the men from completing the work.

A suction dredger offered the only satisfactory solution of the problem but no such dredger was available locally or in Calcutta. A grab dredger was located at Gauhati with a private firm and a floating barge was secured from the Railways to mount the grab. This moved into position on October 19 and started to work from October 20, 1963 but this measure also was not able to ensure an adequate supply of water particularly as the water level had in the mean time gone down further. The impact of the Puja holidays made the situation even more difficult and in order to avoid any undue risk, it was decided to restrict the water supply and keep

[Shri Humayun Kabir].

the Power House running but stop the three units of the Refinery in order to reduce the quantity of water requirement.

An attempt was made again for making an inlet channel by utilising manual labour on a large scale but because of the slushy soil, the attempt did not succeed. An alternative interim measure to ensure water supply to the Refinery was made by moving an additional pumping station into deep water from where the water was to be pumped into an enclosure near the barges so that the permanent pumping station could pick up the water and pump it into the water treatment plant. As no floating pontoon was available locally or from Calcutta, the Refinery pontoon was enlarged to accommodate four pumps. These temporary arrangements have been completed and adequate water pumped into the Refinery tankage. The Refinery has resumed operation since 16-11-1963.

In the mean time, a new dredger has been purchased from Bombay and is being moved to Gauhati. Also, an expert from Kharakvasala Research Station has arrived in Gauhati on November 14th and his report for long term arrangement for water supply is awaited.

**Shri Hem Barua:** May I submit for your consideration that since the inauguration of the Gauhati Refinery on January 1, 1962, by our Prime Minister, it has suffered two major breakdowns apart from the usual teething troubles? On one occasion, the kerosene unit broke down sustaining a loss.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Has he a question to put?

**Shri Hem Barua:** This is for your consideration.

The kerosene unit broke down sustaining a loss in production....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. I am asking him if he has a question to put.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I will come to the question.

**Mr. Speaker:** But such a long statement cannot be made.

**Shri Hem Barua:** It will be very brief. The kerosene unit broke down sustaining a loss in production to the tune of Rs. 1.8 crores. Now there is a breakdown in the water pumping station.....(Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** I must be allowed to keep order in the House. I will request the hon. Member to straightway put the question.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Now there is a breakdown in the water pumping station sustaining a loss of about Rs. 50 lakhs in production.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Is that the question? He might sit down now.

**Shri Hem Barua:** In the context of all these agonising losses, may I know whether Government are prepared to hold a high-powered inquiry into the working of this Refinery because these things have resulted due to the criminal negligence of duty and lack of vigilance on the part of the refinery authorities?

**Mr. Speaker:** Are Government prepared to institute a regular high-powered inquiry?

**Shri Humayun Kabir:** It is not necessary, especially because the assumptions on which the question is based are not correct.

**Shri Hem Barua:** No, Sir....

**Mr. Speaker:** I allowed him a question and it has been answered.

**Shri Hem Barua:** You cannot allow the Minister to throw dust into our eyes.

**Mr. Speaker:** He can try other methods at the appropriate time.

**Shri Hem Barua:** He has not replied to my question. I seek your protection.....

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. First, I should have his protection. He should sit down.

**Shri Hem Barua:** We do not have any protection under you—it seems.

**Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):** It is an unjust remark. It should be withdrawn.

**Shri Hem Barua:** He has not replied to me.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is the protection he wants?

**Shri Hem Barua:** I put a specific question. It has agitated the mind of the people there. But he has replied to it by saying 'the assumptions made by the hon. Member are not correct'. That was not the reply I wanted.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has asked a question and the answer has been given. This is not to be judged in this manner, whether the answer is adequate or not.

**Shri Hem Barua:** He has said my assumptions are wrong; he has not replied to my question.

**Mr. Speaker:** Would he continue interrupting the proceedings in this manner?

**Shri Hem Barua:** I do not know what is happening.....

**Shri Raghunath Singh:** He has cast a reflection on the Chair. He should be asked to withdraw those remarks. He should withdraw them. (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Hem Barua:** I did not mean any reflection on the Chair. Don't shout like that.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will have to take action if he behaves like that.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I did not cast any reflection on the Chair. I put a specific question to which no reply has been given.

**Mr. Speaker:** I was trying to defend him. But he is aggravating his own offence.

**Shri Hem Barua:** Somebody will stand up and say all these things.

**Mr. Speaker:** My difficulty with this hon. Member is this. One day he came to me and I explained to him the result of the attitude that he adopts on certain occasions. He expressed his regret. He said he was helpless because sometimes he works himself up and then cannot control himself. Therefore, I gave him latitude....

**Shri Hem Barua:** I have said that here also.

**Mr. Speaker:** This has happened many times. But this cannot be tolerated always. I will not be able to tolerate it every moment. Sometimes it may be tolerated.

There is a second calling attention notice about the reported entry of 400 Naga hostiles into Burma from Manipur on their way to East Pakistan. It will be taken up at 5 O'clock when the Prime Minister will reply.

12.09 hrs.

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप से एक जानकारी  
चाहता हूँ.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस तरह से एकदम  
बीच में दखल देकर किसी नोटिस की बाबत  
आप जानकारी नहीं ले सकते हैं ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अगर हुकम न हो तो मैं उस का नाम नहीं लूंगा लेकिन मैं उस की बाबत जानकारी इसलिए चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मैं ने यहां लोक-सभा सचिवालय के जो एक सहायक थे उन से भी इस की बाबत पूछा था कि मैं ने शुक्रवार को एक ध्यानाकर्षण नोटिस सिकन्दराबाद छावनी बोर्ड के बारे में दिया था . . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस बारे में मुझे इस वक्त पता नहीं है इसलिए मैं उसका जवाब नहीं दे सकता । माननीय सदस्य अब बैठ जायें ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : शुक्रवार को जो सिकन्दराबाद छावनी बोर्ड के बारे में मैं ने नोटिस दिया था वह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है लेकिन अभी तक मुझे उस बारे में कोई इत्तिला ही नहीं मिली है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठिये । मैं आप को अभी इत्तिला भिजवा दूंगा । मेरे पास ४०-५० नोटिस होते हैं जो कि १५-२० मिनट में आते हैं । आज कल ६-७ पार्टियां हैं हर एक मैम्बर इंडिपेंडेंटली पार्टी के, नोटिस भेजता है, एक, एक मैम्बर कभी कभी ६, ६ नोटिस भेजता है, ऐसी हालत में आप खुद समझ सकते हैं कि मेरे दिमाग में हर एक की बाबत जानकारी नहीं रह सकती है । बहरहाल मैं अभी इत्तिला भिजवाये देता हूँ कि आप के नोटिस का क्या हुआ ।

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Not so many at a time.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): I have given notice of a Calling attention motion about the Seventh Fleet coming into the Ocean.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot answer in this manner.

Shri Nambiar: Yesterday I gave it

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Renu Chakravarty has been informed about this.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): May I make a submission to you? The submission is this, and I have myself pleaded with you, that many of us on this side of the House are not very satisfied with the way that important questions regarding matters of policy and of interest to the nation are not being permitted to be raised quickly. You had told me your difficulties, and you have just explained that to Shri Yadhav. I would again ask you that you should call the leaders, explain the position to them and see that we are able to raise important issues quickly and get answers from Government. If that can be done, I am sure much of this trouble can be avoided. But we have the growing feeling that really important matters are being shelved, and that this Calling Attention notice negates the very purpose for which it was originally accepted. Therefore, I would request you to call a meeting of all the leaders and to have a proper discussion on this matter.

Shri Nambiar: Pending, that may I make a submission?

Mr. Speaker: I am very sorry if the Members are not satisfied even with the latitude that I have been giving. I have been rather relaxing the rule. Under our rules, only one Calling Attention notice can be taken up during the day, but I have been devoting more time to it. Rather, that was against the rules. I have allowed one, and the second one I am prepared to take up at 5 O'clock. About the other one, the Prime Minister has agreed to make a statement on the 19th. The Minister can take some time if he wants to collect some information, or if he thinks it should be answered a little later. I do not know what difficulty Shrimati Renu Chakravarty has experienced in that when the information has been conveyed to her this morning. Then the

hon. Member stands up and puts that question. That should not be done.

**Shrimati Benu Chakravartty:** Because that is the general feeling here.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** The Call Attention Notice may be taken up at a quarter to five, so that we may not sit longer than 5.30.

**Mr. Speaker:** That I will see, Shri Jha.

**Shri Namblar:** I have to make a submission.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have called another hon. Member.

**श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुबनी):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव की सूचना दी थी।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** इस वक्त मैं किसी सूचना का जवाब नहीं दूंगा।

**श्री योगेन्द्र झा:** आप विषय को तो सुन लीजिए। ईख वालों को भारत रक्षा कानून के द्वारा वाध्य किया जा रहा है कि वे मिलों को ईख दें। लेकिन चीनी के कारखानों में तालाबन्दी हो रही है। बिहार राज्य के समस्तीपुर जिले में चीनी के कारखाने में तालाबन्दी हुई है, जिस का परिणाम यह हुआ है कि सैकड़ों स्थायी मजदूर बेकार हो गए हैं और हजारों किसानों का गन्ना खेतों में सूख रहा है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** माननीय सदस्य अब बैठ जायें।

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** He wants to discuss it with you.

**Mr. Speaker:** He can come and discuss it, but that is not a matter to be raised in this way. श्री राज बहादुर।

**श्री बागड़ी (हिसार):** अध्यक्ष महोदय,

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** इस वक्त मैं और किसी बात की इजाजत नहीं दे सकता।

**श्री बागड़ी:** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह किसानों का सवाल है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** आर्डर, आर्डर।

**श्री बागड़ी:** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह डी० आई० आर० के तहत दो सौ आदिमियों की गिरफ्तारी का सवाल है।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय:** अब मैं हाउस के सामने यह रखना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इस तरह काम नहीं कर सकता, अगर हर एक मेम्बर, जिस वक्त वह चाहे और जो कुछ उस का जी चाहे, खड़ा हो कर कह दे। मेरा हर रोज कहे जाना कि ऐसा न किया जाये और मेम्बर साहबान का परवाह न करना बहुत बुरा मालूम होता है। यह मेम्बर साहब अब फिर खड़े हो गए और यह रोज खड़े हो जाते हैं। हर रोज मुझे इन से दरखास्त करनी पड़ती है कि यह वाजिब नहीं है, लेकिन यह जरूर खड़े हो कर अपनी बात कह देंगे। इस लिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम जो कुछ मैं कर सकता हूँ वह यह होगा कि जो मेम्बर साहब इस तरह से विहेव करेंगे, ही बुड नाट बि एबल टु कंच माई आई इन फ्यूचर—मैं उन को बोलने का मौका नहीं दूंगा। जो मेम्बर साहबान बोलने के लिए खड़े हों, उन में से जिन को मैं आइडेंटिफाई करूँ, जिन का नाम मैं बुलाऊँ, मेहरबानी कर के सिर्फ वही बोलें और दूसरे मेम्बर साहब न बोलें। अगर मेरे कहने के बावजूद कोई मेम्बर साहब परसिस्ट करेंगे, तो जो कुछ मैं ने पहले एक दफा किया था, उस को दोहराऊंगा, यानी मैं उन मेम्बर साहब के अलफाज को रिकार्ड में लिखा जाना बन्द कर दूंगा। तीसरा कदम ज्यादा होगा और मैं नहीं चाहता कि किसी वक्त भी मैं उस को उठाऊँ और मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि

## [अध्यक्ष महोदय]

मुझे वह न उठाना पड़े। इस लिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि मेम्बर साहबान मेरे साथ सहयोग करें। स्पीकर चाहे जितना भी चाहे, इस हाउस में घाड़र नहीं रख सकता है, जब तक कि मेम्बर सहयोग न करें। यहाँ पर घाड़र कायम रखना मेम्बर साहबान का भी उतना ही फ़र्ज है, जितना कि स्पीकर का है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मेम्बर साहबान इस में मेरी पूरी इमदाद करेंगे।

**Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):**  
We will co-operate.

**Shri Nambiar:** The decision which you have announced, which is of a far-reaching nature, is not understood by Members who do not follow Hindi. These are very important matters. We must know what it is.

**Mr. Speaker:** I have just informed the House that however much he might try, the Speaker cannot keep order in the House unless he gets the co-operation of all the Members, and it is the duty of each individual Member as well as the House collectively to help him in keeping order.

Secondly, when a Member stands up and without being indentified, begins to speak, he shall not catch my eye.

Thirdly, if he persists in continuing in his behaviour, then what he utters would not go on record. In extreme cases, not in ordinary cases, I might say that that might not go on record.

श्री वागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी अर्ज मुन लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं कुछ नहीं सुन सकता।

**Mr. Speaker:** Papers to be laid.

**Shri Nambiar:** On a point of order.

**Mr. Speaker:** Shri Raj Bahadur.

**Shri Nambiar:** Never in the history of Parliament has this happened.

12.15 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**THE MERCHANT SHIPPING (EXAMINATION OF ENGINEERS IN THE MERCHANT NAVY) AMENDMENT RULES.**

**The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

- (1) The Merchant Shipping (Examination of Engineers in the Merchant Navy) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1805 dated the 23rd November, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-2/30/63].
- (2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1962-63, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, [Placed in Library, see No. LT-2131/63].

## NOTIFICATIONS UNDER THE STATE OF NAGALAND ACT

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Orders under sub-section (2) of section 31 of the State of Nagaland Act, 1962:—

- (1) The Nagaland (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1620 dated the 12th October, 1963.

- (2) The Nagaland (Removal of difficulties) Order No. 2 of 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1847 dated the 30th November, 1963.
- (3) The Nagaland (Removal of Difficulties) Order No. 3 of 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1848 dated the 30th November, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2132/63].

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COAL MINES LABOUR WELFARE FUND

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** On behalf of Shri R. K. Malaviya, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report on the activities of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund for the year 1962-63. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2136/63].

NELLORE RICE (EXPORT RESTRICTION) ORDER

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh):** On behalf of Shri A. M. Thomas, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Nellore Rice (Export Restriction) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1879 dated the 6th December, 1963, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 2133/63].

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HINDUSTAN TELEPRINTERS LTD., ETC.

**The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati):** I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Annual Report of the Hindustan Teleprinters Limited, Madras, for the year 1963, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2134/63].
- (2) Annual Report of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1962-63, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2135/63].

12.18 hrs.

RE: STATEMENT BY MEMBER

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सब से पहले विदेश मंत्री की पीकिंग से काहिरा और नैरोबी सम्बन्धी शलत-बयानी पर कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। विदेश मंत्री ने माननीय सदस्य, श्री बागड़ी, के प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए ४ दिसम्बर को कहा था—मैं उन के शब्द पढ़ देता हूँ—

“कोई और रास्ता होगा तो बहुत लम्बा होगा, कोई सीधा रास्ता नहीं होगा।”

फिर उन्होंने कहा :

“मैं नहीं जानता। शायद सीलोन हो कर जा सकें।”

तो जहाँ तक सीलोन का सम्बन्ध है, उस पर मैं कुछ नहीं कहूँगा, हालांकि यह बहुत शलत है, क्योंकि उस में “शायद” भी है और वह जानते नहीं हैं।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य का स्टेटमेंट लिखा हुआ होगा ?

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** जी नहीं। लिख कर लाता, तो और अच्छा होता।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** ऐसे स्टेटमेंट जो लिखे हुए तैयार होने चाहिए और उन्हें ही यहाँ पर पढ़ना चाहिए। अगर माननीय सदस्य के

[अध्यक्ष महोदय]

पास इस वक्त लिखा हुआ स्टेटमेंट नहीं है, तो मैं उन को कल फिर मौका दे सकता हूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जैसी आप की इच्छा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने एक स्टेटमेंट मुझे भेजा है।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वह तो खत था आप को। वह स्टेटमेंट नहीं था। वह तो खत था इस सवाल को उठाने के लिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने मुझे जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, मैं उसी की इजाजत दे सकता हूँ। उस के अलावा और कुछ आप नहीं कह सकते।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह तो सिर्फ खत था इस सवाल को उठाने के लिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तो माननीय सदस्य मुझे स्टेटमेंट दे दें। मैं कल उन को फिर इजाजत दे दूंगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : जैसा आप का हुजूम हो। कब यह स्टेटमेंट मैं आप को भेज दूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आज वह बयान मुझे भेज दीजिये। कल मैं माननीय सदस्य को इजाजत दे दूंगा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उस का ट्रांसलेशन भी कराइये। उस का ट्रांसलेशन होना चाहिए।

प्रधान मंत्री, वंशेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : मैं कल यहाँ नहीं होऊंगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल यहाँ नहीं होंगे, इस वास्ते इसको परसों करेंगे। आप अपना ब्यान देंगे, स्टेटमेंट देंगे तो परसों उनकी हाजिरी में इसको ले लिया जायेगा और मैं इसको एजेंडा पर रखवा दूंगा।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं आपके सामने झुकता हूँ हालांकि मैं समझता हूँ कि यह सवाल बहुत बढ़ता चला जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कायदे के मुताबिक है। जिस मेम्बर साहिब के मुताबिक स्टेटमेंट किया जाय वह भी हाजिर हो।

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty** (Barrackpore): How was it printed on the Order Paper if a copy of it has not been given to you?

**Mr. Speaker:** We have his statement, but he wants to depart from it.

**An Hon. Member:** It is only a letter.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह ब्यान नहीं था। वह तो सिर्फ मैंने आपको खत लिखा था इस सवाल को उठाने के लिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने गलती की। मैंने उसी को ब्यान समझ लिया।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एक बात मैं कह दूँ। श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती अगर इस तरह से टोकेंगी तो हम भी उनके मामलों में टोकेंगे।

**Shri Indrajit Gupta** (Calcutta South West): He said it was only a letter addressed to you, He now wants to raise the matter.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has given all the facts. (Interruption).

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Sir the point is this. When once we want to make a statement, certain rules are referred to, and we have to prove to you, produce documents to you, and

give you everything in writing. I would appeal to you. If Dr. Lohia is permitted once to make a statement *ex tempore*, in future that becomes a precedent. What we are worried about is, some rules are applied in one case and some other rules are applied in other cases.

**Mr. Speaker:** Only the same uniform rules are applied always.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : यह ब्यान हो लेने दें, मैं उनका बहुत शुक्रगुजार होऊंगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपस में शुक्रगुजार हो लें, मूझे कोई एतराज नहीं है ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बाहर ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : खास तौर से श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती का शुक्रगुजार होऊंगा ।

12.24 hrs.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

**The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have admitted a motion under rule 193 to raise a discussion on the statement made by the Minister of Food and Agriculture on the 12th December, 1963 regarding sugarcane prices. The Lok Sabha Secretariat have asked my department and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to indicate a date for this discussion. Some Members of Parliament from different sections of the House have approached me to find time for this discussion, which they feel would lose its importance and topicality if postponed to the next session. I am inclined to agree with them and in defence to their wishes I propose that this item may be put down in the List of Business for being taken up on the 21st December 1963, after the discussion on the steps

to root out corruption. I hope you and the House would kindly agree.

..**Shri Shivaji Rao S. Desmukh (Parbhani):** We agree.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** That means the report of the University Grants Commission cannot be discussed.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is so.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair (Ambalapuruzha):** You might remember that it was put down in the last session.

**Mr. Speaker:** Yes, but now the desire or the feeling is that the food situation is most important.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair:** It is a very strange way of proceeding with the business.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is for the House to decide.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** Why not another day be given for it—Monday?

**Mr. Speaker:** No.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Why should not more time be given to Parliament for public business?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. Shri Nanda.

12.25 hrs.

#### PREVENTIVE DETENTION (CONTINUANCE) BILL

**The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda):** Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to continue the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, for further period, be taken into consideration.”

It gives me no pleasure at all to ask the House to continue the legislation

[Shri Nanda].

relating to preventive detention. In fact, I look upon it as an ordeal. If I still come forward for consideration of this Bill, it is because I am convinced, I feel, that it cannot be helped. There are compelling reasons. The compulsion arises out of the circumstances and conditions and it is related to the logic of facts. I am compelled by my sense of duty to the nation. I realise the gravity of the issues involved. I have thought about them with the utmost seriousness.

As I have had a look at the record of the earlier debates. I recall the impassioned speeches made by some of the hon. Members at various times and at various stages. Also, I am familiar with the powerful arguments made in favour of preventive detention. I asked myself, if I were sitting there among the Members of the Opposition, would I favour the re-enactment of this piece of legislation.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): You would be interned if you were there!

Shri Nanda: I may submit to the House with a certain amount of sadness but with deep conviction that it is not possible to avoid the continuance of this piece of legislation.

An Hon. Member: Even in spite of the DIR?

Shri Nanda: We cannot avoid it and we cannot evade our responsibility. I am not called upon, in the present circumstances, to embark upon any lengthy exposition of the principles or the structure of this law, much less its detailed provisions, because I am not bringing before the House any new measure, any new set of proposals. It is a continuance of the existing piece of legislation. This law has its origin and derives its sanction from the Constitution of the country. Its foundations have been laid in the Constitution, in article 22. The first Act on the subject was passed in February, 1960. It was

amended in the same year; it was continued once in 1951, twice in 1952, and then again in 1954, 1957 and 1960.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Make it permanent!

Shri Nanda: This was subjected to Parliament's scrutiny about eight times already. Every aspect of it has been fully thrashed out.

I wish to refer to that part of the Constitution, the fundamental rights, in which the provision relating to the very basis of this law figures. The principle is not in question. Still, I would like to explain briefly what it is. The basis has not to be discussed of course; that is, the basic principle. But I am sure that the House must have some frame of reference. The discussion has to be related to that frame of reference. The discussion must keep in view in the background the principle which is embodied in the Constitution which is not in question.

The primary source of the Preventive Detention Act is article 22 of the Constitution. In that part—Part III of the Constitution—there is a string of fundamental rights. I would like to refer to them for a certain purpose, because it is not only one right with which we are concerned, but a variety of them. There is, for example, the right to equality; there is the right to freedom of religion; there is the right against exploitation. Several such rights are there.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: And lastly the right to be detained without trial.

Shri Nanda: There is the right to property. My purpose in mentioning all this is that along with each right it will be found that there is a qualification. There is a qualification which modifies the scope of that right, which restricts its operation. There are reasons in every case for that restric-

tion. The operation of the right is circumscribed for certain purposes. Article 14 refers to the right to equality. Then the qualifications are contained in article 15 saying that nothing shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children and for the socially and educationally backward classes. The other rights are similarly qualified. I do not want to go into the details.

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):** Let him go into the details; that will make the picture more clear.

**Shri Nanda:** There is so much other ground to cover. I was only explaining that each right is qualified. For example, the right to property. Some of the hon. Members opposite may not like that, but the right to property has been properly qualified.

**Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot):** Improperly.

**Shri Nanda:** You may not like our Constitution, our ways and our aspirations.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On a point of order, Sir. May I know whether the Minister is in order in saying that nobody here likes the Constitution? We have all taken oath to abide by the Constitution. How can he dare say that none of us like the Constitution?

**Shri Nanda:** He said "improperly". Therefore, I said the hon. Member may not like that. The hon. Member, Shri Kamath, did not hear what Mr. Masani said.

**Shri M. R. Masani:** I said the amendments were improper. The Constitution was beautiful; let us go back to that.

**Shri Tyagi:** May I say, Sir, that the word "you" does not mean any particular person. It is just used as a pronoun meaning anybody. When it is used in Parliament, it is never directed to any particular person,

except when it is addressed to you, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** "You" is always "I".

**Shri Nanda:** Public interest, national interest, larger interest of the community impelled the framers of the Constitution to provide these limitations on certain rights.

**Mr. Speaker:** Even when the Minister is provoked, he should not address any Member direct, because that would create difficulties.

**Shri Nanda:** I am very sorry, Sir.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You are the buffer, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** I will advise him not to face them even. (Interruptions).

**Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly):** They do not face the people.

**Mr. Speaker:** Here in the House they have to face me. Otherwise, outside the parties can face each other; I am not concerned with that.

**Shri Tyagi:** The faces that side are so attractive that one cannot help facing them.

**Mr. Speaker:** Here I will be the target of all assaults, all attacks and the like.

**Shri Nanda:** These rights are not to be viewed as abstract ideas. They have to be enforced and worked. They have to be made workable. This is not one right to be practised or exercised in isolation. There are a number of rights. Together that makes the fabric of life. The exercise of these rights and of this right to freedom and protection of liberty is to be taken as a whole. There are so many considerations—economic, social, moral—which have to be . . .

**Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians):** Moral also?

**Shri Nanda:** Yes; moral also. If the hon. Member has no use for moral considerations, I need not deal with it.

**Shri Tyagi:** Everything good is moral.

**Shri Nanda:** There is the question of striking a balance. There may be certain excesses on one side and correctives have to be provided for that. That makes the harmonious whole. We are thinking of a balanced structure, of a harmonious whole, in which certain rights have to be limited by certain qualifications. The content of the right has been stated and in the case of preventive detention, that is a limitation about which I shall say a few words.

Articles 21 and 22 have to be taken together for the purpose of consideration of the matter before the House. Article 21 says:

"No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law."

Therefore, Parliament is invested with the power to frame laws to regulate that right. So, article 21 has given a very essential basic right to Parliament and the right of Parliament cannot be questioned to frame laws to regulate the right. Next clause again provides protection against arrest and detention in certain cases. I need not go into details of that, because clause 3 of article 22 contains the limitation. It says:

"Nothing in clauses (1) and (2) shall apply—

- (a) to any person who for the time being is an enemy alien; or
- (b) to any person who is arrested or detained under any law providing for preventive detention."

That is what the Constitution says. But the Constitution does not stop there. The limitation being there, certain safeguards are provided. Clause (4) says that no law providing for preventive detention shall authorise the detention of a person for more than 3

months unless certain other conditions are fulfilled. There are provisions for the appointment of an Advisory Board consisting of persons of a certain status and it is called upon to report before the expiration of the said period of 3 months.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** May I know why the Law Minister has drifted so far from the Home Minister? I am somewhat intrigued by the Law Minister sitting so far away.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** As a lawyer, his conscience is pricking him.

**Mr. Speaker:** What would be the advice of the hon. Member? Should I apply preventive detention?

**The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen):** May I express my appreciation of the satirical instincts of Mr. Kamath?

**Shri Nanda:** The limit<sup>is</sup> relates to certain purposes<sup>of</sup> of national good. They are given in the Lists—the Union List and the Concurrent List—defence and security of India, security of a State, maintenance of public order and services essential to the community. So, it will be obvious that here is a balanced structure. Within that article, there is an in-built safeguard provided, which balances the impact of the main right with certain other provisions, which will make it fully workable in the interests of the entire community. Now, certain object has to be secured through this provision, the fundamental rights and others. What is that objective? The objective is, if the article is taken as a whole, we have to preserve the democratic structure that we have. We have to ensure the fullest play to the freedom and civil liberties in the country.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara):** By detaining without trial?

**Shri Nanda:** Whatever the hon. Members may say, it must be clear to them that the country does not

consist of a few followers which they have; the country is composed of 45 crores of people and it is the interests of 45 crores of people which is in question, the interests of the entire nation.

**Shri Nambiar** (Tiruchirapalli): Since he is giving, let him be prepared to take also.

**Mr. Speaker:** Each hon. Member will have his turn when he can say as much as he wants. Now he should listen.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad** (Bhagalpur): One thing I can say. If they do not behave well and allow speeches to be made without interruptions, they will also receive the same treatment. We will not allow them to speak (*Interruptions*).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. No challenges or cross-challenges here. I will see that every one has his turn and he is allowed to speak. That is my duty. Others, need not have any fears on that score.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** There should not be any threat like this.

**Shri Nanda:** I was referring to this vast country, vast nation, the totality of whose interests are in question, not the interests of a small section. We must also consider the condition in this country. What is it that we are out to protect? It cannot be denied or questioned that there are tensions and there are anti-social elements. Apart from that, even taking the ordinary law, there is no question of any absolute liberty. When encroachments are made on the freedom and liberty of others by some persons within the community, the State is charged with the responsibility of protecting the freedom and liberty of the people against those encroachments. For that purpose, there is a list of offences, the process of law and, finally punitive action.

In the conditions of this country today, this does not suffice. Because, the larger freedom of the community

is menaced by certain anti-social elements. There are tensions in the country, there is incitement to violence and there is provocation created from time to time. If the situation is normal, it can be dealt with by the normal law, by whatever legal apparatus that we have.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Prosecute them.

**Shri Nanda:** But there are conditions, situations and times when this conflict arises. Shall we let these forces to raise their head and do nothing about them, or shall we protect the liberties of the people by some large powers with which the State is invested in order to discharge its responsibilities to the nation? It is always being thought as if the only threat to the liberty of the people arises from arbitrary action on the part of the Government. That is not so at all. That is not the major threat. What is happening in this country is that certain forces are inciting people to violence and creating disturbance.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** (Barrackpore): They are there in every country.

**Shri Nanda:** I hope I shall have the occasion to explain what the difference is, and I hope we shall reach that stage here also when we may not have recourse to these extra powers. These powers are being required, not for restricting in totality the liberty of the people but for enlarging it. So, there need not be any apology for it. That is the test that has to be applied. I concede that any restriction of freedom is not good, it is evil, but it may be necessary to avert a much worse evil. It is not a question of any philosophy but it is a question of facing the facts of the situation.

I mention two kinds of encroachments. I may say that the situation in India is such that the State has to be invested with special powers. Those powers have to be exercised, as has been provided in the law itself, sub-

[Shri Nanda].

ject to very rigorous safeguards. The democratic freedom which has been provided in the Constitution is something of which we are proud. We want to cherish, value and preserve it. I agree that simply because there is a power given to us by the Constitution to frame a law of this kind, that by itself cannot be a justification for framing such a law; I immediately concede that. There has to be something more, to justify the enactment of such a law. We have to prove, we have to substantiate that there are conditions in existence which necessitate, which compel us, and impose on us this obligation, and those conditions should be such that I could justify them as involving considerations of such value that I can place them on par with the fundamental rights themselves. For otherwise the fundamental rights will not be complete without the exercise of these safeguards and precautions. I am placing this Bill for the continuation of the law at that level.

As I said, in a normal well-developed democracy in those conditions the arms of law should reach out and should be able to cope with anti-social elements and activities. But, then, we have to remember that there are special factors at work. Further, we have to see, we have to make sure that this tender plant of democracy takes roots in this country. After all, it is not very long in existence, considering the history of this country. The hon. Member, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty, should have thought of the long history of the development of democratic spirit and respect for law. This plant, this tender democratic plant has to grow. In order that it can grow, we have to provide a hedge around it. A hedge is needed for its protection. But it is my own view that the hedge may not be needed for very long. No hedge is needed when the plant has grown properly. So, I do hope that before long it will be possible for us to dispense with it. We have to work towards it. It is a challenge

to the whole nation. It is not a party question. It is a question for all the parties. It is a challenge for all of us to work in a spirit, in a manner, so that the conditions which now exist are altogether removed, so that this legislation, this law can be scrapped. I feel that we all should sit together and work for that without any party considerations.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Why not detain all the parties?

**Shri Nanda:** It is the duty of all the parties to see that the spirit of lawlessness is eradicated from the country. Here I am not referring to any one act of lawlessness but the very spirit of lawlessness, and it is that which has to be dealt with.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Your policy generates lawlessness.

**Shri Nanda:** It may be that the freedom of a few people has to be curtailed for the sake of the larger interests of the nation . . . (Interruptions).

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order. At least I should be spared of this duty. There should be no lawlessness here. I have appealed to hon. Members so many times that we should listen to the Minister.

**Shri Nanda:** I have explained that whatever we are doing now, the powers we are asking for, are not to be normal powers. They are to be exercised in dealing with special situations and we hope that the time will come when we could dispense with these special provisions. But I may add that if the situation remains, the conditions exist, which call for the use of these powers and for the State to be armed with those powers, then it would be a violation of the spirit of the Constitution not to have those powers just as it would be the violation of the spirit of the Constitution to use these powers when the conditions

do not exist. If the conditions do exist, then all the circumstances demand of us to have these powers and to use them. There should be no apology for it. This is something which is for the good of the nation. There should be no hesitation about it; no apology for it.

Now, what would be the consequences if we do not keep these powers in hand and use them for proper legitimate purposes? Let us look at the analysis of those cases of detention. Who are the people involved? It is not any member of a political party as such—not at all. Who are the people involved and should we have any kind of sympathy, any kind of softness for those people? These are people who are working against the interests of the nation and against the security of the country. They are spies; there are persons who are being detained because they harbour dacoits; there are persons who inflame communal passions. These are the categories of persons. If we do not deal with them in that way and if the normal machinery of Government is not able to cope with them, what are the consequences? It is not simply that there are a few lives that are lost and a little more property is destroyed. The damage goes much deeper. The consequences are much more far-reaching. The people will feel that the Government cannot protect them and, therefore, there will be the use of private force, organised private force. That is the answer, when the Government is not able to protect them. It would be a very much worse situation. Therefore, to avoid that cult of private force and despair among the people which again can have its own very dangerous consequences—we have to avoid them—we have to create respect for law. Therefore, the use of these powers has to be viewed from this angle. Here we have to compare with the other things at stake? What is the balance of advantage and disadvantage to the nation, is really the test.

Then, the question will be: what about the conditions? I am laying

stress on the conditions. I am saying that the use of these extra powers is for the purpose of dealing with, coping up with a certain set of conditions. Naturally, this is the point at which we can pause and think as to whether the conditions in this country are such that they really represent that kind of threat. That is a factual question. But its answer is not going to be a legal answer that can be given. The answer has to be in terms of fulfilment of the obligations of statemanship. A view has to be taken which will have to take into consideration the entire situation of the country and a proper assessment of what is going on and what are the forces at work in the country. It has to be seen if in these conditions the Government uses these powers or not for that purpose. I might refer to the figure of the use of these powers. But much more important is not the question of the number of spies, etc. etc. but it is our experience and the general situation in the country which creates the great risks against which we have to provide through this means. That is the issue.

Now, let us compare what were the conditions at the time when, say, three years ago, this Bill for an extension of time was before this House and it was adopted and the continuance was accepted. Are the conditions better than those obtaining then? Are the conditions same or similar to those obtaining then? That may be one way of looking at it. As I said, it is not simply a limited view. It has to be taken in a wide sweep and a general view about the situation where it is not the question of figures only. If the hon. Members look at these things dispassionately without any kind of bias in one way or the other, they will themselves be forced to agree with me. Take, for instance, this question of the communal situation. Can we say even through our experience of the last two or three years that we have been free from that trouble? No. We have not been able to free ourselves from that trouble. Take, for instance, the question of

[Shri Nanda]

spies, the espionage. In the circumstances of the country don't we have to deal with it more rigorously than ever before? So, all these powers which we have got are meant for certain specific purposes. About those purposes, there can be no difference of opinion. But I would be asked this question— I anticipate that question and I would like to answer that—and this would be: When do you think the conditions will have changed so that you will be in a position to set aside this special law, the Preventive Detention Act? Can we conceive of a time when there will not be a single spy or a single *goonda* or someone who is creating trouble? As long as we can point out to the presence of a *goonda* or a spy, have we therefore to put the plea that for that reason there should be these powers and this legislation? But that is not my case. I believe two things will happen. One is that we will be able to strengthen our administration more and I may add at this moment that my justification for this legislation is not on the ground that there are deficiencies in our machinery and they have to be made up by this law. If there are any deficiencies, they should be made up otherwise and we should not seek the help of this legislation for the purpose of carrying our normal functions. I am saying this apart from that. It is not a question of a single person here and there. It is a question of the whole set of circumstances. If there is a network of spies, the espionage, if the communal hatreds and passions are being inflamed in several quarters, if that respect for law, the keen desire to respect other person's freedom has not grown to that extent, it is all those things that are to be dealt with and I have this hope, I have this faith, that with the help of our friends, in all the parties, we will create in the country those conditions where the respect for law grows and people do not want only go and incite others to acts of lawlessness and violence. The violence is the more important thing, the intimidation of other people. I am not at

all afraid of demonstrations or processions. By all means in a democracy, there must be avenues for expression of discontent.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** You were the Labour Minister yourself.

**Shri Nanda:** But I only stop short there. Where one creates terror, somebody else is not able to move out and it is not known what will happen at the next step, where people would not come forward to give evidence—it is not the ordinary slight aberration of somebody or lapse on the part of somebody—these are the conditions which we can visualise. I believe, our effort at national integration will succeed and all those various antagonistic elements, various tensions and those conflicts within the nation will be resolved. That is the answer and there is another answer also.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** How long will it take?

**Shri Nanda:** There are other answers, where the responsibility is not on the other party, but the responsibility lies on the Government—it is the deeper causes of discontent—where enough education is not there, where enough means of living are not there, where the prices are so high that some people are not able to live within their means. All these are the deeper causes. That is frankly the situation whatever may be the causes. Maybe these things could not have been helped. It may be that we might have been able to do somewhat better. But it is these things to which the country and the Government and the whole nation have to address themselves, namely to ensure greater equality and greater scope for the realisation of the aspirations of the masses of people in the country. These are the things to which we must devote our attention so that all genuine grievances may be redressed and the basic causes of economic and social discontent are removed. This is the situation to which we are looking forward.

One question was asked of me, and that was about the emergency and the provisions of the Defence of India Rules. I was asked at the time of the introduction of the Bill 'You have got these special powers under the Defence of India Rules . . .

13 hrs.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** You will continue them indefinitely.

**Shri Nanda:** . . . and so, why do you have this also?'. That was the question asked, and it struck some people as if it was a very cogent question and there might not be an easy answer to it. But the answer is very simple. We have now the Defence of India Rules, and I would suggest that the provisions thereof may be compared with those of the Preventive Detention Act. There are two instruments here. One is a sharper instrument, and that is the Defence of India Rules. The other is the Preventive Detention Act which has got much greater safeguards. Therefore, even during the emergency, why should we apply the more rigorous measure against cases which can be dealt with under the Preventive Detention Act which has provided much greater safeguards for the citizen? For example, the provisions of the Preventive Detention Act are much more favourable. Within five days, the grounds have to be supplied.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** Much more favourable for whom?

**Shri Nanda:** Within thirty days, the matter has to go before an advisory board. There is the right of written representation, and there is also the right of personal hearing before the advisory board, and within six weeks the case before the advisory board has to be decided. There are some other provisions also which help somewhat the persons who are detained. Unless the advisory board finds that there are sufficient reasons for keeping a person in detention, the

person has to be released. That is, the advisory board has the veto in this matter. There is a maximum period of detention also laid down under the Preventive Detention Act.

In the case of the Defence of India Rules, the things are different, and the situation is also somewhat different. Therefore, to say that because there are the Defence of India Rules, therefore, the Preventive Detention Act should disappear is no argument at all. The purposes may be the same, the situation in each case may be different, and it might call for the use of the milder powers under the Preventive Detention Act.

I have covered so far the ground regarding the situation which calls for the continuance of this Act and which compels us to keep intact the existing Act relating to preventive detention.

One other thing which will possibly interest hon. Members is how this legislation has worked. This is a very relevant question. This is something to which greater attention should be paid, because it is quite possible that in a large country, so many persons are concerned, the authorities, the officials etc., and there is the possibility of lapses, and we would welcome anything of that kind being pointed out so that one could take greater precautions about it and take proper action about it.

As far as I can see about the working of this Act, I would say this. Here, I may submit that I am not building any kind of case on numbers. The detention of even a single person would hurt my feeling and my sense of freedom if that case is not fully justified. But I am referring to numbers for this reason that over a period, this number is not so large, in the sense that the trend is somewhat downward. The trend over a period is somewhat downward, and that is a gratifying feature. The latest position is that the number is 209, of which 206 are on account of maintenance of public order and 3 are in relation to security.

[Shri Nanda]

This is the present position, that is, as at the end of September last. The total number detained in the year was 288. Among these, the largest number was regarding violent activity.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** From which State?

**Shri Nanda:** The hon. Member has got the State-wise analysis with him, and I have also got those figures with me here, but I do not want to take the time of the House on that at this stage. There was communal activity in 24 cases; then there were 15 cases regarding Naga hostile activity and espionage, and about 10 cases relating to the maintenance of services and supplies essential for the community.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मैं इतना के लिए एक सवाल पूछ सकता हूँ ? गृह मंत्री जो आंकड़े दे रहे हैं, वे केवल नजरबन्दी वाले हैं। पहले डिफेंस आफ इंडिया ऐक्ट तो था नहीं—सिर्फ नजरबन्दी कानून था। चूंकि इन बचन ये दोनों हैं, इसलिए अगर वह डिफेंस आफ इंडिया ऐक्ट और नजरबन्दी कानून, इन दोनों के आंकड़े जोड़ कर बतायें, तब जा कर पहले आंकड़ों से तुलना हो सकेगी।

**Shri Nanda:** It is a very relevant point, but it has also a special answer, and situations are there which call for the use of the Defence of India Rules; other occasions are there where those powers have to be employed . . .

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप हमें बचायें और मंत्री महोदय को पूरे आंकड़े देने के लिये कहें। अगर वह तुलना कर रहे हैं, तो डिफेंस आफ इंडिया ऐक्ट और नजरबन्दी कानून, इन दोनों के आंकड़े बता कर करें।

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** माननीय सदस्य ने अपनी बात कह दी है। अगर मिनिस्टर साहब दे सकते हैं, तो दे देंगे।

**Shri Nanda:** We have got several hours to run the course of this discussion, and I shall give the precise figures. But let me cover the whole period to indicate the trend. Of course, as I have said already, I am not building my argument on that at all. Therefore, hon. Members may be saved from any worry on that account. I am only giving the facts.

**डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :** आप तो हमेशा तंग करते हैं।

**Shri Nanda:** During the period from 1950 to 1953, for about two or three years, the total figure was 1016. For a period of three years from 1954, the number was 1041. For about three years from 1957, the number was 569, and from 1960, the number was 684. Therefore, even apart from the Defence of India Rules, the situation is somewhat worse in this period from the point of view of numbers. Therefore, I need not reinforce the argument by quoting the figures under the Defence of India Rules.

Taking the causes into account, I find that so far as communal tension is concerned, there is some kind of evidence that it is at a somewhat lower level than before. Regarding the harbouring of dacoits, the position is somewhat the same. Regarding that element which has got the name of goondaism here, it is on the increase.

**Shri Frank Anthony:** Political goondaism is on the increase.

**Shri Nanda:** That element which is characterised here as goondaism is on the increase.

There is one thing which I might say even at this stage and acknowledge before the House, and it is this. I have looked into these figures. There are figures also relating to the use of these powers against persons who penalise the community because they have got hold over certain resources and commodities; they exploit the

helplessness of the community. This relates to essential commodities and services and to people who have command of those commodities and services. But considering the extent to which exploitation is rampant, I believe it calls for a fuller use of the powers against those people.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** We have not got that figure at all in this.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Your statement is blank on that.

**Shri Nanda:** I gave the figure 10 for 3 years.

At this stage, I do not think I should take much more time of the House. But I would say this before I conclude. I have to appeal to Members to approach this question with an open mind. I have heard that some of the hon. Members have been sharpening their weapons—these were the words used—for a major offensive.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On both sides.

**Shri Nanda:** I know this Act has been the battleground where fierce battles have ranged round its provisions. But I would just make this request: let us concentrate on the real issues; let us deal with them. I would be happy to hear from them on that and if there is any response called for from our side, we will not be lacking in that response. I would request hon. Members to approach this question with a spirit of constructive co-operation.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On a point of information. With a view to facilitate a fruitful discussion, could the Home Minister tell the House in how many countries where the system of parliamentary democracy prevails there is today the law of preventive detention? Could he also give the names of those countries?

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**Shri M. B. Masani:** In peace time.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta** (Calcutta South West): Nowhere.

**Shri Nanda:** Later.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Could he not give it now?

**Mr. Speaker:** Motion moved.....

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Only Ghana—it appears.

**Shri Tyagi:** China.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Is China a parliamentary democracy?

**Mr. Speaker:** May I continue?

Motion moved:

"That the Bill to continue the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, for a further period be taken into consideration".

There are two amendments. One is by Shri Ram Sewak Yadav for circulating the Bill for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 1st May 1964. Does he want to move it?

**Shri Ram Sewak Yadav** (Barabanki): Yes.

**Mr. Speaker:** It is out of order. The Act expires on the 31st December.

**Shri Nambiar** (Tiruchirapalli): It is exactly for that purpose that it is done.

**Mr. Speaker:** Therefore, it is dilatory. It cannot be allowed.

The second one is by Shri S. M. Banerjee. It is for circulation for eliciting opinion by the 15th December.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): It did not come up earlier.

**Mr. Speaker:** He has amended it to the first day of the next session. That would be after the Act expires.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Till that time they can have DIR. That is always there.

**Mr. Speaker:** I am not concerned just at present with the DIR. So that is also out of order. Only the main motion is before the House.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Mr. Speaker, this House is going to debate whether or not we should continue this Act, which everybody, beginning from 1949-50 right down to today, has called a lawless law.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Member. What is the allocation of time as between the first reading and second reading? 10 hours have been allotted to the entire Bill.

**Mr. Speaker:** We have not yet come to that. It will be as Members desire.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will 8 and 2 be all right?

**Shri Frank Anthony:** 9 and 1 will be enough.

**Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar (Fatehpur):** The time taken by the hon. Minister should be excluded.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Why not extend the time by half hour? We will have 10 hours for the general discussion, and half hour for the rest.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** This is the seventh time that this House has been asked to give its approval for the continuance of this Act on the statute book. We have seen Ministers coming and going. We have heard in the early days, and read, the debates in the Provisional Parliament, the speeches of that iron man, Sardar Patel, and after that of Rajaji. After that, when we came to this House, we have seen the performance of Dr. Katju, blunt, very crude sometimes but anyway straightforward—Look, I have got to exterminate

those who are my enemies'. Then we have seen the debating qualities of Shri G. B. Pant and now we have a performance which, I think, has excelled everybody else's, and that is the performance of our new Home Minister. When I was listening to him, I really felt pity for him because when he was arguing the case, I could not believe if we have known him during the last few years as a Planning Minister as well as Labour Minister—that he really believed in what he was speaking.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** His heart is not in it.

**Shri Tyagi:** It is complimentary.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** He talked about in-built balance. I felt that his entire speech was an in-built imbalance—everything that he spoke. At one time, he postulated something; at the very next moment, he contradicted it. Then he talked about the basic questions and real issues.

**Shri Nanda:** I do not wish to interrupt the hon. lady Member. But I want to say this in reply to her statement that I did not believe in it that I do believe in it fully, I have deep convictions about it. It is not a question of any imbalance; it is a question of perfect balance.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** The hon. Minister protests too much (*Interruptions*). That is my feeling. I will come to Shri Azad a little later.

In regard to the continuance of this measure on the statute-book, actually each one of the Ministers in charge has pleaded one thing or the other. There is the "Situation" always posed before us—with a capital S. After 1947, in 1949-50, we were told that in the country there were communal tensions. There were communal tensions of the worst kind. Then they talked about a "nascent democracy". Of course, the violence of the Communists—everything—was brought for-

ward as an important reason for passing such a law. This 'situation' was there. Then when we came to Parliament, when the entire policy of the Communist Party with regard to Telengana itself had changed, 'We must have the Preventive Detention Act'. Then again the 'situation' was brought forward that there were anti-social elements and we must have this power; we are still only a few years from independence. Then this continued constantly and we are now in 1963. We should be at least a little older from that nascent democracy, from the stage when we were supposed to be just an infant democracy.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Adolescent.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** We should have become a little more adolescent. It is said 'Here is a tender plant.....'

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** But not yet adult.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Juvenile delinquency.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** The trouble is this. This tender plant will never have firm roots however much we try to keep it strong by utilising such ruthless measures. Article 22 of the Constitution has always been quoted. It is not a question whether it is there in the Constitution or not. Have we not amended the Constitution? There were certain situations at that time. Has nothing changed? Now we are told—the hon. Minister has made so many interesting points—that there is a spirit of lawlessness, that there is a large section of the community whose freedom has to be protected. Are we the only country in the world where there are such problems? In the United States of America, what is it that we have seen? Not only the Al Capones and criminals; we have seen organised violence of the worst type in Alabama, in the South. We

have seen Negro children being lynched, killed; we have seen the President of the United States killed. Do they have in peace-time such an Act? We are always told that after all the communist countries are dictatorships. All right, take the countries that have got parliamentary democracy. Is it that our country is so immoral, that our people are so bad that we have got to have such a law, just because article 22 is there? I think this is demeaning for our people. I think this is only an excuse for hiding the immorality of many of the policies of Government.

The basic question is why this Act has to be used? I would like Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad to look into the blue book giving us statistical information. I think the time is coming when it will not only be Members on this side of the House who will be affected . . .

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** You are anti-national, all Communists.

**Mr. Speaker:** As I said earlier, we will have to listen to the speeches of Members, whether we like it or not.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** I am afraid he does not want even to listen to what is there in the statement itself.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** His turn is coming also.

**Mr. Speaker:** The hon. lady Member is also turning towards Shri Azad.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** I do not know if this is one of the rules of procedure that I should not occasionally look at the Members whom I am addressing.

The point which I would like, in all seriousness, even Congress Members to understand, is this. If we put such a law on the statute-book, it is not always going to be used against Communists, or maybe, other political opposition parties. It is very interesting to see from Statement No. 11

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that among the persons detained under the Preventive Detention Act, there is one in Maharashtra for goondism, a rebel Congressman. Did a Congressman have to be a rebel in order to be a goonda, I do not know. We see so many divisions being created in the Congress Party itself. I hope they are ideological differences, —there should be in every party, there is nothing wrong, but then it may be used against them also occasionally.

There is also one person belonging to INTUC who has been arrested, and I presume he is also a rebel Congressman.

So, I say let us not look upon it as a party question, but as a much wider issue. There is no doubt that the Defence of India Rules and the Preventive Detention Act have been and are being used mainly against the Communist Party, and, to a certain extent, other opposition parties. We cannot forget the history of what has happened. I would urge the hon. Home Minister to see that it is actually not used against anti-social elements. What is goondism? We are not goondas to be put in jail. There are cases where political people have been put in jail, calling them goondas. No classification has been given. We can give such examples of case after case.

13.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair].

The new element in this year's debate is this, that we have got not only the Preventive Detention Act, but also the Defence of India Rules. This House unanimously gave those powers to Government because the situation was such, and we believed that Government would use them for the defence of the country. I do not think there is anybody in the House who would not have given those powers in an extraordinary situation,

but we are sorry to say—and I think many of the Members of the Opposition who totally disagree with each other on the basic policies that should guide our country are all united in this—that even the Defence of India Rules have been used in a manner not warranted. They have not been used in the manner that Parliament had wanted them to be used.

The hon. Minister has quoted figures and pointed out that the arrests under P.D. Act have either gone down or remained steady. Why? Because political people have been arrested under the Defence of India Rules. It is not a question of a year ago, but only yesterday or this morning there were agitators in regard to gur in Ghaziabad, and there, one of the Members of the Upper House, belonging to the PSP I think, an elderly Member of the Rajya Sabha has been arrested.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Chairman of the U.P. Party.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Because he had agitated with the kisans that gur should be permitted to be got out of the cordoned area, he has been detained under the Defence of India Rules.

Shri Maurya, our colleague in this House, made a speech six or eight months ago, and we are told he has been arrested.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** A difficult speech to study perhaps!

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Not only that. A few months ago there was the Bombay strike, and we again found the Defence of India Rules being used. So, we know very well that where political opponents have been arrested, they have been arrested during the last one year under the Defence of India Rules, and those powers have not always been utilised for the purposes for which Parliament had given them.

If it is a question of subverting national security, what about the hoarders and blackmarketeers? How many have been arrested? In the statistical information given to us, we find there are arrests for espionage, violent activity,—what violent activity is no one knows—anti-Indian propaganda, goondaism, communal agitation, refusal to contribute to the National Defence Fund and harbouring of dacoits. Was there any person arrested on blackmarketing and profiteering? There have been rice hoarders, everybody knows it, but when the question came up, our Chief Minister gave them a good chit and it was said that they were not hoarding. It was the people who showed the world that they had been hoarding.

What about those who steal our foreign exchange? Is that not also subverting our national security? What about those who parade with black money? Only yesterday we heard the Finance Minister saying that there is a huge amount of black money in the country, a thousand crores or something like that.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Ten thousand crores.

**Shri Tyagi:** The normal law deals with it.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** If they are taken care of by the normal laws, who are the others left? It must be the political opponents who agitate for the demands of the people.

When the Samyukta Maharashtra Movement was taking place, many were arrested for "violent activity". Actually, the Preventive Detention Act was used long before one single act of violence took place in the streets of Maharashtra. Similarly, when the question of Bengal-Bihar merger came, people were put in jail. After that, when such issues as food came up, even before one single violent action took place, all of them were clamped in jail, and it was proved

beyond the shadow of a doubt that it was violent activity brought about by the provocative action of Government which resulted in creating a furore and there was firing and after that violence took place. You are putting the cart before the horse.

It has been rightly stated by the hon. Minister that the real issues are food, cloth, prices. These are the basic issues, and they cannot be tackled by the rod, but in a much more basic manner.

On this question of emergency, nobody says that we have solved the question of our border. We know that the situation can at any moment flare up, but certainly the situation in the country is that there cannot continue a long stage of emergency. The feeling is not there in the country. You have not created that feeling. You cannot have it only on one side. You have not stopped the rising spiral of prices, blackmarketing, and controlling those holding the community for ransom. All these things are continuing, corruption continues. Therefore, people now want that there should be an end of the emergency, and that the Defence of India Rules as well as the Preventive Detention Act should go.

Why do we say so? Not because we want that goondas should go scot free. There is the law of the land. If it is the contention of our Government that our jurisprudence is such, our law courts are such, that our people are such that they cannot rule except by lawless laws, then, I am afraid it is time for the Government to quit.

I got hold of a copy of a note which had been circulated on the Preventive Detention Act by the Congress Parliamentary Party, and I was surprised and shocked to find what it contained. Here, in this very house, a man like Sardar Patel, when he brought forth this legislation, said that he had spent sleepless nights over it. What did Rajaji say? Now, of course, he has

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joined the Swatantra Party. He was then on that side. He said:

"I agree that it is an abnormal thing that makes me ask for these powers. I regret it. It is an infringement of what is normal criminal procedure."

He said it. Today what are we being told? I suppose this is the concept which is being sought to be produced upon the minds of the Congressmen because I cannot believe that the Rowlatt Act was supported by anyone; in fact, it was talked about as a lawless law. The very Central Assembly had heard the voice of Motilal Nehru against it. I cannot believe that the congressmen accepted it. But then the note says: "The concept of 'Preventive Detention' was not new to this country.....In India, the East India Company Act, the various provincial regulations, the Defence of India Acts during the two world wars and the Rowlatt Act, 1919, had, in one form or another, embodied the idea."

**An Hon. Member:** Ridiculous.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** But the Rowlatt Act was challenged in the period of our national struggle, and today, that is being whitewashed as if this piece was a normal thing, and as if that is part of our tradition and part of our custom. Not only that. The more I have read it, the more I am surprised. It goes on to say:

"The availability and use of that power in India, unlike in USA and UK, has not been explicitly contingent upon a state of Emergency."

In the United States and the United Kingdom, there are similar laws which the hon. Minister is trying to quote before us. I agree. But in the United States and the United Kingdom, things are a little different. There, the only difference is, they do

not have such laws in peace-time. But the note says:

"Rather, the adoption of this concept presupposes an intermediate state between normalcy and Emergency."

The people will not accept this. The PD Act is being put forward for a Situation—"Situation" with a capital S—in between "normalcy and Emergency." It says:

"in other words, existence of a special situation requiring an effective weapon to forestall the arising of internal emergencies."

Not only that. We find a reference to the ordinary criminal law of the land. I am quoting from the Congress Parliamentary Party's brief; I suppose it is a brief. It says:

"...the ordinary criminal laws of the land—founded as they are upon the premise that a man is innocent until proven guilty and designed to ascertain and assess facts and not to proceed on suspicion, are undoubtedly deficient."

So, now are we being asked that people should be adjudged guilty without being given the right to prove their guilt? We have been told by the Minister that certain safeguards have been provided, and we ourselves participated in the great and historic debate in 1952, when this House heard our leader Shri A. K. Gopalan, Shri Shyama Prasad Mukerji and all those stalwarts in the debate for days. We did put in certain clause by which provision was made for an advisory committee, etc. But what is the actual fact? The actual fact is that the grounds of detention cannot be challenged! The policeman or the CID officer gives his grounds, and those grounds are made the reason for the detention of the person concerned. When the high court judge actually goes into the case, the man who is being put behind

the bars is not even allowed to have his say. I do not think even lawyers are permitted to argue the case. I do admit that it is a little better than the DIR. But then it is like going from the frying pan to the fire? In any case, I cannot say that the Preventive Detention Act really stands up to the basic tenets which have been inscribed in our Constitution on civil liberty.

What is the real reason for wanting such an Act. I know that reason, and that is, the Government wants slowly to wear down the Opposition to such a statute and to make it a permanent measure. One question was put by an hon. Member on this side of the House to the hon. Minister. When do you think that the tender plant will have enough strength in its root to be able to stand up without these lawless laws? We got no answer.

**Shri Nanda:** The answer has been given: that it depends on the hon. Members there, the Communist party. (Interruptions).

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** That is exactly my point. Actually it is meant for crushing the Opposition. This is the real reason, and I am glad that this has been admitted. I would like the hon. Minister to go back a little to past history. Not only big mass movements have taken place in the country, where the majority of the people did not agree to certain decisions taken by the ruling party, and therefore, by this House—because they are the majority in this House—and they struggled to get them changed. I spoke of Maharashtra State and I spoke about the Manipur agitation. I do not know whether I mentioned it then, but I would like to mention it here. The Manipur agitation was for responsible Government and an Assembly. They were all arrested and put in jail. But today, all those things have had to be conceded. Why? We were told at that time, "Can a minority force the majority?" They said this is a law made by Parliament and it must be obeyed. But then the people have a

right to change what goes against their interests. I am glad that the Home Minister has conceded we have the right to oppose, we have the right to demonstrate and have a right to do all these things.

In this connection I would like to mention the case in regard to my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta. He is here. Many Members know him. He was arrested. Why? Because as a trade unionist he is supposed to have attended a meeting. I do not know; possibly he may not even have attended it at all. But in any case, the point is, it is stated that he was arrested because in a meeting he had asked the jute workers to ask for a bonus. "You must all go and surround the IJMA, the biggest monopolist concern in India, jute traders and demand a bonus." Therefore, he was arrested under the PD Act. A similar case was also brought against my hon. friend Shri Muhammad Elias who is not here now. He was arrested on account of his activities as a trade unionist: "the workers of the A. J. Mill & Co., Shenoy & Co., and Shalimar Paint & Co. (All British concerns) staged a demonstration on the 11th September, 1963 and demanded of the British company three months' pay as bonus. The hon. Minister was also the Minister of Labour and I think he will not go back on what he said: staging demonstrations for bonus, such meetings protesting against certain things, for demanding bonus, all these things— (Interruptions).

**Shri Nanda:** Even 30 months' bonus, you can ask for.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Yes, and we can stage demonstrations. We are within the law when having a strike. We succeeded also by staging a strike. Nobody strikes just for the sake of violence or just for the love of it. What happened in West Bengal recently. People asked "We want food; the prices should be brought down." But nothing was done, and when the people took action, when they go into action, we are

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told, "you are violent". Unless the Government redresses the grievances of the people, no amount of PD acts or any other Act is going to remedy the situation. It is necessary that the ruling party must convince the people, at least ethically and morally, and not through the PD Act, but by action, actually showing that they can give the people food and education to a little—a little more extent today than yesterday. No body says you must give all these things to us in one jump. But certainly, as Dr. Lohia pointed out, a situation has been created where the living conditions of the people have gone down below any subsistence level.

We are told about social cohesion. Is that going to be brought about by the PD Act. Never. It can never be done. I am sure the hon. Home Minister does not believe, it can be done in that way. But that is given in the brief which has been prepared by the Congress party.

**An Hon. Member:** How did she get it?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** A person against whom this was used tried to give it to me.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Some rebel Congressman.

**Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella):** Some fellow-traveller.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Every country has to deal with some situation like this, of course, and the hon. Minister said: "I will show how our country is different from any other country." Sir, I tried to show him that what prides itself as the biggest democracy and which calls itself the "free world" the United States of America, many things take place which are not taking place in our country. There are many things that take place in our country that will not take place there. I agree. But does that mean that the very basic concept of democracy which is inscribed in the Constitution should

be given up? We take shelter under article 22 which has been there because a situation may arise in a certain emergency. But the entire aim today is, I feel, to make this a permanent measure. Actually, I will show you what has been stated in the last paragraph of this very illuminating document. It says:

"The state of Emergency is not a permanent phase and sooner or later it may be terminated."

This is realised by everybody. Then continues:

"Although some of the persons who would have been normally detained under the PD Act may now have been proceeded against under the D.I. Rules, this cannot be an adequate argument to prove that the powers under the PD Act should not be held in reserve so as to be available for timely application the moment the state of Emergency formally ceases;"

Then it says:

"The Government might be faced with the prospect of a number of undesirable elements being let loose in the country—

Who are these undesirable elements? I presume it is the communist party. Certainly the Communists will fight for the rights of the people and the PD Act cannot cow us down. The brief then says:

"...it does not appear that detentions in the context of the Emergency under the Defence of India Rules have negated the use of the PD Act to any significant extent. The number of persons (288) detained under the Act during the Emergency does not indicate any departure from the average of the previous years."

Therefore, we have the DIR plus the PD Act. We have got many other

Acts to check communalism, which this very House has passed. There are the amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act, for taking care of essential industries and public utility services. For that you have got wide powers. All these are there. In spite of that, to demand extension of this Act is nothing more than trying step by step to throttle all opposition and rule by wide powers of suppression and oppression.

I remember Dr. Katju told us, when he was pressed tremendously by this side of the House, that a motion can be brought in one year's time and we might see that it is not necessary for us to continue this Act. I say, he knew very well that as long as there is this brute majority on the other side, it will not be permitted to lapse. But it is also true that the very demand for passing such a law shows that there are cracks in the confidence of the ruling party. The ground on which Government party is standing today is showing increasing trends of weakness, giving way under the stress of growing no-confidence which the people are showing in the Government and against many measures brought by the Government. The ruling party was to rule, not by conviction, not by actually solving the problems of the people, but by the Preventive Detention Act. Even if you pass this law—this extension is demanded now for three years, but even if it is there for 300 years—the spirit of the people to fight against injustice and to fight for their rights will not be given up.

As far as we are concerned, in our fight against anti-social elements like blackmarketeers, profiteers, corrupt people, we shall be certainly one with Government to suppress them, but that must be done under the normal law of the land. That is what we demand; nothing more, nothing less.

**Shri M. R. Masani:** Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill I need hardly say that I do so for entirely different reasons from that which have been express-

ed by the previous speaker, I opposed the Bill because I consider it to be a blot on our statute-book. But before I discuss the Bill, may I spend two or three minutes considering the background against which this discussion takes place?

I feel, as the hon. Minister said, that we have reason to be proud of our democracy. If we cast our eyes over the countries of Asia, I think it will be found that with the exception of two or three—Japan, Philippines and Malaya—

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** What about Formosa?

**Shri M. R. Masani:** No; I have a sense of proportion which you lack. Except for these three countries, we in our operation of democratic policies shine in the whole of Asia.

**An Hon. Member:** Ceylon?

**Shri M. R. Masani:** I have mentioned three countries; I would not give place to a fourth in the whole of Asia. I think we have reason to be proud of this record.

Speaking on 7th October abroad, I had reason to say, referring to the situation in India since the last 12 months of the Chinese communist attack:

“On the side of the Government also, let me say there was no misuse worth mentioning of the special powers and the Defence of India Rules that they had acquired to suppress dissent at home. All of us functioned throughout the emergency without any limitation on our freedom of expression or our freedom of action. I think this is something for which in a new democracy like India—when we look around at Pakistan, Indonesia, Egypt and other surround-

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ing countries—we have reason to be grateful.”

I have no hesitation in repeating this on this floor. All of us and particularly the people of India have a right to take credit for this achievement, certainly the common people who have maintained this climate of freedom of discussion, perhaps some of us who have talked out of turn and maintained in practice the right to dissent, and also the Government. I have many times to say harsh things about our Prime Minister and our Government. I propose to continue to do so in the country's interest.

Let me say this that in so far as the maintenance of the climate of free discussion in this country is concerned, I would like to say that the Government and the Prime Minister who leads it have also played their part in maintaining this climate, in permitting freedom of discussion, which Governments in neighbouring countries have denied to their people. I would like to pay this tribute to the Prime Minister and the Government of India for having participated in this healthy democratic process.

Why do I say so? This is very important, I think it is terribly important that whatever mistakes may be made, however frivolous and wrong Government policies may be, so long as there is freedom of discussion, so long as views can be expressed which are in complete defiance of the views of the Government, there is hope for the country, because it is only through exchange of ideas, clash of ideas, that the truth can be arrived at. This was said by a great revolutionary, Paine, many many years ago, when he said:

“When opinions are free, either in matters of government or religion, truth will finally prevail.”

There are exceptions; there are blots on this record. I could have men-

tioned the arrest of three young patriotic youngmen in Delhi. I could have mentioned the long detention of George Fernandes, which has come to an end, I am glad to say. I could refer to the arrest of Mr. Maurya only the other day. But these, taken in perspective, are small blots. By and large, I would say that the Rules under the Emergency have been fairly and reasonably implemented.

It is precisely because I am proud of this record that I object to this Act, because this is one of the things about which we in India cannot be proud.

Let us consider the origins of this Act. Those origins were on Saturday, 25th February, 1950. I remember the scene in this House, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, that great Deputy Prime Minister, whose absence all of us miss so much today, came and reported on that day that if this Bill was not passed by the same evening, 350 of the most dangerous communist detenus would be released by the Calcutta High Court on Monday morning. In a way, it was an outrageous demand to make of the House. But he gave a reason and that reason was that there was a clear and present danger to the security of the country. It was this that persuaded the House and many of us to vote for that measure.

I was then a back bench Congress Member and I voiced my concern and disquiet. I called the Bill a “hasty improvisation” which should be replaced at the earliest possible moment by “a more principled, well-conceived and well thought out measure, which does not shirk the issue, which goes to the root of the mischief and which frankly takes its stand for the defence of democracy against totalitarian aggression from within or without”.

Sardar Patel's reply was apologetic. He said he had passed two sleepless nights. He said in reply to my

criticism—I am quoting him from the record—

“As has been pointed out by my friend, Shri Masani, the Bill has been brought in to meet an emergency. It requires to be closely examined whether a better substitute of a more or less permanent nature based on scientific principles can be brought in or not.”

That pledge was given. We have been waiting for ten years for that promise to be carried out. Unfortunately, it has not been done, and this is becoming a permanent blot on our statute-book.

What was the reason for the Bill? The Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister at that time did not hesitate to single out the Communist Party of India for engaging in a deliberate policy of fomenting violence and agitation. He said there was a biggest threat facing the existence of the free Indian State. He referred to a study entitled *Communist Violence in India* which the Government of India had prepared on the activities of the Communist Party.

Sir, as we have just learnt from the Home Minister, the Bill is not being used for the purpose for which it was originally introduced. It is being used to deal with patriotic Indians who have nothing to do with the Communist Party. Let me mention a few of the names of those who have been detained under this Act, distinguished citizens of our country—Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Master Tara Singh, Sheikh Mohammad Abdulla, Shri Nath Pai, Shri Trivedi, my neighbour who is not here at the moment, and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. So, from one specific purpose for which this Bill was introduced we have gone on to arresting normal patriotic Indians under this measure, and the result is that the individual liberties of every Indian now are endangered by this measure.

**Shri Bade** (Khargone): Was not Sheikh Abdulla arrested?

**Shri M. R. Masani:** According to the All-India Civil Liberties Council's statement submitted to the United Nations Committee on Arbitrary Arrest, Detention and Exile, which is published in the Indian Civil Liberties Bulletin of August 1957, it is stated....

**Shri Bade:** Sir, may I point out....

**Shri M. R. Masani:** No, I do not yield.... (*Interruptions*).

**Shri Bade:** The name of Sheikh Abdulla has been mentioned.

**Shri M. R. Masani:** No, I am not yielding.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order.

**Shri Bade:** Sir, on a point of order.

**Shri M. R. Masani:** There is no point of order. That statement says:

“India is, we believe, the only democratic country in the world whose fundamental law sanctions detention without trial in time of peace and in a situation which is not in the nature of an emergency.”

**Shri Bade:** Sir, on a point of order.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What is the point of order?

**Shri Bade:** The case of Sheikh Abdulla is *sub-judice*. My learned friend is now saying that he was arrested without any rhyme or reason. Whether he was rightly arrested or not will be decided by the court. Therefore, he should not refer to that.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He was only referring to preventive detention.

**Shri Bade:** It cannot be done when the case is *sub-judice*.

**Shri M. R. Masani:** My hon. friend's objection is completely misconceived. I am very glad that the case is before a Court of Law and I hope jus-

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tice will be done. I am referring to the fact that, for several years on end, Sheikh Abdulla was detained without being put on trial. It is in this context that I would like to repeat the statement of the All-India Civil Liberties Council:

"India is, we believe, the only democratic country in the world whose fundamental law sanctions detention without trial in time of peace and in a situation which is not in the nature of an emergency."

Even the much hated and vilified Rowlatt Act of 1919 made preventive detention contingent upon a declaration of extremity on the part of the Government. Let me read the Act:

"If the Governor-General is satisfied that, in the whole or any part of British India, anarchical or revolutionary movements are being promoted, and that scheduled offences in connection with such movements are prevalent to such an extent that it is expedient in the interests of public safety he may by notification in the Gazette of India, make a declaration to that effect...."

Look at the conditions referred to in that Act, you find a measure of liberalism, as compared to the Preventive Detention Act which we are asked to extend.

As far as I am aware, there is only one country among the non-Communist countries—as far as I know; there may be others—Ghana, which has a similar law. But even under that Act of Ghana, which is a backward African country compared to ours, only reasons of security of the State would justify detention; not a threat to law and order, not *goondaism* or black-marketing; no; only a threat to the security of the State. It cannot be enforced on the ground "merely likely to disturb law and order". Now, even the people in Ghana, even the Mem-

bers of Parliament of Ghana, who have not got our traditions, our education and our administration, even they are not happy of what is happening in their country. Let me read the remarks of three Members of the Ghana Parliament when the Bill was being debated. One M.P. said:

"What will the outside world be thinking? We are trying to prove that the Africans have a light to show to the rest of the world, and if we cannot do that we had better leave."

Another M.P. said:

"There is not a single member of the House who can stand up and say he honestly likes this amendment."

The third M.P. said:

"We have come very close to South Africa."

And no State is more reviled and hated in Ghana than the Republic of South Africa. Therefore, if we make a comparison with a backward African State, even they shine at our expense by having a more modest law.

Consider what happened during the time of war in Britain. Even during the time of war, this was not tolerated. Let me give the example of World War II. The Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison's decision to release Sir Oswala Mosley, the Fascist leader, who was a supporter of Hitler during the war, a supporter of the enemy, was supported by Mr. Winston Churchill, who is no soft, sloppy sentimentalist. He got up to justify this release during the war in 1944 by saying:

"The power of the Executive to cast a man into prison without formulating any charge known to the law and particularly to deny him judgment by his peers for an indefinite period, is in the highest degree odious and is the founda-

tion of all totalitarian governments, whether Nazi or Communist. It is only when extreme danger to the State can be pleaded that this power may be temporarily assumed by the Executive. And even so, its working must be interpreted with the utmost vigilance by a free Parliament.

That is what Britain did during the war. We are not at war, unfortunately, thanks to the misguided policies of the Prime Minister, but we have an act of Emergency. So, in peace time we are doing what Britain would not condescend to do even during war.

Now, I will be asked by the Minister what I have to say to meet his problem. I would refer him back to the origins of this Bill and the reasons given by his honourable predecessor. This Bill was a Bill meant to meet and combat the subversion and disruption of the Communists. Either it should perform that function or it should not function at all. Let the Act lapse and let the Minister and the Government bring forward concrete proposals, if it so desire, to face or deal with the activities of the Communist Party of India, for which this Bill was originally intended. Now, as a liberal democrat, I believe that such a measure should be resorted to, the outlawing of a political party, or banning a political party, only when there is a clear and present danger; not otherwise. The reason for it is this, that while on the one side, the enemies of democracy like the Fascists and the Communists, should not be allowed to destroy democracy by utilising it with their tongues in their cheek, on the other hand, it should not be resorted to in a way which is arbitrary, which will result in the negation of democracy. We have to balance between the security of a free democracy from attacks from Communists and Fascists on the one hand, and on the other we have to see that this does not become a bad habit which can be extended to others. Therefore, I say

that the test must be that of a clear and present danger, as laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Last year, I would say, there was a clear and present danger. Last year, it would have been right and proper to ban the Communist Party of India, and that demand was made by my party, by the Praja Socialist Party and by the Jan Sangh, among others. Unfortunately, this Government, which is so keen to guard the security of the country, did not take that elementary step.

On the contrary, when the hon. Home Minister assumed his present office, a Communist paper of Delhi described him, and hailed his appointment with joy, as that of "the first democratic Home Minister since independence". I wondered then what happened to Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. Were they undemocratic? Is he the first democratic Home Minister of India? Well, Sir, the Home Minister is wise enough to know the flattery, this left-handed compliment, coming from the quarters it does, and I am sure that he will not fall for this kind of flattery coming from those quarters. So, it is necessary for us to say: let there be a Bill to ban the Communist Party of India if the Government feels that there is clear and present danger. I do not know if there is one today. Last year there was, and the Government would have had the enthusiastic and unanimous support of this country in bringing in such a measure, but they did not do so. Now I do not think that the Communist Party presents any danger at all worth mentioning. Therefore, I would say that we have to judge it from the point of view a direct threat to the Constitution and to democracy from these quarters.

Other States and other democracies have resorted to this principled way for dealing with subversion. West Germany, one of the leading countries of the world, has by article 22 of the

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Constitution laid down. I would like the hon. Minister to study this—

"Parties which, by reason of their aims or the behaviour of their adherents, seek to impair or destroy the free democratic basic order or to endanger the existence of the Federal Republic of Germany are unconstitutional. The Federal Constitutional Court shall decide on the question of unconstitutionality."

Under this article of the Constitution, a Bill was passed in the German Parliament, by which the Communist Party of Germany was outlawed, and the case went to the Supreme Court. The Communist Party was heard and after hearing the Communist Party, the Supreme Court of West Germany held that the Communist Party was outlawed properly under the Constitution.

Now, Sir, I would refer hon. Members who believe in democratic socialism to a book called *The Politics of Democratic Socialism* by Mr. E.F.M. Durbin. Mr. Durbin was a junior member in the Labour Government. He was a great socialist constitutionalist, and in that book he has a whole chapter in which he argues cogently and lucidly the case why Communist and Fascist parties have no right to exist in a democratic Constitution. They may be tolerated for the time being; they may not be serious enough to be a danger, as in England. But he argues that parties that do not believe in the freedom of Opposition, Parties that abolish and liquidate all Opposition Parties the moment they come to power, parties who do not tolerate a change of Government by the ballot box, parties which establish a permanent dictatorship, as Communist Parties do throughout the world without exception, such parties have no reason to be given any rights under the Constitution. Whether society should use that power or not, as I said earlier, is a matter for the democrats of the country to decide, whether the danger is clear and present

or the danger is such that it can be met by normal democratic processes. That is a principled answer to the problem that the Home Minister has posed. I would like to direct his mind in these constructive and principled channels.

The fact remains that today this Preventive Detention Act suffers from three major defects—three major evils. The first is that it is devious and arbitrary. It is not a straight-forward measure to deal with a straight-forward threat. It endangers the liberty of every decent democratic Indian because a few people have to be dealt with. That is wrong. The Bill should be made to apply to categories of people described properly by their ideas or by their activities. It is devious. Therefore, it can be arbitrarily used.

Secondly, it is a bad precedent. When a man falls ill, he resorts to a drug. Many times, we know, the man does not have the capacity to throw off the drug and the drug becomes a habit-forming tranquilliser or sedative. They become habit-forming. Ultimately, the man becomes so paralysed in his will that he feels he cannot go on without the drug. Now, this Preventive Detention Act has become a habit-forming drug to our present Government. I am sure they do not need it. I am sure they can maintain India on an even keel without this wretched Act. But they become like a man on crutches who does not dare to stand on his own legs at his command. So, like a cripple, they hobble along on this arbitrary measure contrary to the spirit of the law. This is the second reason why I oppose this Bill and my Party opposes this Bill.

Thirdly, this unfortunate measure prevents democrats from working together on an issue like this and it drives them, as it does today, into the opposite camps. I am sure the Home Minister will not deny the fact that the Praja Socialist Party or my Party or the Jan Sangh are as democratic in their processes and menta-

lity as his own Party and yet we find ourselves today, unfortunately, on opposite sides. It also gives an opportunity to those who do not believe in freedom to masquerade as enemies of this Act and to criticise it with impunity. This is the contribution that this Act has made to confusing the minds of the people and to confusing the debate. It could have been a straight debate between democrats on one side and the believers in totalitarianism, like the Communist Party the other.

**Shri Vasudevan Nair** (Ambalapuzha): Are you supporting it?

**Shri M. R. Masani**: I am opposing the Bill and I want it to be replaced by a straight-forward ban on the Communist Party if the Government of India thinks that the danger is clear and present.

To conclude, I would quote the words of a great democrat and a great liberal, Benjamin Franklin. He said in another context but the words are as true today as in his time:

"They that give up essential liberty to obtain temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety".

**Shri Karuthiruman** (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Bill is for an extension of the Preventive Detention Act. One thing that the hon. Members on the Opposition side have said is, why only for the sake of a few people should this Act be extended? That is very important and a vital thing. Even a cupfull of milk will be spoiled by a mere drop of a lime. Only the so-called few people, the undesirable elements, the anti-national and anti-Indian elements, are going to spoil the entire country and the entire people. Only just for its prevention, it is necessary that this Act should be extended. Of course, they say that it is not anywhere, in a democratic set up of any country. But they should find out in some form or other that in any democratic country and even in a dictatorship there is a detention Act for the sake of maintenance of peace of that country.

As far as this Act is concerned, the action taken under this Act is so little and even it has been submitted by our hon. Minister that only a few people have been affected by that. But we should see whether the fundamental rights have been affected or not. There is no question of fundamental rights being taken away. Suppose one has got so many children in a family and one child misbehaves or is mischievous. It is the duty of the parent to see that he is given proper treatment and his character and conduct is set in a god way. So also even in a big country like ours, we should see that these undesirable elements should be checked at a proper and appropriate time. There is an ordinary proverb that prevention is better than cure. There is no use simply allowing everything going on in its own way and taking to severe steps afterwards. We should see that prevention should take place. The prevention is better than a cure itself.

As far as our country is concerned, since 1947, after the refugee problem and after the so-called underground activities of the Communists in Telengana and all those things, the Preventive Detention Act was necessary. Even in this Emergency period, it is so essential and we should see that every anti-social element is dealt with. Even here, there are two lobbies in the Communist Party, one supporting the Chinese action and another supporting the Russian communism. This is even in the Communist Party itself. They have taken action against one of their leaders that he should not take part in a line of action. He has been censured by the Party itself. When that is the case and in a multi-lingual country there are not only one or two parties but there are hundreds and hundreds of parties based on communalism, based on religion, based on so many things in the name of labour movements....

**Shri U. M. Trivedi** (Mandsour): The vote is also canvassed on the basis of religion, on the basis of caste and all that.

**Shri Karuthiruman:** I think the hon. Member comes out of the communal sect. That is why he sees in the mirror his own face .... (*Interruption*).

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** The whole difficulty is that you are the only person who has kept the communalism alive in India. This is my allegation against Congress. But for Congress communalism would have died a long time ago in this country. (*Interruption*).

**Shri Karuthiruman:** The hon. Member opposite feels that his Party has the background of all those things—the Jan Sangh—and that is the most communal Party and it is all the more necessary that this Preventive Detention Act should be extended. It is not only the question of extension. It should be the permanent feature. There should be no question of coming again and again for the extension of the Act. It is for the security of the nation, it is for the integrity of the nation, it is for the maintenance of the independence of our nation, that this Act is necessary. It is not taking a dictatorial attitude. Let them face the General Elections and say it is because of this Act that they have been affected. They can face the General Elections and get a majority and do whatever they like. Even according to our constitution, it is necessary that there is safeguard for our social activities of our country. So far as this Act is concerned, it expires on 31st December this year, and Government have sought for an extension of this Act through this Bill. If all the people of our country, irrespective of their political or communal bias etc. realise their responsibilities, and if they feel that they have a nationality in themselves and they feel they have the nation's interest at heart, then there will be no necessity for the exercise of the powers under the Preventive Detention Act quite often. But the difficulty is that we need national character, and nobody realises that our nation should be defended. Even at the time of the

emergency, when the Defence of India Act was passed here, hon. Members had opposed it. As the hon. Home Minister has already stressed it, the Preventive Detention Act is a milder thing compared to that, and during the emergency also, this Act is necessary, and we should see that it is properly worked. If there is anything wrong, hon. Members can come to Parliament and point out that the Act has been misused, and the causes were such and such.

In conclusion, I would just cite one thing from the *Ramayana*. My hon. friend who belongs to the Jan Sangh has said that only we are responsible for the situation. I would like to tell him that it is we who are responsible for the guardianship of our democratic socialism. We have proved that and we are going to prove that. We find in the great epic *Ramayana* that Shri Rama wanted a passage to Lanka in order to win over the demons. The term 'demon' may now mean anti-social elements and anti-national elements. Shri Rama wanted a passage to Lanka, but Varuna never yielded to that. But when Rama became so powerful and he became so furious and he was about to shoot his arrow, Varuna came and surrendered to Rama. So also, this Preventive Detention Act is like Shri Rama's arrow which will punish only the sinners, and the good people will not be punished. This Preventive Detention Act is like Shri Rama's arrow which will punish only the sinners and the undoers of peace and the anti-social and anti-national and communal elements. If a person is afraid of that, it means that he is an anti-social and anti-national element. So, why should good people and innocent people, who have got the nation's interest at heart be afraid of that? The people who will be afraid of it are only those people who are doing something wrong and something under-ground and something that is not in the national interest; it is because of the sins that they have committed that they are afraid. According to the Government

and according to the hon. Minister, this Act will be applied only on the sinners and not on the good people. So, I would submit that not only do I welcome this extension of the Act, but I would suggest that there should be a permanent Act like this on the statute-book for the successful establishment of democratic socialism in our country.

**Shri K. C. Sharma** (Sardhana): There is no doubt that law is a departure from what is called the normal measure to ensure law and order in society. The four basic factors that govern the essentials of law had been defined two thousand years before, when the Greek founded their great republics on the secular law, and those basic factors were justice, order, reason and humanity. I base my argument on the constituent of reason and humanity.

Here is a situation in our country where there are large armies standing on the other side of the Himalayas, ready to pounce upon the Indian soil at any moment they like, and down below the Himalayas, there are 450 millions of people, by tradition peaceful, by political independence only 15 years old, and by resources one of the poorest countries in the world. As I said the other day, the greatest injury to human soul and human character is malnutrition, and further, ignorance. In India, the people get only about 2080 calories of food per head, which is not enough for doing any hard work. Educationally also, we are a backward country. So, situated as we are, we are in great difficulty.

Now, I shall put to you this case. Everybody is entitled to walk on the road as he likes. Suppose there are school children who are walking on the road, and a man who has drunk heavily runs amuck, is not a passer-by entitled to catch hold of him and tell him 'Please get away, the children are walking here'? This is a

case in point. There is nothing absolute in the world. There is no final truth. As one philosopher has said, no man goes to the same river twice. That is to say, as soon as the second moment comes, the water has passed on already and the river has changed, and the man himself has also changed. So, there is no such thing as absolute rationale of law. In the 20th century, jurisprudence has become dynamic. A dynamic law means a law framed and enacted and executed for the welfare and good to the people. There is no such thing as abstract absolute principle of law. As I said, two thousand years, before, even the Romans, when they laid down the foundations of the secular law, had four principles, and two of them were reason and humanity. Humanity means the good of the people. The constituent of reason means that within a certain limitation man should work and he should not run amuck. Man is conditioned, only beast is free.

Putting this condition here, when we are facing difficulties, it is obvious that difficult days call for special remedies. So, there is nothing in the Preventive Detention Act which is fundamentally wrong and which would warrant its characterisation, as the hon. lady Member had done, as a lawless law. When the Rowlett Act was there, there was a difference, because there was no will of the people behind it. We were not a people then who had any freedom to think; we had no freedom to think and no freedom to act. Now, my hon. friend has the freedom to say that this law is bad. And when she says that this law is bad, it does not mean that because we have a majority here, therefore, her voice carries no weight. That is an impossibility. Have we reduced ourselves to the position of a tyrant? By having a majority of four hundred or so in the House, we have not turned ourselves into a Timur. We respond to the feelings expressed here, as much as any citizen would

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respond to the feelings of another brother-citizen. But the point is that when we are facing a situation where war is on or where the tension of war is on, special laws have to be enacted. To give an example, ordinary detention is like this that it is equal to the capacity of a man to walk nine miles; a man works so much ordinarily that he can walk nine miles. But when war is on or when the tension of war is on, he works so hard that he walks even 45 miles. Preventive detention is just like that. An ordinary communist is a dangerous animal as a simple citizen, but . . .

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf** (Jammu and Kashmir): Dangerous man, not animal.

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** Man is an animal when he is devoid of rationalism.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Man is the highest animal.

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** A communist becomes five times more dangerous when the tension of war is there, because the tension then is five times more than what it is in normal times, and a communist who commits an act at that time commits an act which will injure the public good five times more than it would otherwise do.

I would further like to point out to my hon. friends that even under the normal law there are preventive provisions. For instance, in the Criminal Procedure Code, there is section 107 providing for demanding security for keeping peace, section 108 relating to security for good behaviour when a man is disseminating something which is dangerous for the peace and order of society, and section 110 to deal with a man, who, if let at liberty, would become dangerous to the peace of society. The object of all these sections in the Criminal Procedure Code is prevention and not punishment of offence. These sections are intended to deal with persons who cannot

readily be brought under the ordinary law, and who, for special reasons, cannot be convicted under the Penal Code in respect of the offences committed by them. This is the principle of the preventive sections in the Criminal Procedure Code. Under the Criminal Procedure Code, that is, under the normal law, only if some unsocial elements behave in that way, preventive action is to be taken against them. But when the tension of war is there, the capacity of the man also increases five times; because the tension is five times more, the capacity of the man goes up from a 9-mile walk to 45-mile walk. So this preventive section of the Criminal Procedure Code, simple law as it was, has also to be turned into a more rigid law.

**Shri Sarjoo Pandey** (Rasra): Why not keep the whole nation in jail?

**Shri K. C. Sharma:** That cannot be because a nation means always a free nation. You do not understand what 'nation' means.

So there is nothing wrong in the law in principle, nor is it wrong in practice taking into consideration the situation as it exists in India. Even in England, Oswald Mosley was taken into custody under the corresponding Act. No freedom or democracy can give absolute freedom to the citizen without any condition, because nothing in human life is absolute. If you have got liberty, you have a corresponding liability, that is obedience to law. No country, no law can give absolute freedom to the citizen unless he is pledged to the obedience of law. Obedience to law is necessary. Therefore, a citizen must have respect for the legal authority. Authority has to be respected because it is authority with the will of the people.

As a lawyer and as a citizen, in normal peacetime I do not like that such an Act should be on the statute-book. But situated as we are, with conditions prevailing as they are, with

the difficulties India is passing through, this law is not only necessary but is a welcome piece of legislation. The Government would be failing in its duty if it does not have such a law on the statute book at such a time.

As to the criticism that without this, Government can maintain peace and order and can steer clear of difficulties, I beg to submit again that I have very great respect for my leader and my friends on the Treasury Benches. But it cannot be ignored that we are politically only 15 years old. In the realm of democratic government, we are mere children. Children have strict rules of guidance for their conduct. As we grow, more liberty will be got, better norms will be established and lesser restrictions will be there on our conduct. But at this time, this restriction is necessary. This law is not bad in principle; it would not be bad even in practical application.

Even in Rome, citing Broom's Legal Maxims where on the first page is written, *Calus populi suprema est lex*—regard for the public welfare is the highest law. In time of war, what is public welfare. That no obstruction is caused to governmental activity. War is an abnormal thing. Modern war is not a war fought by authority only or by the military only; it is a war to be fought by every citizen of the country with every resource at his command. In war operations, certain difficulties are bound to arise. You have to have less sugar, less cloth, less even of food. The other day I was reading about General Rommel. When English prisoners were brought to a German camp, Rommel was eating only half a piece of bread. The English Colonel said 'I cannot live on this little food'. Rommel replied: 'My whole army lives on this ration. We cannot help it. But I do not want to have my way so far as you are concerned because you people can afford. If your people in England can send you the food, I will allow you to take your full ration.' He allowed the

English soldiers to get their food from England, but he had no food whatsoever to give. A great general Rommel putting up a hard fight with insufficient food was a miracle.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : वहाँ भेदभाव नहीं रहा होगा ।

Shri K. C. Sharma: You do not understand what भेदभाव means. You are only two days old.

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: There you are right.

Shri K. C. Sharma: As I said, there is nothing wrong at this time in putting this law on the statute book. We should welcome it. We should behave in such a way that the country grows so powerful that the shame of defeat is washed off.

Shri A. S. Alva (Mangalore): I also welcome this Bill. The Communist and Swatantra leaders opposed the Bill on different grounds. Their main argument is that there should be freedom, and a person's freedom should not be curtailed except when there is sufficient evidence for the court to pronounce him guilty. But as the previous speaker mentioned, there are provisions in the Cr. P. C. itself where some kind of action is taken against persons who are likely to contravene the law. That is, preventive measures are taken. That will extend only to taking some sureties and setting the man at liberty. But in certain circumstances, when there is really a grave danger to the State and when even law and order are threatened to be broken in a large measure, those safe-guards will not be of any avail.

Now, let us see the provisions of the Preventive Detention Act which empowers the State Government and the Central Government to detain a person. They are detailed in section 3(1) and read as follows:

"The Central Government or the State Government may—

(a) if satisfied with respect to any person that with a view to preventing

[Shri A. S. Alva]

him from acting in any manner prejudicial to—

- (i) the defence of India, the relations of India with foreign powers, or the security of India, or
- (ii) the security of the State or the maintenance of public order, or
- (iii) the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community, or”—

The following will apply only to foreigners—

“(b) if satisfied with respect to any person who is a foreigner within the meaning of the Foreigners Act, 1946, that with a view to regulating his continued presence in India or with a view to making arrangements for his expulsion from India,

it is necessary so to do, make an order directing that such person be detained.”

My submission is whether my friends opposite seriously mean to say that persons who are doing these things detailed in section 3(1)(a), sub-clauses (i) to (iii), should be left at large, whether those people who are acting in a manner prejudicial to the defence of India and the security of the State or the maintenance of public order or to the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community, should be left at large? I do not think they are seriously saying that these persons should not be taken into custody or that they should not be prevented from committing the threatened acts. As a matter of fact, the Home Minister was pleased to say that it certainly will not apply to peaceful processions or to legitimate ways of expressing grievances or any of these things so long as it does not

contravene any of the things mentioned in those three sub-clauses. At the time that this Act was passed there was really some trouble from the Communist Party, and they were also behaving in a dangerous manner so as to subvert public order. That was why this Act was introduced for the first time.

Now the conditions are changing. A lot of anti-social elements are thrown out and they are trying to undermine not only the Government but also public order and are trying to see that democracy does not work properly. It is for this very reason that the Home Minister now seeks to extend this Act for another period of three years.

Let us see the safeguards that are provided in the Act itself and let us see whether there is any arbitrariness or whether the Government can act by itself without taking it to any judicial authority. One thing will be clear that in the matter of being prejudicial to the defence of India, this power is to be exercised only by the Central Government or the State Government and they alone can detain a person. In respect of the other two things, some district magistrates or Commissioner of Police and some Collectors in the old Hyderabad State are given powers to detain a person. But what they should do is that within twelve days they must report to the State Government, and unless the State Government agrees, the detention order will be cancelled.

Then, there are a number of further safeguards viz., that after a man is detained, within five days, he must be given the grounds of detention—all the grounds should be mentioned,—unless it be that in some cases in the interests of the security of the State they cannot be given. Within five days that is to be given. And then the detaining authority must give every opportunity to that person to make his representation and within

thirty days it must be referred to the Advisory Board.

The composition of the Advisory Board also will make it clear that it is a body independent of the Government. Of the three persons who constitute the Board, one, namely the Chairman, must be either a High Court judge or a retired High Court judge, and the other two are either judges or who have acted as judges or persons who are competent to be appointed as High Court judges. So that, practically you can take it that it will be like a Bench of a High Court. Such high judicial authorities, persons who know the law, are to constitute the Advisory Board. The Chairman must be either a High Court judge or a retired High Court judge. It is provided that within thirty days the Government must refer the case to them. They have wide powers. As a matter of fact, they can demand better particulars from the detaining authority. They can take representations from the man detained. The Advisory Board can ask him to appear before the Board and make his own statement. All these powers are given. They can examine all those records. Only, lawyers are not allowed to appear before the advisory body. All these precautions are there. The grounds have to be placed before them, and if the Advisory Board comes to the conclusion that there are certain more particulars to be asked for, they can ask the Government and the Government is bound to produce them unless, as I said, there is something which in the interests of the State they need not disclose. Otherwise they are bound to give. Then they can examine the person. He can make his representation.

My submission is whether with all these things it is not possible for the Advisory Board to say, "Well, here is a person who is going to act in a manner prejudicial with respect to one or the other of these three sub-clauses". My submission is that with that safeguard practically there will not be any miscarriage of justice and

it will be a justifiable case where a person will be detained if they also come to that conclusion.

Then there is one more thing. As a matter of fact, within twelve weeks they must also give their verdict. They must say whether the detention may be continued or the man must be let free. And if they say that he should not be detained and there are no grounds to detain him, Government is bound to release him. They have no option. So that, it will be clear that within a period of twelve weeks, if the Advisory Board comes to the conclusion that there is nothing in the conduct of the person which requires some further detention, immediately he is released.

**Shri Nambiar:** What is the Advisory Board made of? Who are the personnel?

**Shri A. S. Alva:** It is mentioned in the Act itself. One must be a judge. The Chairman must be a High Court judge or a retired High Court judge, and the other two are either judges, retired judges, or persons eligible to be appointed as judges of a High Court. So that, there cannot be any comment that could be made about the Advisory Board. It is really a judicial body. It does not consist of either a Government Secretary or government servants; they are not there. So, when such is the constitution of the Advisory Board, what more is required? When a person is detained, or if anything adverse is done to a person, he goes to the High Court. This Board has as much status as a High Court, and nobody can question the independent nature of the advisory body.

And then, if the Board pronounces that the man is required to be detained for a further period, even then Government is not bound to detain him. They can say, "Conditions have changed". The utmost they can do is to detain him for one year. So that, when all these precautions are taken, should not democracy also survive?

[Shri A. S. Alva]

Should any set of persons, anti-social elements, be given free play? Because, there is no question of any political party as such. Mr. Masani wanted to say that they could have banned the Communist Party; he did not clearly say it, but he had no objection to say that that party could be banned under it. There is absolutely nothing like that. It is not directed against any party. It may apply to the opposite party or to any Congressman. It does not matter who indulges in these things. And unnecessarily Mr. Masani quoted some persons who have been detained. It is said that some CID gives information. Naturally, somebody must give information. They gather some information; they gather information from so many sources and Government formulates it. As regards the authority also, it is not every magistrate or sub-inspector who orders detention. A District Magistrate is surely a man of some status who knows things. He, the State Government and the Central Government examine the reports and come to a conclusion that the man should be detained. Then all the other things follow.

It may be said that Government is acting capriciously or against one party. It is not so. Shri Masani mentioned a lot about Germany and Japan. But we must also see the condition of the people there. They do not want to subvert, they do not proclaim that their country's credit is low, they do not decry their Government or leaders.

It is in the interest of the entire nation, because democracy is meant not only for the ruling party or one set of people but it is meant for all people. So the Home Minister is justified in saying that we must have this so long as the present conditions prevail.

Sugar is in short supply, as also other things. Things are not moving freely, or people subvert. There are

people who indulge in sabotage. We read of it every day in the papers, and most of it turns out to be true. Especially when the danger of the threat from China is not yet over, can we say that these are normal times?

The Home Minister said he was not very happy to move this Bill. Nobody would like to detain a person even for a day. Within 24 hours a man must be produced before the nearest Magistrate. That is the normal law. But for protecting democracy it is necessary to take some preventive action.

The objections from the other side say that it effects political parties, or Government wants to make capital out of it, and they quote one or two instances, but that will not be of any avail. I submit that it is correct that the Home Minister has come in time to save democracy and the country. It is absolutely necessary that this Act must be extended for another three years.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** This is the third time that I have risen to speak on this Act. I know that the voice coming from the opposition is merely a cry in the wilderness.

**Shri P. R. Patel (Patan):** No, no. We respect your views.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** I shall be very happy if that is so. Now this law is criticised by even learned pandits in law like Shri Sharma. It has been said that this a lawless law, and it only indicates that after you make up your mind you do not allow anything to enter it and your conclusion is that of a made up mind.

Why do we call it a lawless law? In article 22 we have laid down certain principles of natural justice, namely that the man taken into custody should not be denied the right to consult or be defended by a legal

practitioner of his choice, but this right is denied to a detenu. That is why we say it is a lawless law.

Secondly every one who is detained shall be produced before the nearest Magistrate within 24 hours, and this is also denied.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** On a point of order. I am sure you will agree that when Shri Trivedi speaking there should be quorum in the House.

**Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj):** I believe there is quorum. I do not know if Shri Kamath is so quick in counting.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The bell is being rung . . . Now there is quorum.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** So far as logic is concerned, there is everything to call this a lawless law. This Act was passed in February 1950. Since then it has been extended five times and this is the sixth time. What were the conditions in existence when this law was made? In 1950, 10,962 persons were detained. If we do not take into consideration the goondas who are always arrested in West Bengal—it could have been done under the Gunda Act if necessary—the total number of people under detention comes to 16 at the end of 1963. Is this law to be put on the statute-book and the time of this House wasted for two days and a huge expenditure incurred for the sake of detaining 16 persons? These 16 persons are not detained all over India but only in two States which get unnecessarily frightened, Maharashtra and Gujarat. I therefore, say this law is not at all necessary, particularly when Government has got the Defence of India Rules. Why this double process of law?

My hon. friend who appears to be a lawyer wanted to show that advi-

sory boards exist with High Court Judges who go into the Reports against detenus, come to a conclusion and then ask Government to take steps. In statement No. IX we find that in West Bengal 102 detenus were assisted by lawyers or friends in drafting their representations, and 183 detenus appeared before the Advisory Board but in not a single case was further information called for by the Advisory Board, even though false and baseless allegations are always made, nor was the man examined on oath. What use is such an advisory board for the detenus. It is not at all useful. The records are there and the District Magistrate, Police Officers, Commissioners etc. attend and supplement whatever information they have got, not the truthful information. I know it definitely that in the case of many detenus in whose case I appeared, and in my own case, the information furnished by the police to the District Magistrate who passes the order was false and false to the knowledge of the officers who furnished it. In one case, Lajpat Rai was arrested and information was given that he was collecting arms. But he was delivering a lecture at a particular place in Punjab—in Batala—about 900 miles away from Ahmedabad. When that man was actually in Ahmedabad on that day, the orders for arrest were given. The second case was that of Dr. Mahajan, a man from Gurdaspur, a relative of the Chief Justice, Mr. Mehr Chand Mahajan, who was taking his meal with the hon. Chief Justice, Mr. Mehr Chand Mahajan, at Rouse Avenue on a particular day, at a particular hour. At that particular house, he was alleged to have been collecting pistols for shooting Government officers and the Congressmen. Such a false allegation was made and the man was put behind the bars. I do not want to repeat all these things. I have collected such instances, and I may publish a booklet. There are 53 such petitions, and in all these cases, false and baseless allegations were made, and on the basis of these allegations, the people have been put

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behind bars. Whether the man belongs to the communist party or to the Hindu Maha Sabha or to my party or to the socialist party is not my concern. So far as the operation of this Act is concerned, I hate it from the bottom of my heart.

I was very much surprised when Shri Nambiar in the last session moved a motion that the Preventive Detention Act should not be used against communists. I would have been one with him if he had said that it should not be used against anybody. This is a lawless law. There is no doubt about it in my mind.

It is unfortunate that when this law is discussed there are some ignoramuses in the Congress party who just give out the show. Very recently one gentleman said that this is necessary to put every Jan Sangh man behind the bars. The cat is out of the bag. We have got a saying in Gujarati:

घर मां बोले डोकरा  
बाहर मां बोले छोकरा

That is, the elders of the Congress party must have talked inside the party and that is what the children have started talking about here. That gives out the show. There is something behind the back of this Bill, to run down some particular party for this particular purpose. I am not going to reply to the question that has been raised by the hon. Member, but I am firmly of the opinion that if there is any party in existence in our country, it is the Congress party which has created this communalism, which nurses communalism and which lives on communalism and which has up-to-date carrying on with communalism.

As a lawyer, I honestly feel that if a man commits an offence we have got the huge Indian Penal Code. Apart from the preventive sections to which my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma referred, there is section 120, and it goes right up to section 140.

So, 20 sections are there in the Indian Penal Code under which you can rope in anybody you like. Why not anyone who has got extra-territorial affinity be tried and prosecuted under any of these sections? I cannot see any reason. Why do you put him under the Preventive Detention Act and give him an opportunity to carry on propaganda against us? Because the information that is given to us is not worth the paper on which it is written, and that is why I should say that we are unnecessarily taking advantage of the provisions of the sections under the Preventive Detention Act to put behind bars mostly people who are not correctly charged with the offences that are being brought against him. Goondas escape; action is not taken. Corrupt officers escape; actions are not taken. Big guns of the corrupt people escape, but nothing is done against them. The Preventive Detention Act is not used against them, but it is used against those who are the smaller fry and who have no say in the matter of administration of this country.

The question was raised by Shri Masani about Sheikh Abdulla. I am not going to refer to it because it is a matter which is *sub judice*. It was a fit case; a man being arrested and prosecuted for high treason, but action was not taken, and he was sheltered behind the Preventive Detention Act. That also is a sort of misuse on the part of the Government to have resorted to the Preventive Detention Act.

I would ask, would it not be possible for this Government, at this juncture, when the preventive measures have been embodied in the Defence of India Rules and are available to them, to allow at least this law to die a natural death? Because in the operation the difficulties are not felt by the Members of the Lok Sabha and perhaps the Ministers do not care to look into it.

I had a case very recently where an order was sent out, signed by some-

body who never described himself who he was, and then the man was detained and put behind the bars. The whole point was questioned before the high court, and the high court wanted to get out of it by saying that "this is Government paper and so the order must be a Government order." A wonderful explanation was given. Because it is written "Secretary", he must be a Secretary to the Government! Therefore, the order was considered to be valid, and the man had no money to approach the appellate court and so he had to remain behind the bars. It took the good offices of some Home Minister to get that man out after six months. This is what is happening in our country. Therefore, I should say whatever safeguards you are talking of, these safeguards are not of any value and of no use whatsoever to the persons who are being detained. The machinery is not functioning. We have from the very beginning said that the process of law shall not apply. Dr. Ambedkar in his wisdom said that those who are fond of the due process of law will get something out of this. What is due process of law? He wanted that process. The process is, the man who is put behind the bars must be informed of the grounds and within 30 days it should be confirmed. What is the procedure here? Today, when the man is being detained, what benefit does he derive? As I had said, he derives absolutely no benefit. He is kept in a solitary cell.

I shall give an instance. For three months and odd, one Mr. Nank Ram Salig Ram Sawhney of Ajmer was kept in solitary confinement or imprisonment simply because he was a detenu and could not be kept like anybody else. If such solitary imprisonment can be imposed upon anybody this is not detention but it is killing the man and making mad.

**Shri Bada:** It is persecution.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Take next another aspect of the problem. The grounds are generally given by the District Magistrate. What is the District Magistrate? Does the go about

himself? Who gives him this information? The Sub Inspector of Police. Who gives the information to the Sub Inspector of Police? The ordinary Head Constable. One man had the misfortune of criticising a District Magistrate for a certain action. The District Magistrate felt he could not put him into trouble, on account of the ordinary law. Everytime the man was charged, it was challenged in the high court and the high court always decided in favour of that gentleman. Then ultimately came this Preventive Detention Act, with powers of detention. Then false reports were made out against him that at a particular hour on a particular day at a particular place he delivered such and such lecture, and therefore he was a very dangerous man and that he must be put behind the bars. Only the police prepared the papers, and the District Magistrate swore the affidavit: "I say this to be true on information received by the district police." The officer escapes. We still take no action against the *mala fide* action that was done. But everyone in that particular city knew it. If the hon. Minister wants the name, I shall say it. I say it was in Ajmer, where the man was put behind the bars, because there was trouble with the District Magistrate. Everyone knew that the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police were annoyed with that man. Why was the Superintendent of Police annoyed with him? Why was the Deputy IGP annoyed with him? Because the lawyer was able to catch hold of a book where the accounts were maintained showing how bribes and extortion money were gathered, and how they were collected and how this money was disbursed to the various officers concerned, and because this book was caught by him, because it was in his preserve, and because he helped the policeman who was able to bring the book to his knowledge, the police were very much annoyed with him. And what happened to the poor man was his whole practice was ruined. He was put behind the bars under the Preventive Detention Act

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for six months. This is the type of case and this is how this Preventive Detention Act is being worked. Therefore, do not look at the law. Look at the spirit behind it. The spirit behind it is, as has been given by Mr. Karuthiruman, that they want to put down the opposition parties. If that is the object, I would say Heaven help us; God alone help us. We know that we are up against a mighty force; we want honestly to fight. But we have got our own convictions; they might have their own convictions. But there is no reason whatsoever that the Preventive Detention Act must be utilised for this purpose.

In 1950, in a very touching speech, Sardar Patel said, "I will not need it after one year." Perhaps he was justified; in those days, he wanted to arrest 10562 persons. But today when the number has come down to 50 and 60, why do you want this law? To remain on the statute-book? It is a black law. If the Rowlatt Act can be criticised—for the sake of the Rowlatt Act, we had to suffer tremendous agonies—I do not see why this law should remain on the statute-book.

15 hrs.

**Shri Bade:** This is *kala kanoon*.

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** This is worse than *kala kanoon* because we are consciously trying to make out and justify the actions taken by the executive against ordinary citizens. You may have made a law and certain provisions are there. But are those provisions of such nature as to give any protection whatsoever to an innocent man? The protection is merely a mirage; it is no protection.

Very recently a man was arrested in the present Maharashtra State by name Chavan. He was arrested under the orders of our Defence Minister and put behind bars? Why? Because he led the wives of the police constables and head-constables to make a demonstration before the Chief Minister that "we are not getting full salary; we are dying and starving; our children

do not get better education; we do not get good food and we have no rest; please come to our rescue and help us." Because of this, he was put behind bars. This Preventive Detention Act is being used for the purpose of drowning the voice of any man who has got a right to express his wishes and to make his demand before the Government.

The Minister says that protection is being granted by the Advisory Boards. Orders are always passed in English. People who are put behind the bars do not know English and even Hindi or any language. Translations are not furnished and he is asked to make a submission within 5 days. As soon as the five days are over, within 30 days, he must go before the Board. He cannot consult his lawyer; his lawyer cannot be present before the Advisory Board. The chances are the man may be asked to make a representation and that is thrown into the waste paper basket. As I have already said, none of the representations have either resulted in any of the Advisory Boards calling for further information on the points raised.

It is high time that the Government made up its mind. If there is emergency, you have vast powers under the DIR to prevent any man from doing any mischief in any manner. I whole-heartedly support the provisions of the DIR. But I do not support this measure which gives you only power, which, as that gentleman opposite said, is to be used against the Jan Sangh people and against the opposition parties. It is this thing which is pinching us, against which we stand up, one and all. I join with the desire of each one of the opposition parties that this lawless law must go.

**Shri P. N. Kayal (Joynagar):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have listened to the hon. Members of the opposition as well as of the treasury benches speaking about this Bill and I feel

that they have virtually supported the utility of this Bill. But their grievance is that sometimes this is not being properly used and at times it is being misused. Otherwise, they support this sort of drastic measure. I have also to disagree with the Home Minister in this that we are having this Preventive Detention Act, but we are using it for a limited purpose. Only 63 or 64 cases are involved every year. But he, of course, does not want to ignore the fact that the circumstances and the situations in the country as it is today do permit such sort of Bill to be brought in. He quite welcomes this Bill in the circumstances as they are today in this country.

For myself, I feel that the first duty of any Government of any country is to govern the country. I have heard many people in the country saying sometimes, "We feel that there is no government in this country". So many times I have heard people saying like that. Why? It is because there are circumstances and situations where Government do not come forward and come to the rescue or help of the people. This is the right measure—the Preventive Detention Act—which is being adopted by the Government to deal with the situation and I hope that the Government will apply it where it suits properly.

Now I will just mention some of the circumstances that are prevailing in this country. First, let me take journalism in this country. The other day in some paper—I do not mention its name—in the front page there was a very devastating and scandalous information about the personal character of a most dignified personality of this country. I know that a large section of the Indian community was shocked to read that news. I know some of the journalists come out fresh from the universities and they feel that they know everything about journalism; so they write all nonsense in some of the papers. I say this with due regard to the journalism.

Then there is this corruption in the administration, particularly. I say

this with due regard to those uncorruptible and most honest officers in our administration. In West Bengal, I know in the Food and Supply Department, in the supply of cement to the consumers, anybody who applies for a permit for getting some quantity of cement, will get the permit immediately if he pays Rs. 2 per bag. It is said that during the British period things were far better. Today some of the corrupt officers are there and are asking for bribes openly and the Government are sitting idle. So, the people are feeling absolutely helpless and they rightly feel that there is no government in this country. So, I would submit that the first duty of the Government is to govern.

**An Hon. Member:** The Government should administer and not govern.

**Shri P. N. Kayal:** I know. Then again even *Sadhus* are travelling in train without tickets.

**An Hon. Member:** The Home Minister is the President of the *Sadhu Samaj*.

**Shri P. N. Kayal:** I am not referring to all the *sadhus*, only some of them. They are travelling without tickets in train. Students sitting for examination copy from text-books while answering questions and they assault or stab the invigilators who challenge them. Teachers absent themselves from schools and colleges, thereby are ruining the future generation of this country. Then, I know that some of the political leaders, mainly belonging to the opposition but some belonging to others also, are trying to make political capital. They also try to provoke or agitate the workers to go on strike with the result that our production is going down year by year. It is very unfortunate that at a time when the whole economy of this country is straining its nerves to produce more, at a time when we are utilising not only the wealth of this country but even the wealth that we are borrowing from foreign countries to produce more, at a time when we are gearing

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up our means of production and distribution it is very unfortunate that some sections of the political leaders, the so-called political leaders, try to disturb the economic system, the peaceful system of production in this country.

Then we all know that there is large-scale adulteration of not only foodstuffs but even medicine.

**An Hon. Member:** What about the mind?

**Shri P. N. Kayal:** It is a very sad thing indeed. Is it not a situation which warrants the application of the Preventive Detention Act? Is it not a proper situation when we should come forward with a summary method of handling the anti-social under the Preventive Detention Act? I am sure the whole House will support the Government if they take the initiative to deal with the corrupt and anti-social elements in this country? The hon. Home Minister was referring to lawlessness, violence, communal tensions and all that. In my opinion, they are flimsy and vague grounds for the application of this Act. There are much more devastating and ruinous grounds which affect the country where this Act should be applied with all firmness. If the normal law fails to carry out the intentions properly, if the law fails to help the people of this country, we are here in Parliament to make laws. If we feel that the ordinary law of the land fails to function, to help the people, to remedy the grievances of the people, we must welcome a drastic measure like this.

Here in this country we are talking of socialism and democracy. We are talking of democratic planning and adult franchise but we must know that this is a very grave and great experiment that we are carrying out, especially when the average adults are literate or not. So, democracy becomes very expensive. We see the papers also writing nonsense these days. Therefore, democracy becomes very expensive in this country. So, I

would request the Home Minister to apply his brain to this Bill or any other Act or measure and apply it in the proper way for proper purposes.

I can give this assurance that the people are behind the Government. You may do whatever you like to eliminate the grievances of the people. You can do whatever you like; they do not care. So, you need not be afraid of anything. I would submit to all in this House that we should all join hands with the Minister and the Government so that we can go ahead for the elimination of poverty and distress, torture and exploitation in this country.

**Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur):** Is it suggested that by enacting the Preventive Detention Act we can destroy poverty? What is the connection between poverty and the Preventive Detention Act?

**Shri P. R. Patel:** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. In the beginning I may say that I was myself a victim of the Preventive Detention Act. I was detained in 1942, just like most of my friends on this side of the House.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** That was under the Defence of India Rules.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** That is also a similar law. What I am saying is: it is not a pleasure for the Government or for the members on this side of the House to support such a legislation, but the circumstances compel the Government and the Congress Party to support such a Bill. In ordinary times, nobody likes to put any restriction on the liberty of an individual. The framers of our Constitution, who have put in the fundamental rights, have also been wise enough to put a clause that, if necessary, restrictions may be put on the elementary and fundamental rights of the people.

The opposition to this measure was mainly from the Communist Party,

but there is nothing new in what they say. I would like to ask the members of the Communist Party whether there is such a Constitution in any Communist country, whether Russia or China or any other country, which gives or permits individual liberty to the extent to which our Constitution grants. They get their inspiration from Russia or China and criticise our policy from that point of view. When they talk of democracy, it is just like the devil preaching the bible. I cannot just understand it. They must remember that this is the only democratic country where the Communist Party can function, as it is functioning today. Can a democratic party like the Congress Party function in China or Russia as the Communist Party is functioning in India today? They are here to abuse the Government for all their actions. In the Communist Party too, there are two groups—one is pro-Peking and the other is pro-Moscow. I am not able to understand the difference between the two. Both are anti-national, to my mind, because their loyalty is not to the motherland. It has been proved on many an occasion. It is not a new thing. Their loyalty was not with us in our freedom struggle. Whenever any occasion has arisen, their hidden loyalty has always been with a country other than our country. Under the circumstances, if some people of the Communist Party for doing anti-national work are put in detention, why should my friends complain so much about it? I do not understand it. Here also, we know, in the country the Communist Party is playing a very intelligent game. On one side, they would praise our Prime Minister and at the same time in the same breath they would abuse the Government. I have never seen such a Party doing so. But they are doing it very intelligently. They do not want to displease the Prime Minister. At the same time, they try to bring a slur to the Government and their administration. I think, this game is very dangerous to the country and I think the newspapers also

—I would not say Communist papers—having the ideology of the Communist Party do the same thing every day. Whether it is proper to safeguard our democracy and Independence, to have some such extra measure or not, is a matter to be considered. Let us consider the situation in which we are today. On one side, one enemy, that is, China is on our border and the pro-Peking or pro-Moscow, whatever they may say amongst themselves, desire to have communism in the country. If we look to the history of communism, we will find that they have spread communism in other countries not by sending army but by creating enemies of the nation in the country and supporting them. So, China is on our border on one side. Personally, I believe, whatever the Communist Party or any Member of the Communist Party may say, that the Communists of this country are not loyal to our mother-land. But their loyalty is somewhere else.

There is another thing also which we have to consider. On the other side, there is Pakistan and that is also creating trouble on our borders. We know that in our country there are some sympathisers, some traitors, maybe Hindus or Muslims—I do not attach any importance to the religion—there may be traitors amongst the Hindus and the Muslims too and in other communities also. Whenever democracy is in danger, whenever freedom is in danger, if we just restrict the liberty of individuals, why should there be so much uproar? Whether we should restrict the liberty of individuals or allow the danger to our democracy and Independence, is the problem before us. We have to choose either of the two. We cannot allow anybody to put our democracy in danger and to put our freedom in danger.

My friend, the leader of the Jan Singh Party is a good lawyer and he said that there are so many penal laws and so many sections in the penal code and the man may be hauled up

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under any of these sections. Well, he is a lawyer and I also have worked at the bar for several years and that too on the criminal side mostly. Let us consider it. Wherever there has been a communal riot, well the police will arrest those who came out openly because they are a party to the rioting. But they are instruments in the hands of some one or two or three people and those wire-pullers will not come out in the open. If you look to the history of all these communal riots, you will find that there were some wire-pullers who were responsible for these riots and these people were only instruments in their hands. (Interruption). Why should it perturb them so much?

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** He has forgotten what he spoke last time; he spoke against it.

**Shri P. R. Patel:** So, unless there is a law like the Preventive Detention Act, how can these wire-pullers be hauled up? There is no evidence absolutely and nobody would come forward to give evidence before the court. In order to stop any danger to the country, such a power is required to be used. It is not a happy thing. But the circumstances compel the Government to use the power. There are some *goondas*. Well, *goondas* are detained under the law. And these *goondas* are so powerful that nobody could dare to give evidence in the open court. I think that will be an experience of Membrs of the Opposition also. (Interruption) Well, Sir, anywhere such *goondas* are there and if such *goondas* are detained under this law or that power is given to the Government to detain them under this law, why should there be so much fuss about it? So, I submit, under certain circumstances, the Act is to be used for the defence of oppressed and depressed by the *goondas* who could not be challenged in the open court.

Then some of my friends said that this is used only against the Opposit-

ion Members so as to curb the Opposition. Well, my experience is otherwise. My hon. lady friend, the Communist Member, said that a Congress Member was also detained under the law. There is no discrimination whether it is a Congress Member or a non-Congress Member. If something is done which is harmful to the nation and if it comes under this Act, the suitable action is taken. Why then should be such a fuss about it?

I will end my speech with one word more. I was not happy to hear my friend, the Jan Sangh leader. He said that the Defence of India Act is there and you can detain anybody under that law and then why should we have this another law? That means that detention under the Defence of India Act would not be objectionable to him, but if a man is detained under this law, then his objection would be there. I do not understand the principle behind this objection.

In conclusion, I would submit that this is a measure which Government have been obliged to bring, and it is not the pleasure of Government to bring it forward or the pleasure of the Congress Party to support it, but the circumstances are such, and our country is in danger from two enemies, namely China and Pakistan, and this is a measure which can give some relief to us.

15.30 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I rise to oppose the motion for consideration of this unnecessary, undersirable, anti-democratic, fascist and totalitarian communist measure. I am sorry the Home Minister did not answer the question that I had put to him when he concluded his speech. As far as I am aware, India today

is in the unenviable company of Ghana, Indonesia and South Africa, which are not parliamentary democracies of the India pattern; they are at best bogus democracies and at worst veiled, very thinly veiled, dictatorships. I do not know whether the Home Minister would like to be in the company of these three very notorious bogus democracies. I leave it to him to choose. I have pointedly and advisedly referred to the totalitarian communist regimes also, because I would like to advise my communist friends, those on my extreme right here, before they oppose this measure, to forswear their communist creed and then with an honest heart they can oppose this measure here in this House.

**Dr. P. S. Deshmukh** (Amravati): Not otherwise.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** A well known author, Koestler, in his celebrated book *Darkness at Noon* has given us a very lurid picture of how protective custody, protective arrest and all that used to work and even today works in communist systems.

The Preventive Detention Act stems from or rather derives from that curious freak of the Constitution, namely article 22 which is a blot on the escutcheon of our Republican Constitution, the article which confers on every Indian citizen, man, woman and child the fundamental right of being detained without trial.

There is more than a touch of irony in the fact or in the strange synchronisation of the consideration of this measure in the House with the observance of the Human Rights Week all over the country and all over the world, rather the observance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Very recently, the Chief Justice of India broadcast from the All India Radio network, a very readable, a very instructive and edifying discourse on the rule of law. Even he had to painfully admit that this is a

serious departure from the rule of law which should be the corner-stone of a parliamentary democracy such as we have in India, for which we laboured, and for which Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and hundreds of thousands of people suffered and thousands of martyrs laid down their lives in order to usher this free parliamentary democracy in our country, and for three years, you and I and a few hundreds more in the Constituent Assembly forged this parliamentary democratic constitution for our country. This article is a serious blot on the escutcheon of our democracy.

When Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the first Home Minister of India, the first and the greatest so far, introduced this measure in the Provisional Parliament, I and several of my colleagues opposed this measure. And even he who has been very well described as the Iron Man of India, had to plead with the House in a very earnest manner. And what did he say? These are the very words which he uttered on that occasion. The Attorney-General had to be called in to give his valuable opinion on this measure, and Sardar Patel said:

"I assure the House that I have passed two sleepless nights."

I wonder how many sleepless nights my hon. friend the present Home Minister passed before he decided to move for the continuance of this measure.

**Shri Nambiar:** It must be more than two sleepless nights.

**Shri Nath Pai:** He never sleeps.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Sardar Patel said:

"I assure the House that I have passed two sleepless nights when I was asked to take up this measure. When this legislation is brought in, it is done with a heavy heart. It is not one with

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

a light heart. It is not a pleasant task to bring a Bill of this kind in this House immediately after freedom and the Republican Constitution has been adopted."

Now, we are in the fourteenth year of our Republican Constitution. Today, in an apologetic voice and in a manner that betrays his guilty conscience, the Home Minister has moved for the continuation of this measure. I think that it would have been more honest on the part of Government to come before the House with a Bill to put it permanently on the statute-book and not waste parliamentary time every two or three years, to the extent of ten to fifteen hours every two or three years. If he wants to put it permanently on the statute-book, let him do so with an honest heart and not merely continue this measure from time to time with his tongue in his cheek.

The present Bill or rather the present motion has been accompanied by a very elaborate pamphlet prepared by the Home Ministry giving us statistics of various kinds. It is amazing to see that whereas the provision has been made in the Act for detaining persons who interfere with the maintenance of supplies and articles and services essential to the community, there is not a single case shown in this blue book where a person has been detained in that connection. There have been various reasons listed at various pages of this pamphlet, and we find among the reasons listed espionage, violent activities, anti-Indian propaganda, communal agitation and goondaism. I do not know what exactly goondaism means, because the term "goonda" is not an English word, and there are different anti-goonda Acts in different States . . .

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** The hon. Minister referred to the element known as goondaism.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** The other reasons mentioned are communal agitation, exhorting people not to contribute to the National Defence Fund and harbouring of dacoits. These are the various reasons for or the circumstances in which the powers conferred under the Preventive Detention Act have been used by Government. I find that a large number of people have been detained in connection with goondaism. 255 people have been detained in West Bengal for goondaism. I do not know whether there is a bumper crop of goondas in West Bengal. I leave it to my hon. friends from Bengal to dilate upon this point, as to why there are more goondas, according to this statistics, in West Bengal.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** Ask the West Bengal Government.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Ask the Food Minister.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** But there is one very salutary outcome of the Preventive Detention Act, in that in one of the statements that have been made in the blue pamphlet, along with the recognised parties on the Indian political scene—the Hindu Mahasabha, the Bharatiya Jan Sangh, the Communist Party of India, the Workers Party of India—a new party has emerged which has been given official, legal recognition—because it is a government booklet—which has been invested with official status as the Rebel Congressmen's Party. I think they have been rather squeamish about this action. They should have said 'Congressmen'. Why was the word 'Rebel' put in? There is no party as a Rebel Congressmen's Party. You are a Congressman yourself—not when you are sitting in the Chair.

**Mr. Chairman:** Please leave the Chair out of this.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I meant no reflection on you. When you come

down below you are a Congressman, not up above.

And what has he been detained for? For nothing less and nothing more than goondaism. If a rebel Congressman can be described as a goonda, I want to ask the Minister whether he really wants to hide the fact that Congressmen also can be goondas, because perhaps there are more goondas than Government would like to confess in the Congress Party also. But anyway it is comforting that Rebel Congressmen all over the country have been recognised as a party.

**Shri Nanda:** They thought they had the monopoly.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** No, no. You taught other parties to produce goondas.

**Mr. Chairman:** I think some goondas in the Congress have become ex-Congressmen.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** It is comforting that Rebel Congressmen all over India, in the various States can now pride themselves in the fact that they are a party given pride of place along with other recognised parties of India. I hope that the Rebel Congressmen will act on that basis henceforth.

**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** They can take note of this compliment.

**Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur):** Once they were Congressmen; now they are Rebel Congressmen.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Here may I ask why persons who have been arrested and detained for espionage have been shown in category (a) (ii)? (a) (ii) is security of the State, maintenance of public order, while (a) (i) is defence of India, security of India and relations with foreign powers. I thought the official mind was working soundly enough, the ministerial mind anyway, and those arrested under 'espionage' should have been shown in category (a) (i). I do not know why  
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this offence has been differently categorised, namely, espionage.

As regards 'violent activities', are the police—who, I believe, are distinct from the Sadhu Samaj—not competent enough to investigate the offences connected with violent activities, connected with goondaism? Unless the police are Sadhus, they should be able to trace out goondas and curb goondaism, and also deal with offences under communal agitation and harbouring dacoits. I do not wish to make an invidious statement here, but certainly there were policemen who accompanied Acharya Vinoba Bhave in Madhya Pradesh when he tried to reform the dacoits, effect a change of heart in them. The dacoits were taken from village to village. Some of them were even garlanded, I am told. The police, I am sure, are trained and equipped well enough to trade and bring these offenders to book, these offenders whose offences have been listed as espionage, violent activities, communal agitation and harbouring dacoits.

If they have not been brought to book. I have no hesitation in saying that detention is only a cover for the inefficiency of the police and their investigation efficient machinery. Let them confess straightway that they have no machinery to investigate these offences, that it is not adequate enough or competent enough to investigate these offences and bring the offenders to book. That will be an honest confession on the part of the Minister. But this method of detaining people without trial just because the machinery cannot bring offenders to book is wholly undemocratic, anti-democratic, fascist, totalitarian and communist.

The Minister himself has in his statement of objects and reasons said that it is 'to protect the country against activities intended to subvert the Constitution'. This seems to be slightly different from the categories listed in the statistical handbook.

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

What is listed in the statement of objects and reasons is, 'to subvert the Constitution and the maintenance of law and order or to interfere with the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community'. What does experience show? It goes on to say:

"Experience in the working of the Act has shown that this legislation has proved an effective instrument specially in the maintenance of law and order".

But statistics belie this statement. A fairly large number of persons were arrested for reasons not connected with maintenance of law and order. Law and order is a separate category (ii). So the statistician, the hand-book-walla who prepared the hand-book has confused so many categories and has contradicted the observation made in the statement of objects and reasons.

Now, may I ask why it is that this pamphlet is completely silent on a vital issue, namely, of persons arrested and detained in connection with interference with the services and supplies essential to the life of the community? Recently, there was an agitation in Bengal when rice was hoarded. There was profiteering. But nobody was arrested, I believe. Recently, in the south, members of my Party in Madurai were arrested. The Home Minister told us in his speech that he is not opposed to demonstrations and peaceful processions. But members of my Party—about 50 or 60 of them—in Madurai who had planned a peaceful demonstration on the occasion of the Prime Minister's arrival in Madurai, where he went a fortnight ago, just because we are opposed to his China policy, were arrested long before the Prime Minister reached the spot. They were put in detention. Yesterday, a colleague of ours in Parliament, a Member of the Rajya Sabha, Shri Mukut Behari Lal, Chairman of the P.S.P. in U.P.

and 150 members of my Party were arrested on the Ghaziabad-Delhi border. An M.L.C. in Bihar belonging to my Party, and former Chairman of the Bihar P.S.P., Shri Basawan Singh, was arrested the day before yesterday for similar activity. Activity on behalf of the people, as people's representatives, is sought to be curtailed in his emergency. For the emergency, they have got the Defence of India Rules. Now the Minister asks us that this measure also be continued during this emergency.

May I ask why it is that no profiteer, no hoarder, has been proceeded against? I have in my hand documentary proof showing the Minister's, Government's apathy, indifference to proceeding against profiteers. A question was put to the Minister of Industries the other day—last week—as regards citric acid used in industry. He admitted the first part of my question concerning the landed cost, that the landed cost of citric acid in India is Rs. 120 per 50 kg. The second part was whether the current market price is round about Rs. 600 per 50 kg. That is, Rs. 120 per 50 kg. is the landed cost and Rs. 600 per 50 kg. is the market price! What is the answer to the second part? 'Government are not aware'. With such a big machinery at their disposal, they are not aware whether the current market price of citric acid is as high as Rs. 600 per 50 kg.

This has been going on. I make this charge against the Government that such profiteering in citric acid and many other commodities, fish and rice in Bengal, all this has been going on, has gone on and will go on because they have got a brute majority behind them here. This will go on, I am sorry to say, with the connivance and consent of the Government. I have got a postcard here sent by a dealer in citric acid, Shri P. Singaravelu. Perhaps he is a licensee also. In response to an enquiry, he says, 'I thank you for letter.... The selling price of

citric acid is now Rs. 600 per 50 kg.' Let the Minister investigate this matter. I want this party to be booked and put in detention. I want the Government to use its powers not merely against the political parties as they do now, and the new political party, rebel Congressmen, but also against hoarders, profiteers and black-marketeters.

These statistics are interesting. Here is proof, if proof where needed, of Government's inability to bring any offender to book or trial. There are no figures in the statistics of even one detenu prosecuted subsequently. There is a curious column in Statement VIII: number of detenues prosecuted under section 6(1) for non-compliance with detention order. Even there—the detenues have apparently been very well behaved—it is a cipher, not one has been prosecuted. Therefore, I would ask the Minister to tell the House why not a single case like this has been prosecuted. In other countries there are trials for espionage. We do not know why our Government fights shy of bringing spies to book. The other day they would not even mention on which country's behalf Group Capt. Sharma was functioning. Why this strange, sneaking effection for some country? Why not give the name of the country?

**Shri U. M. Trivedi:** Afraid of displeasing that country.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** I do not know why these things should be hidden from the Parliament of India. This fear will not do them any good, it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good.

The Home Minister did not give us at the initial stage the number of persons that have been proceeded against under the Defence of India rules. If he had given the consolidated figure it would have been better. As it is I wholly endorse Government's action in so far as detention of pro-Peking elements, enemy agents are concerned, and the action has been very well

taken against them on suspicion of being in league with Peking, but the other categories, so far as I can see, cannot be justified under the present circumstances. But for these elements there is the Defence of India Act and Rules.

Before I close, may I say that what is wanted, above all, today in the country—now that the new Home Minister has taken over charge, I would appeal to him with all the earnestness at my command—is a good, clean and efficient administration which will make the people happy and contented, at peace with the Government and with the world at large. We want that peaceful harmonious community. Let them bring that about and not continue these preventive detention measures that are fascist and dictatorial. Even though he is asking for continuing this black, not merely black but pitch black, Act for another three years, I have faith in his good conscience. Though today he has a guilty conscience, I hope it will be set right and that before the next year is out, he will come forward with another Bill to repeal this measure just as I have sought to amend. I hope my amendment to repeal the Act could be accepted by the Minister, and this House will have the satisfaction of having repealed this measure during the emergency because we have conferred far more powers under the Defence of India rules. I hope this will be repealed at an early stage, and the earlier the better for Shri Nanda the new Home Minister.

**Shri M. P. Swamy (Tenkasi):** I welcome this Bill. It seeks to extend the life of the Act for another three years.

This Act was passed to preserve the integrity, safety and security of India. The Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill shows that this Act has served a useful purpose. According to the old adage, prevention is better than cure, it is the duty of the Government to prevent crime, and it is the duty of the

[Shri M. P. Swamy]

police to save the people from loss of life and property. Detention is of two types: one is punitive and the other is preventive. In punitive detention Government put the man in jail for having done a wrong or illegal thing. Under preventive detention a person who is designing to do a wrong thing is taken into custody and intercepted before he does that. So Preventive Detention has the advantage of preventive criminal action.

We have got statistics showing how many were arrested, how many were released and how many were let out on parole. It is not as if a detenu is without any remedy. He has certain safeguards. Firstly he gets the grounds supplied to him, which is not the case in the United Kingdom as is clear from the decision in *Liveridge vs. Sir John Anderson*, 1942, Appeal Cases 206. In this case *Liveridge* filed a suit for a declaration that his detention was illegal and he wanted Government to furnish the grounds of detention. The House of Lords held that the Secretary of State could not be compelled to furnish grounds where it involved the security of the nation as *Liveridge* was in hostile association and against the security of the nation. But our detenus are given grounds within five days of detention.

Some Members asked how the Advisory Board is composed. Let him read the Act. The Chairman is a High Court Judge. The detenu has also got the remedy of going to the High Court. The two forums, the High Court and the Advisory Board, are different. Thus, before the grounds are supplied and the Advisory Board gives its opinion, the detenu has the right to move the Court under article 226. If the grounds supplied are insufficient or vague, the High Court orders his release, and it is done in many cases. There also we find that if the Board decides that there is no sufficient cause for the person to be detained as a detenu, the Board's deci-

sion is given effect to by the Government and immediately he is set at liberty.

16 hrs.

**Shri Nambiar:** What happens to the person who has been so far kept in jail for no reason whatsoever? When the Board says there is no reason, what happens to the person who, for instance, has been in detention for three months or so and thus has already been in jail? What is the remedy for that? (*Interruption*).

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. Let the hon. Member continue.

**Shri M. P. Swamy:** Now comes the question as to who should decide the requirements of the safety of the nation. The answer is, those who are responsible for the national security. They are the sole judges to decide what security requires, that is, the Government, which has the power.

Some political parties are not wedded to constitutional agitation to remedy the wrong. We have seen in our State how some parties have gone to the extent of saying or showing their grievances against the Government by even burning some of the parts of the Constitution. We attach much sanctity to the Constitution, irrespective of any political affiliation. We attach much respect to the Constitution, and if such parties agitate by burning the Constitution, in such a case, the Government has to take drastic measures against the parties.

Those who are plotting against the safety, security or the defence of the nation are guilty of nothing short of treason. To an infant Republic, self-preservation is vital to its continued existence. For treason, the normal punishment is death, and no Indian who has the interest of his country at heart could possibly demur to the infliction of any punishment or restraint on individual freedom to secure the safety of the nation.

Much was said about the liberty of the person. But there is some qualification also to claim such liberty. For example, if a man walks along a street, unfolding his umbrella carelessly, he has the liberty to hold the umbrella like that so long as it does not hit anybody who passes by. If it hits anybody, any passer-by, the liberty ends. He has to fold his umbrella so as to protect the man from being hit.

We welcome the criticism from the Opposition Members, we welcome healthy and constructive criticism. Only if one instigates the people to rise against the Government and create commotion, the law of preventive detention takes its course. Parties have got the right to propagate their ideas; they have the right to say whatever they can legitimately say, but if they are saying things and preach things which result in imminent danger to the security of India, then comes the Preventive Detention Act. So, under these circumstances, the Home Minister has not brought any new measure, as he himself said in his opening remarks. It is an old one coming up for renewal for another period of three years. Therefore, I whole-heartedly support it, and I hope the House will agree with this measure brought by the Home Minister.

**Mr. Chairman:** Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar.

**Shri Nambiar:** Sir, only the Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals is there. No Minister who is concerned with this subject is there. There is nobody to know what we are speaking and how.

**Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar:** They are under preventive detention.

**Shri Nambiar:** There is no quorum.

**Mr. Chairman:** The bell is being rung.

**Shri Nambiar:** If the Bill is allowed to lapse like that, it will be better!

**Mr. Chairman:** Now, there is quorum. I hope the Members who have come inside will co-operate by continuing to sit so that there will be quorum.

**Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, it was really an occasion for great pleasure, when our hon. Home Minister with much of over-zealousness and much of over-activeness was trying to make out a case for extending the term of this Preventive Detention Act. As far as I could follow, he was taking shelter under article 22 of the Constitution. The whole argument which was advanced by our hon. Home Minister centred around the four corners of that article. May I ask, is this the only article for which so much of sanctity is being attached, and may I also ask, what about other salient provisions of the Constitution? Are they not also to be observed and given the same sanctity? If I may be permitted, I would also ask, what about the salient provision in regard to free and compulsory primary education, in regard to the raising of backward, the Scheduled Castes and the weaker sections of the community? We have to see that if any sanctity is attached to the Constitution, it should not be only to one word, "detention", under article 22. Our Government especially should be careful to see that the Constitution is a sacred document indeed, and if there is any sanctity, we have to abide by all the provisions of the Constitution and all the salient features of the Constitution.

What is there if one word "detention" is given? That would not make out a case for extending the term of this Act. We have already introduced the Defence of India Act and framed the Defence of India Rules. We have already taken it for granted that we are going through the emergency. Once the provisions of the Defence of India Act and Rules are there, they are a more effective weapon. So, I would ask what is the necessity, in the presence of more effective measures, for this Preventive Detention Act, which is a lesser measure than those enactments which are

[Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar]

already in force? There is a definite provision in the Constitution with regard to fundamental rights. The crux of the fundamental rights chapter is that it is expected that the citizen is well-defended if any charge is brought against him. I fail to understand why this Preventive Detention Act, which was actually passed in 1950, is being pursued still.

Regarding the provisions of this Act, section 3, part 3 relates to maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community. There is a basic mistake when we define what are the actual anti-social elements in the country. The actual mistake is caused by the definition of these anti-social elements. Somehow the Home Minister and the ruling party have confined its definition to activities of certain persons actually involved in it. But what about black-marketing, rise in prices and other things, which we are facing and which we are not able to combat? Is there any case under this Act against any black-marketeer? I would welcome the provision provided it specifically mentions that it would relate henceforth only to such persons who are actually responsible for creating these anti-social elements.

As a matter of fact, once we have passed our Constitution and pledged for welfare state with a socialist pattern of economy, how can we tolerate this ever-growing corruption in this country? How can we shut our eyes and not take any effective steps to root it out? I am reminded of one incident of the mediaeval age. A servant against whom there was a corruption report was brought before the King Emperor. The punishment he awarded was that he deputed the servant to the ocean and his only duty was to count the actual waves and keep account of it. Probably he was under the impression that corruption could be rooted out with regard to this employee by this method. But what the corrupt servant did was, he asked every vessel that was coming that side, "Where is the order? You have

to give so much money before you can pass through this way". I find actually that stage has come. There have been various new avenues, with the coming of independence, for ever-growing corruption. What is the actual step taken about it? We thought that with the coming of the China war and the emergency and with the enforcement of the Defence of India Rules and Act, Government would take some steps actually to root out the black-marketeers and profiteers who are actually committing dacoity in broad day light. But we find that Government is actually tolerating them and there is absolutely no step to curb such activities.

As a matter of fact, these are the very causes which are creating this blackmailing in the society and if they are not rooted out, simply if some persons are hauled up under the Preventive Detention Act and detained for a certain period, that would not be any remedy.

My submission is that there is actually no circumstance and reason for giving any extension to this Preventive Detention Act. As a matter of fact, when you are having the emergency and you are still pursuing with the DIR and the Defence of India Act, what is the necessity for this second measure? I am a lawyer practising at the Bar and I fail to understand the logic or argument advanced from that side that within the purview of the present codified law, it is difficult to control the goonda element. May I say that at the district level, the ADM, the DM and the Magistrate First Class, functioning with the IPC and CrPC can take strictest measures against any such anti-social elements. You have to give a fair trial. On the one side we are boasting that we have got the ideal democratic set-up of a welfare State under our Constitution. On the other, is it proper that after so many years of independence, we are still continuing with this *kala kanoon*? There are other countries who also believe in a democratic set-up and as has been pointed out, there

been no such Act there under which citizens are detained without any chance given to them for a fair trial or for being defended according to law. I fail to understand this logic.

We had seen the performance of our Home Minister and we had much expectations from him. We believed that he has had leanings at least towards the socialist pattern of economy and welfare State. We thought there would be a sort of survey about the set-up of these enactments. It would have given us much pleasure if our new Home Minister would have come forward with such an enactment of detention with regard to such persons, who with white clothes and white caps are actually indulging in corruption, profiteering and other anti-social practices.

At this stage, I do not want to point out any particular party, be it the communist or any other party. I would simply point out one thing. There is a very great danger not from those parties who have actually declared their aims and objects, but the greatest danger comes from that party who call themselves democratic and national, but in the grab of that nationalism and democracy, I can assure you there are fellow-travellers who are communal and communist-minded. That is the great danger. As Mr. Kamath pointed out, with the coming of the Kamaraj Plan, we find a new party emerging out and that is a rebel party or you may call it by any name. But I call it a party which is actually coming forth to patronise Kamaraj instead of Ramraj. So, there should be an attempt to root out such elementary and basic things which are responsible for this black-mailing in the society and which are actually responsible for this deterioration in our social outlook, for corruption, black-marketing and other activities.

Lastly, I will submit one thing. There were so many extensions to the Preventive Detention Act, as it was passed in 1950. Even though the cir-

cumstances do not warrant it and there is no justification for it, it has become a habit for the Government to have it extended. Probably, they have a mind to make it perpetual, till eternity, for an indefinite period. That is not doing justice. Really speaking, it is the denial of the elementary and fundamental rights of a citizen living in an independent country, a country which is posing that it has been able to establish an ideal form of democracy. So, it is all the more shameful that such a Government should continue this Preventive Detention Act. The sooner it is scrapped the better it will be for all concerned, and there will be a chance for the Government to say that we believe in democracy, we are actually acting upon it and we are ushering in the socialist society in this country. That can be done only if we do away with this Act; not so long as it is on the statute book.

**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma** (Khammam): Mr. Chairman, I support the Preventive Detention Amendment Bill. Even the hon. Members opposite have supported the Bill unknowingly. For example, Shri Masani will have no objection if this Bill is used against the Communists. Similarly, Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has no objection if the black-marketeers and the profiteers are sufficiently punished under this Act. Then, another hon. Member opposite said that this Bill has popular support and it should be used more effectively against anti-social elements because it has the popular consent.

Then, I do not agree with the hon. Member who said that such Bills or Acts do not find a place in countries like USA or UK. I may say for the information of my hon. friend that in the United States, there is an Act known as the International Security Act, 1950, authorising preventive detention under certain circumstances. So, also, in India. It is not something new for us. Such an enactment was there even during the British period. The only difference between

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

that and this is, this has the popular consent. The constitution-makers wanted to make freedom as secure as they could in the Constitution. They have given equality of rights to both the sexes and to all the communities. They envisage social, economic and political justice to each and every citizen of this country. But article 22, which has been permanently incorporated in the Constitution envisages the need for preventive detention. If we bring such an enactment before Parliament, which considers and passes it, then we cannot say that Government has brought forth something without the consent of Parliament; it is with the consent of Parliament. The popular consent is also implied.

As has already been stated by the hon. Minister, this Bill is meant to be used against those who are out to disintegrate this country against the anti-social elements, against communal elements, *goondas*, spies and others who endanger the liberty of the vast majority of the people of this country.

Something has been said about the Defence of India Rules. Every Member of the opposition is accusing that the Defence of India Rules are being misused. There was a discussion on this subject some time back on a resolution by Shri A. K. Gopalan when I also participated in the debate. Now I do not want to repeat all that I said on that occasion. But I would like to say that in the name of the Defence of India Rules and the emergency, my friends opposite take advantage of every opportunity to criticise the Government. Of course, they take every opportunity to criticise the Government, the Prime Minister and the Congress Party, taking advantage of the opportunity to speak on the emergency and the Defence of India Rules. Then, some hon. Member asked why we should bring forth an Act for the extension of Preventive Detention when the D.I.R. is there. We must remember that the state of emergency is not permanent and may

be terminated at any time. Hence the need for the extension of this Act.

**Shri Namblar:** Then we can bring in another legislation. We are not going anywhere? Why are you in a hurry?

**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:** Then, as the hon. Minister and many hon. Members have mentioned, there are many safeguards against such detention. Preventive detention shall not be in force for more than 12 days unless it is approved by the State. Then, within 5 days the grounds of detention must be communicated to the detenus, who shall be afforded an opportunity to make a representation. There are other safeguards also. The detenu can move the High Court or the Supreme Court by a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Further, in a country with a population of 45 crores, which consists of all sorts of people—communal, anti-social and otherwise—only a few hundred have been arrested under this law. So, hon. Members should not have any grievance on the score of large-scale misuse of this enactment and, therefore, they should wholeheartedly support the move of the Government in the interests of the country.

Sir Alden Gladhill, in one of his books entitled *Fundamental Rights in India* says that preventive detention:

"is likely to cause less human misery than might result from likely alternative measures to deal with persons who cannot be successfully prosecuted for their activities, though they are a menace to public security and order."

It is necessary to restrict the anarchical freedom of some individuals in order to ensure the fulfilment of other forms of freedom to a greater number. The object of preventive detention is to curtail the

freedom of the individual in a case where the imminence of the threat posed by his activities to the security of the State and public order, or to the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community, necessitates the removal of such a person from the scene of his activities or where the nature and details of his activities are such as cannot be made public.

The arguments in favour of preventive detention are more than those against it. As the Minister has stated, a larger section of the society has to be protected from a small section of mischievous anti-social and undesirable elements. The argument of the hon. Members opposite that because there are only a few instances because only a few hundreds of people have been arrested, so there is no necessity for this enactment is not correct. I may say that even one individual or one bullet can play havoc and cause the worst damage to the world and the country concerned. If such an incident has occurred in the USA, it does not mean any credit to the police administration. It is not up to the mark. At the same time, we should also be alert and should take proper precautions to safeguard our country, our leaders from such risks.

This Bill is also only against those people who create conditions for outbreak of violence. I sincerely believe that it is the duty of the Government to prevent such circumstances, which are provocative, which have the provocative influence of any breakdown of violence, communal or otherwise. Our friend, Mr. Trivedi, was also saying that this Bill was not properly used against Communists and others. We know for certain that in this country certain communal tendencies do prevail, I only appeal to the Home Minister that if we want to safeguard this country from any such influences, the best method is to introduce Indian culture or the proper spirit of religion in the schools. It is said, though religion is misunderstood by several propaga-

tors, that the real meaning of religion is going back to the origin or the supreme spirit from which man is supposed to come and the real spirit of religion will only unify the people, not create differences or disintegration. So, such a sort of influence should be brought into the minds of the people, even from younger days, by introducing Indian culture or the religion in the proper spirit of it during the school days. Then, I think, when our people are educated properly and when everyone of them realises the proper spirit of our culture, there will be no need for enacting any such law.

Several Members have mentioned that the necessity, in the beginning, of bringing forth such an Act was because of the conditions prevailing in Telengana. I myself come from Telengana and specially from a district where thousands of murders had been committed by the Communists, *goondas*, in those days. (*Interruption*) I do not say they are *goondas* now, but at that time the behaviour....

**Shri Nambiar:** She is saying about something which happened several years back and she says, *goondas* . . . (*Interruption*).

**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:** Even now, within six months, two of my Mandal Congress Presidents were murdered brutally. Because it is *sub judice*, I do not want to mention it here. (*Interruption*).

**Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** She says, those Communists who tom-tom themselves to be Communists. They may not be so.

**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:** They were Communists. There should be no mistake about that.

Then, during my tour of those villages, I saw in one of the villages, four widows in one family. One night the Communists raided the house of those people; they were not even rich or aristocratic feudal families. They were ordinary common people. I do

[Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma]

not know what reason prompted them to kill those people. One night four of them were shot dead and I saw four widows in the same family. In another place, in an interior village, I saw one gentleman whose throat was cut. Taking it for granted that the person had died, they left the village and after some time the person got consciousness and he held his throat with the hand and went on horse-back to a nearby hospital.... (Interruption).

**Shri Namblar:** They are all cock and bull stories.

**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:** I saw the person myself. Even today he has got that cut. 3,000 innocent persons, women and old persons, were all killed. In my one district, 3,000 persons were killed. (Interruption).

**Shri Namblar:** Is it believable?

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order.

**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:** If you want to verify if these facts are correct, along with my friend in the committee, you can appoint a committee to go into this and submit the report of the atrocities of my friends.

**Mr. Chairman:** I should like the hon. Member to conclude.

**Shri Namblar:** Yes; that is the best.

**Mr. Chairman:** Because her time is up, not for any other reason.

**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:** I also agree that this Act should work more effectively as my friend has already said. He has brought forth certain very interesting things to light about the copying in examinations, about the adulteration of food and all that. Though these are common things every day, we do not know whether they are brought within the purview of this Act. I know a certain instance where. . . .

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member should conclude now. I cannot extend the time.

**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:** Only one minute more and I will finish. I know of a certain instance where the students' indiscipline is concerned. I know of a particular High School and the way in which the copying was being carried out. The mikes were kept inside the class room and somebody from outside was giving the Question No. and the answer and things like that and if the teacher tries to punish the children, his head is broken. Like that, there are so many other instances.

**Mr. Chairman:** The hon. Member must conclude now.

**Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma:** With these words, I support this Bill.

**Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill. I will be very brief in my observations. There is no doubt that due to abnormalcy, when you have abnormal conditions in the country, certain abnormal laws are inevitable. When I heard Mr. Masani, I was much enamoured of one point that he made and that is that when we have laws on the statute book wherein it is possible for the Government to curb criminals, does the necessity for a law like the Preventive Detention Act exist in the country? And also, when on the contrary, we have the Defence of India Rules, should that law be on the statute book? Personally, I feel that he has made an important point which, I think, the Government may consider. He said that in case it is found necessary that the Act should find a place on the statute book, what is necessary is that it may be specified that this law will come into motion only when certain specified crimes are involved. But may I submit what is the condition in the country? My friends specially from the Communist Party should know it. Just before the Chinese attacked us, especially in Ladakh sector, what happen-

ed was that a few months earlier a gentleman appeared by the name of some Singh—I do not remember the name—from U.P. in a Chinese officer's army uniform and he began to propagate: "Be prepared, your liberators are coming." Till then, nobody knew that somebody was going to attack us. For some months he was roaming about in those high mountains. And immediately he was caught. Later, it was found that he had some more men with him who were carrying on such a nefarious propaganda. Now, I ask my friends from the Communist Party, what should happen with men like him who betray the country at a time when other things should have been done, when things should have been done in a way that would safeguard the very security of the country. Not only that. Even in the Communist Party itself—I said before also—a part of it, a majority or minority—I do not know—have certainly given full support to the Government in this period of Emergency in enacting laws or in other activities. But at the same time, there is another group which is openly working for China, openly working against the very interests of the country. Therefore, I ask, what should be done? I personally feel at the moment, let this law be introduced. There is no other way. It is inevitable. It must pass and it must come on the statute book. The one thing that I request the Government is, as this point has been made by Mr. Masani with which I perfectly agree, that the Government may look into this. In case this law is to find a place on the statute book, the crimes should be specified in respect of which the powers under this Act will be applied and action taken to bring the offenders to book.

16.40 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Therefore, speaking briefly on this motion, I would say that because of the conditions prevailing here, because of certain things that have come to light, because of certain actions that

have been performed which have been anti-national, because of such anti-national acts done by some people in the past, it is absolutely necessary that a law like this must be on the statute-book. At the same time, Government may please look into the point raised by Shri M. R. Masani, namely that the list of the crimes should be specified, in respect of which the powers under this law would be applied. With these few words, I support this Bill.

**Shri H. V. Koujalgi (Belgaum):** I rise to support the measure before this House. The question before the House is whether this Act should be extended for a period of three years, that is to say, whether a fresh lease of life for three years should be given to this Act or not.

The utility and the urgency of this Act has been discussed on the floor of this House many times, first, when the original Bill was introduced and later on when it was extended from time to time. I need hardly say that it is the primary duty of Government to maintain peace and tranquillity in the country. We should see that there is no smuggling or blackmarketing. It is also the duty of Government to see that there are no anti-social activities. If that is the case, now we have to see whether such things are still continuing which necessitate an Act of this nature or whether the circumstances are such that there is no necessity for this Act, as has been argued by some hon. Members of the Opposition.

On hearing the Members from the Opposition, I find that they do not exactly say that this Bill is not at all necessary. Except one or two Members, most of them say that it has been misused or wrongly used in some cases or it has been used only against a particular party. Some say that the Act should be used against a particular party, while others say that the Act has been wrongly applied only in the case of some parties. So, on the whole, the circumstances are still there which

[Shri H. V. Koujalgi]

warrant the continuation of this measure.

Some hon. Members have further said that a fresh Bill of this nature should be brought on the statute-book and a permanent law should be there. If that is the case, then, it indirectly means that the circumstances are such or such an emergency still continues that there is a necessity to extend this law.

It has been stated that this legislation is more or less aimed against a particular party. But if we go through the clauses, we shall find that this Act is not against any particular party or any group of persons, but it is against only that individual or that group of persons who indulge in anti-social activities. I may say that there are still anti-social activities in this country, and therefore, there are compelling reasons to continue this Act.

We read in the papers now and then that smuggling is going on on a big scale, that espionage work is going on against the interests of the nation, that there are unconstitutional activities going on which are working against the Government. So, is it not necessary, or is it not advisable to apply this Act against such persons?

Sir, I come from a rural area, where these anti-social activities are going on, on a large scale. Just a little while ago, the hon. lady Member had said that in Telengana murders had been committed on a large scale by the people belonging to a particular party. But I may say that even in the area where I come from, murders are very common, and that too, committed by anti-social people. They commit those things for the sake of money or because of party considerations, and usually, no evidence comes forward against them. When such murders are committed because of disputes regarding land, they see to it that no evidence comes forward, and even if the matter is taken to the court, they see

to it that the suit does not become successful. When there are such people, it is but natural that at least to maintain the peace and tranquillity of the area such measures as this should be applied against them.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is the hon. Member likely to conclude within a minute or two?

**Shri Koujalgi:** I shall continue tomorrow.

**Mr. Speaker:** If he has not concluded, he may sit down. This debate will be continued tomorrow.

16.45 hrs.

#### CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ENTRY OF NAGA HOSTILES INTO BURMA THROUGH MANIPUR ON THEIR WAY TO EAST PAKISTAN

**Shri Swell** (Assam—Autonomous Districts): I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported entry of 400 Naga hostiles into Burma through Manipur on their way to East Pakistan."

**The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** The facts of this case are as follows:—

The outward movement of some 200 hostile Nagas out of Nagaland started a little over two months ago. There were two batches of Naga hostiles originally, each about a hundred strong, one led by Dusoi and the other by Hoito Sema. Due to the effective action taken by the security forces, the movement of the group headed by

Hoita Sema was foiled, resulting in dispersal or going into hiding of members of that group. The second group headed by Dusoi, although continuously chased and harassed *en route* by the security forces succeeded in reaching the border between Manipur and North Cachar Hills. Subsequently, it went along the border and crossed the South-western portion of Manipur into Burma. Singol is situated at the southern extremity of Manipur a few miles from the Burmese frontier. It is from this point that the Dusoi group crossed into Burmese territory in the Chin hills area. There is information that the destination of these two groups is the Chittagong Hill tracts in Pakistan.

It is also suspected that the object was to receive arms which are reported to have arrived in East Pakistan. The elections in Nagaland are going to be held in the second or third week of January, 1964. The hostiles have made known their intention to disrupt and disorganise these elections. It must be with this object in view that the hostiles are replenishing their supply of arms and ammunition.

It has to be remembered that the terrain in which the security forces have been operating is an extremely difficult terrain. The achievement of the security forces in dispersing one of the two groups was itself commendable, and even the second group led by Dusoi was continuously harassed and chased till its escape.

These are the facts.

**Shri Swell:** The Prime Minister has just stated that the movement of the Nagas towards Pakistan, or efforts to move out of Nagaland to Pakistan, have been going on for the last two months and also that their professed objective is to foil or prevent the general elections in Nagaland to be held in over a fortnight's time. The apprehension is that there may be a blood-bath in Nagaland during these elections. In these circumstances, may I

know from the Prime Minister whether it will not be to our advantage to explore all possible means of an amicable settlement? In this context, may I know why the Prime Minister has refused the offer of Phizo for talks for an amicable and honourable settlement?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not think I have refused at any time to see Mr. Phizo or have talks with him. Lately there has been no such offer; I do not remember distinctly what happened some time back.

This offer of talks was limited to some extent by certain factors—I have not got them with me at the present moment—which we are not prepared to accept. We want to settle this Naga question—we have tried our best—but on the basis of the present Constitution. We cannot go beyond that. Mr. Phizo was not prepared to accept that. Therefore, it was not worthwhile asking him to come here to talk on this subject.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad):** Are there reasons to believe that Mr. A. Z. Phizo, who has sought and secured political asylum in Britain, is still instigating his rabble band at home to rebellion? If so, are he and the hostile Nagas being aided and abetted materially and immorally in this venture by both China and Pakistan?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** It is difficult for me to give an answer. But it would appear that he has been aided and abetted by Pakistan to some extent, not by China, so far as we know. They had gone to Pakistan, from Pakistan some of them went to England, then came back with some arms etc. which they might give to the hostile Nagas here for creating trouble.

**Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Are there reasons to believe that Mr. Phizo is instigating them to rebellion?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I cannot say definitely. I think Mr. Phizo's influence with the Nagas has diminished very greatly, partly because he has become

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

a British national, and otherwise he has been away for a long time. Nevertheless, if he can send arms, they will receive them.

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : क्या यह सही है कि नागा लोगों में इसलिए असंतोष फैला हुआ है कि भारत सरकार ने नागा विद्रोहियों पर तो बम वर्षा की, लेकिन चीनी हमलावरों पर नहीं की ? यदि हां, तो भारत सरकार कब तक अपने नागा नागरिकों के खिलाफ आक्रमणकारियों की तुलना में बुरा बरताव करती रहेगी ? क्या सरकार अपनी नीति में कोई परिवर्तन करेगी ?

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Why did we bomb the Nagas and why did we not bomb the Chinese?

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब नागा विद्रोहियों को यह पता चला कि भारत सरकार ने चीनी हमलावरों पर बम वर्षा नहीं की, जबकि नागाओं पर की, तब उन में असंतोष फैला ? यदि हां, तो क्या इस असंतोष को दूर करने का कोई उपाय सरकार कर रही ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यह सवाल तो चीनी हमले की निस्वत है। यही न माननीय सदस्य का सवाल है कि हम ने चीनियों पर बमबारी क्यों नहीं की ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चीनी हमला होने से उन को ज्यादा जुरत मिली और यह...

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मैं थोड़े में बतला दूँ। भारत सरकार की तरफ से नागा विद्रोहियों को दबाने के लिये जो कार्रवाई हुई उस में बमबारी भी शामिल थी। उस के बाद जब चीनी आक्रमण की घटना हुई तो उन पर बमबारी नहीं की गयी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह

सही है कि नागा लोगों में इसलिए असंतोष है कि उन के खिलाफ तो सरकार ने बमबारी की, लेकिन चीनियों के खिलाफ बमबारी नहीं की ? क्या इस असंतोष को दूर करने के लिये सरकार कोई उपाय कर रही है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं नहीं जानता कि नागा लोगों के खिलाफ कब कब बम गिराए गए। एक आध बार शायद ऐसा किया गया हालांकि कोशिश यह थी कि ऐसा बिल्कुल न करना पड़े। चीन के बारे में जो उन्होंने ने कहा, उस में वहाँ पर जो फौजी अफसर थे उन को पूरा अख्तियार था कि क्या करें और क्या न करें। उस वक्त उन्होंने ने जो मुनासिब समझा किया। इस से ज्यादा मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता।

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): An emissary of Mr. Phizo met me some time back and asked me whether I was prepared to meet the leaders of the Naga hostiles, and if I was, he would be prepared to give me the addresses. This shows that there is active connection between Mr. Phizo and the Naga hostiles. If so, may I know whether Government have tried to inquire into this connection between Mr. Phizo and the leaders of the Naga hostiles and then snap it.

An Hon. Member: Did he accept it?

Shri Hem Barua: I refused.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is rather difficult for us to disrupt that connection. It is either by post or persons may go occasionally via Pakistan.

Shri Hem Barua: He was an emissary of Mr. Phizo. He had a very wide ring.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): Was it in London or in India?

Shri Hem Barua: The emissary met me here in Delhi. I refused.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** We try to stop these things. But sometimes they happen in spite of that.

**Shri Hem Barua:** I was taken aback when this offer was made to me.

**Mr. Speaker:** He ought to have conveyed it to the Prime Minister.

**Shri Swell:** Is he in league with them?

**Shri Hem Barua:** No, I refused.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : क्या यह सही है कि अखबारों में पढ़ने के बाद और हमारे कार्लिंग अटेंशन नोटिस देने के बाद ही सरकार को इस घटना का पता चला ? अगर उन को पहले पता चला था तो सरकार ने उस के बारे में इस हाउस में स्टेटमेंट देने की तकलीफ गवारा क्यों नहीं की ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो आप बिल्कुल दूसरा सवाल कर रहे हैं । उन्होंने ने कहा कि इन लोगों के दो हिस्से थे जिन का पीछा किया गया और एक हिस्से को तो रोक दिया गया, दूसरा हिस्सा निकल गया ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : सरकार ने इस बारे में हाउस में स्टेटमेंट क्यों नहीं दिया ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं इसका क्या जवाब दूँ । हर बात के लिए हाउस में आकर बयान देने की जरूरत नहीं है । जैसा आपने कहा, हमने उनका पीछा किया और एक को तो मुन्तशिर कर दिया लेकिन दूसरा बर्मा की सरहद के पास निकल गया ।

**Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur):** It is now clear from the press statement and the statement made by the hon. Prime Minister that these Naga hostiles have crossed over to Pakistan to collect arms and to prepare for a struggle during the elections. Has it been ascertained which country has supplied them arms, whether it is

only Pakistan or some foreign, western, powers who have smuggled arms through Mr. Phizo to Pakistan for transmission to the Naga hostiles for use against us?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** So far as we know, from Pakistan they have got them. Where Pakistan got them from, I cannot say.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Pakistan is supplying arms—is that confirmed? The latest information was that Mr. Kaito, one of the Naga hostile leaders, collected some arms which he could not pass on to the Naga hostiles, and just to bring them 300 or 400 have crossed over to Pakistan.

I want to know whether Pakistan is supplying arms given to them by foreign powers.

17 hrs.

**Mr. Speaker:** That is exactly what was asked and it has been answered. Pakistan is supplying. Where from Pakistan is getting is not known.

**Shri Nambiar:** The make of the arms will show.

**Mr. Speaker:** The Nagas do not show the Government that these are the arms they have got.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** They have not got them themselves yet.

**Shri Kapur Singh:** Since extraordinary measures are known to have been taken by Government in the Manipur areas bordering Cachar Hills to control the situation arising out of the movement of the hostile Nagas, how was it that the egress routes to Burma were not properly blocked in time?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I just mentioned to the House that it is a very mountainous and forest area. It is easy for these hostile Nagas to go through it in dribbles, to go in any direction they like. It is not easily possible to check them. They are checked sometimes. One party was checked, the other escaped.

**Shri N. R. Laskar** (Karimganj): Just now the Prime Minister said the terrain there is very difficult. Does it mean that our security forces posted there are not familiar with that terrain, if so, will they take the help of the local people there?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** They may know that terrain. The terrain still remains difficult, and a person wanting to escape can escape through it.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur** (Jalore): May I know whether in this matter Government is also taking some assistance from our Defence forces and if not, what are the reasons for not utilizing them? If we are utilizing the defence forces, may I know whether we have not developed even an equipment and an organisation to have reconnaissance of such movements, because it gives rise to grave apprehension regarding the vulnerable position of the place?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** These people do not move in a solid block. They move in small groups and meet together at a specified spot on the other side. The answer to the first question is, so far as I know, that the army is concerned with this, is dealing with this matter, and sometimes in spite of their efforts, these people escape.

**श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुवनी) :** नागा विद्रोही जब तब पाकिस्तान और बर्मा हमारी सीमा पार कर के जाते हैं। इन दोनों मुल्कों से हमारा दौत्य सम्बन्ध है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या भारत सरकार ने बर्मा और पाकिस्तान के साथ मिल कर और उन का सहयोग ले कर नागाओं की सीमा पार करने को रोकने की कोशिश की है ? क्या उन से भारत सरकार ने इस बारे में सहयोग मांगा है, यदि हाँ, तो उन की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ? यदि नहीं तो क्यों नहीं ?

**श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू :** पाकिस्तान से तो इस बात के लिए हम ने सहयोग मांगा

नहीं क्योंकि उन का तर्ज ऐसा है कि वह उसे देंगे नहीं। बर्मा को हम ने जरूर उस बारे में लिखा है। अक्सर उन को इस बारे में इतिला की है और उन्होंने हमारी कुछ मदद करने की कोशिश भी की।

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti** (Dhanbad): In view of the clear pronouncements by the Government of India that Mr. Phizo or any intermediary on his behalf, such as Rev. Michael Scott, might negotiate directly with the Nagaland authorities how far have they moved in the matter and also persuaded the hostile Nagas not to take to inter-country movements to have recourse to arms?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not know what I am supposed to say in answer to this—that I am to ask some people to persuade the Nagas not to behave as they do behave?

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** How far have they moved directly with the Nagaland authorities? I do not get a reply.

**Mr. Speaker:** There was nothing further to tell him.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** I want to know how far Mr. Phizo has moved in the matter.

**Mr. Speaker:** Phizo is not in contact with us.

**Shri P. R. Chakraverti:** But the Government of India must know the things, how far he or any associate of his has contacted the Nagaland authorities.

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

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** (Gurdaspur): Since the Naga hostiles have crossed over into Pakistan to get some arms in order that they may be able to disrupt the elections in the middle of January, 1964, may I know what effective steps have been taken by our

Government in the matter of the increase of security forces and in the matter of vigilance to see to it that they are not able to have a blood bath by disrupting these elections?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** The hon. Member wants to know what effective steps have been taken. It is difficult for me to specify all the steps that have been taken. They are aware that such things might happen. They are taking steps. Of course, elections take place not at one place but all over Nagaland.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta** (Calcutta South West): In view of the fact that Government is well aware of the fact that these hostiles are headed for Pakistan in order to procure arms and then return, I want to know why Government has not sent some sort of note to the Pakistan Government making it clear that if these hostiles are permitted to arm and come back into Indian territories again, we will consider it as an act of hostility on the part of Pakistan? Has any such note been sent or do we propose to send one?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** I do not think any note has been sent recently. Possibly some time back, some months back, some note was sent and the Pakistan Government did not accept it. They denied doing this. I am not sure, I speak from memory.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Therefore, we should not send any more? This thing will go on being repeated.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** It may go on but by our sending a note it will not stop.

**Shri Indrajit Gupta:** That is not the point.

**Mr. Speaker:** Half-an-hour discussion.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Before you proceed to the next item may I say that today Shrimati Renu Chakravarty raised the question of Calling Attention Notices? It is something strange that the Prime Minister should speak to the Press people, and it is not admitted for answer here.

**Mr. Speaker:** It has been admitted.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Can the House be treated in this way?

**Mr. Speaker:** When it is taken up, he can raise that point.

**Shri S. M. Banerjee:** I will not be here.

17.09 hrs.

#### LAND PRICES IN DELHI\*

**Shri Heda** (Nizamabad): The question of land prices in Delhi has been agitating the minds not only of Members here but also people outside. When we talk to the people outside and when we get replies here, we get two entirely different pictures. The hon. Minister has been asserting that the prices of land in Delhi are coming down. His contention seems to be that on a former occasion land was sold at Rs. 50 per sq. yd. and more, and in some of the actions thereafter land was sold at Rs. 40 per sq. yd. The point is that in Delhi the increase in the land prices is not uniform. If you go towards Mathura side, even as far as Faridabad, you will find that land prices have increased enormously. The land prices have increased not only seven times or ten times but far more than that. Recently they had sold certain plots behind the Safdarjung Hospital. What is the price being quoted? Those people who had purchased the lands at about Rs. 80 per square yard are selling the very same plots at Rs. 200

\*Half-an-hour Discussion.

[Shri Heda]

to Rs. 300 per square yard. The price increase of lands towards Gurgaon and Rohtak side is not so uniform. On that side, it has not increased. At one auction sale, the price was Rs. 40 per square yard. Now, the price at a recent auction sale was Rs. 58. It does not indicate that the prices have come down.

There are two ways for dealing with this problem, in my opinion. One way is the communist way, which I saw myself in Moscow. There, nobody can sell the land to anybody else. Any private man can own the land, but he has necessarily to purchase it from the Government. When he wants to sell the land, he has to sell it only to the Government. There is no deal between man and man. The deal is always between man and the State. And since the State maintains the stability of prices or it can dictate, there may be some reasonable variation in the prices. But the speculation in prices is not there.

The other way is the democratic or what you call the capitalist way. In the capitalist method, even in the planned method, in the development of a city, certain pockets only are developed first, that is, certain suburbs, and there is slow movement in the increase in prices. In the democratic or the capitalist system, the increase in prices is inevitable but the increase is almost uniform. There are no jerks; there are no lifts. Thus, a planned programme is always found everywhere. But in the city of Delhi, the Government did not come forward and plan very good suburbs. They would have planned a few suburbs with a population of one lakh to two lakhs. If they had planned two or three suburbs of this type and provide them with amenities like schools, hospitals and a good, non-stop transport from the suburbs to the Secretariat and back or from the main offices and

back, the problem would have been quite different. But that did not happen. The fact is that they give a long-range plan, and on the top of it, they formed the Delhi Development Authority and through that authority they took to measures which appeared drastic. The object behind it is noble, but the results have been just different. One was acquisition of land. They issued notices under section 4 practically for all the areas round about Delhi, and thereby they stopped all a tivity. In certain cases they issued further notices under section 6. Most of the acquisition did not take place. Nothing happened, and in many cases the notices were withdrawn, and in some cases even the notices under section 4 are being withdrawn. So, this acquisition created a sort of chaos and uncertainty in the minds of the people. Nobody was certain whether the land he owns could be maintained by him. Therefore, one was doubtful whether to construct anything on the land or not.

The second measure that the DDA took up was freezing the lands. They froze all these lands and thereby again the same thing happened. We have to take into consideration the needs of housing, because the rent for the houses is directly linked with the price of the land. If you take the population of Delhi, which is 26 lakhs according to the latest census, I think the population increase is not less than 5 per cent. In all other cities in the country the increase in population is four per cent. If you think of the increased population, it would be 1,20,000 here. For that population, if you take five members per family, you need as many as 24,000 houses every year, and these 24,000 houses would be required only for the increased population and not for the population which is today houseless, roofless or is having difficulty in getting houses. The fact remains that nowhere in

Delhi you can get a house with one to two rooms for less than Rs. 150 per mensem. I have got cases where the so-called squatters who were till yesterday squatting in certain places and occupying the land in unauthorised ways, could construct houses. They have rented their houses for Rs 500 or more per mensem—the ground portion at Rs. 250 and the top portion for another Rs. 250. They are still squatting; not that they love squatting, but the point is that they are able to get Rs. 500 per mensem through rent, and this is a great attraction, and there are a few cases by which one can earn such a good income as this. So, the rents of houses in Delhi are abnormal. We have to take all these facts into consideration.

My first point is that if we want to bring down the prices to a reasonable level, we will have to take to housing on a very large scale. 24,000 houses are required for the increase in population every year, and I think at least 1,000 to 5,000 houses are required for the present population. From this angle, about 30,000 houses are to be constructed every year.

Since Delhi is mainly a city of Government employees and particularly of the low and middle income group, most of the building activity is to be taken up by the Government. If you look at the construction of the Government, and see the things individually, you feel proud. When you go to Vinay Nagar or Ramakrishnapuram or to similar colonies, you feel very proud that Delhi is coming up very well. But the point is, are these thousands of buildings which we are constructing every year for the growing population enough? My own impression is that year after year the problem is aggravated. It has not lessened in spite of the building activity, because the activity is not taken up on a very great scale. So far as the private sector is concerned, they are

not able to come up, because of three factors.

One factor is, the plans are not sanctioned early. It takes enormous time. It is very easy for the municipal officers to say that the Master Plan is there and one has to follow it. If you look at the rejection replies, they are stereotype. There is not only one reason, but there are 16 to 17 reasons for rejection. But the same reasons are shown whether a particular reason applies or not to the case in question. They do not bother about it. For example, there is one reason that a staircase should be provided for every 60 ft of space in the house. But if the space is below 60 ft, and if there is no plan for the second staircase, and there is only one staircase proposed, where is the question of giving any objection? But then stereotype replies are given everywhere. Therefore, the first difficulty is in getting sanction. Even in getting sanction, different procedures are followed in different places. The Delhi Municipal Corporation follows one way, the New Delhi Municipal Committee may do it differently, and the Cantonment Boards follow differently. Thus a sort of mess is created.

The second thing is this: the money market is already tight, and on top of it the banks are asked not to give loans at more than a certain percentage. On the one hand, the prices of the land are increasing, and, on the other, the cost of construction is also increasing. If you construct a house today and invest Rs. 50,000 on it, after two years that construction would cost Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 70,000 or even Rs. 80,000. Even when the cost of construction is increasing besides that of land, what is wrong if the banks are asked to give 75 per cent to 90 per cent? In fact a good banker may give even 100 per cent. I am not pleading for 100 per cent. But the point is that credit is very tight, and therefore the man does not get the money that he needs.

[Shri Heda]

The third point is that in many cases the areas are not clearly demarcated or stated. Even in the commercial areas, where the localities have developed very well, the areas are not demarcated well. Take the case of Ramakrishnapuram. Thousands of shops are coming up; they are what is called juggies and jhoin-pries: some in tents, some on just four poles. The people are selling there; there are all types-restaurants, small shops, etc., selling toys, grains and so many other things. They are all just on the roadside. When you started the construction of thousands of flats, at the same time you should have thought about commercial and marketing areas also. I am not talking of recreation and other things. If somebody there wants to see a picture, he will have not only to spend 2 hours in coming and going, but also money. All these things are not properly provided and that also has retarded the growth in housing.

I was surprised at the reply that the Minister gave on the 4th December. He says that they are charging this increased price to fill the gap of subsidy to the low income group. My information is, they acquire the land for about Rs. 2-7-0 per square yard, 60 per cent is left for roads, parks, etc. Even if you take into consideration the development charges on the remaining 40 per cent, it will come to hardly Rs. 10 to Rs. 12. Earlier they were allotting it at Rs. 25. Then they started allotting it for Rs. 31. Now they are allotting it for Rs. 35. Where is the subsidy? I do not see it anywhere. This is in fact economic activity which gives a profit; there is no question of subsidy or anything.

The Ministry of Housing, the Ministry in charge of price of land, i.e. the Home Ministry and the Finance Ministry should sit together and consider one point. So many big firms employ their executives on Rs. 1000

or Rs. 1500 and give them houses free. The rent of the house comes to Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1500. The number of such cases is very large, but a conservative estimate would be 5000. So, the total collection of rent would be Rs. 50 lakhs. Then there are posh flats which fetch a rent of Rs. 2500. Suppose you take their number as only 500, the monthly rent would be Rs. 12-50 lakhs. So, the total comes to Rs. 62-50 lakhs per month. If this thing is not allowed to go into the expense account and if it goes into the salary of those executives, Government will get half of it, i.e. Rs. 31-25 lakhs in the shape of income-tax. Suppose Government takes up the construction of 12,000 houses. I am talking of the low income group from whom you can charge a rent of Rs. 25 to Rs. 50. The cost would be Rs. 10,000 per house. So, if you construct 12,000 houses every year, it comes to Rs. 12 crores. There is no proper coordination and planning and so the land prices are increasing. I do hope it is time for the Home Ministry, the Housing Ministry and the Finance Ministry to sit together, coordinate their views and come with a plan by which the housing in the private and public sector would increase.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore):** Do Government realise that they are giving pride of place to the black-money and unaccounted money? How does this fit in in their programme of socialism? No respectable and honest person, even if he earns Rs. 2000 a month, can afford to purchase a single plot, a small plot, for a small house either in the Diplomatic Enclave or Mathura Road. But you give this exclusive monopoly only for those people who have black money. How do you fit it in with your policy of socialism?

**Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur):** What steps have Government taken so far to stop racketeering in the price of land and profiteering in the rents of houses, because both these things are inter-linked?

**The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis):** Sir, in 1941, the population of Delhi was 7 lakhs. It was doubled by 1951 and in 1961 it had increased by 350 per cent. It is now of the order of 23·5 lakhs. Within 20 years, I do not think such a thing has happened anywhere in the history of any of the cities of comparable dimension, not certainly in the cities which were mentioned by Mr. Heda in his opening speech; nowhere else the country was faced with a cataclysm of the nature and dimension of partition and secondly a growth of the urban population on the scale which we witnessed in Delhi. We made a survey of this population and found that 82 per cent of them have income of less than Rs. 250 per month and 12 per cent between Rs. 250 and Rs. 500. Therefore, 94 per cent of the people earn less than Rs. 500 per month. The question is how are we going to solve their housing problem in the modern context, taking into consideration the individual amenities to be provided in accordance with the modern social conscience and secondly the requirements of a large urban organisation of this type, which is the metropolis of this nation.

I hope Mr. Heda will not shed any tears nor do I think any other hon. Members would feel deeply concerned about the 2 per cent whose income is above Rs. 1000. Between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 the percentage is 4 per cent. The question I must answer to the satisfaction of the House is what is Government doing for the amelioration of the housing difficulties of the 94 per cent of people. Faced with this problem, either we have to allow building indiscriminately all over and in the process allow profiteering to be made by profiteers in land or do something else. The first decision that had to be done was what sort of construction are we going to allow in this city. You are aware, Sir, and Mr. Heda himself has referred to that question that wherever any addition is made to the urban areas, it takes

the form of suburbs. You cannot take each individual suburb, but all the suburbs must fit into a larger plan. This is what is called the master plan. Therefore, the first necessity was to frame a master plan. I do not think Mr. Heda was justified in talking lightly—I noticed a slight element of disparagement in his tone—about master plan. A master plan is absolutely necessary. Everyone must know where a particular type of building is going to be permitted, how the city is going to develop. So, the master plan had to be framed, formulated and publicised. That has been done. After that, every other construction must conform to what has been formulated in the master plan.

Then the question arises—I think Mr. Heda himself answered it and I shall be answering the question which has been raised both by Mr. D. C. Sharma and Mr. Mathur—how is profiteering to be eliminated from this? How are we to control it? What is going to be the controlling mechanism? Now, assuming that we had allowed free play to the economic forces to impinge upon the land, upon the Master Plan, there is no doubt—I do not think anyone in this House is going to doubt it; certainly not Shri Heda, nor Shri Mathur nor Shri Sharma—that the price of land would certainly have soared high. If land had to be made available to these 94 per cent of the people, then the community through the Government had to bear a certain portion of the cost of acquisition and development of the land. That had to be done. Could we then allow acquisition in certain areas and free enterprise in the other? That would also have affected the implementation of the Government plan. Therefore, Government had to shoulder the responsibility of acquiring all the land that was necessary for the purpose. That was an inevitable decision, and the Government reached the decision that all the land had to be acquired by Government.

[Shri Hajarnavis]

17.31 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

First of all, we started with 8,000 acres of land. Now, it has been increased to 14,000 acres of land because we found that 8,000 acres of land with which we started was insufficient. Even 11,000 acres of land, we find, is insufficient. Then, the plan concerning the 3,000 acres of land was formulated in March 1961 and then we announced, ambitiously I think—a little rashly, perhaps—that 2,000 plots would be available in October 1961. Now, they were not available, because it was impossible to do it in such a short time. Since we began the process of acquisition and development in March, 1961, it was impossible to have prepared 2,000 plots for occupation by people by that time. Certainly, that has not been done. It is our practical experience, and if anyone thinks or says that a lesser period than what I am going to mention just now is sufficient, he does not know the nature of the problem.

Two seasons are absolutely necessary after the land is taken up. The land is now being taken up for development. Then, what do we do for the 72 per cent and 14 per cent people? Firstly, there is a population which at present lives in, what is called, *jhuggies* and *jhompri*s. They have the first claim upon the land. They have got to be provided first. It is estimated that we have got to make available 50,000 plots for this purpose. 25,000 are people who live permanently in Delhi and 25,000 are migrating—they come and go, as we find elsewhere. What we intend doing is, first providing for the migrating population. We will provide them plots of 25 sq. yards of land together with services, namely, water, conservancy, street lights and communications. For the other 25,000 we will provide plots of 80 sq. yards.

The cost of this, of course, cannot be recovered from the persons to

whom these plots are provided. That is where the economic responsibility of the Government comes in. Now, out of these 50,000 plots, we have provided 7,465 camping sites of 25 sq. yards and another 7,335 camping sites will be ready by June 1964. The remaining 10,000 are progressively expected to be allotted by March 1966. As regards 80 sq. yards plots, 4,720 plots are now ready, out of which 3,565 have already been allotted. Another 612 plots will be ready by June 1964 and the balance 15,000 will be progressively ready by March 1966.

Now the throwing in of the plots in the market has begun and the pace is bound to accelerate. I have already apologised and said that the date which we have set out was an unrealistic one and we could not conform to it. But now we are doing it with speed, and the speed will increase as we go on.

As against this, there are private colonies. Under the various colonies there are 12,000 plots which are vacant. Out of the unauthorised colonies, 20,000 plots are vacant. They have not been built upon. Now, let us assume that we had given certain plots of land to private entrepreneurs. Were they interested in giving at economic rates, at economic value, housing facilities for these 84 per cent people?

It has been said that sanctions are not forthcoming. I have ascertained the position. There may be a case or two, or there may be a few cases in which there has been avoidable delay. But, then, there is no town, no municipal corporation, which does not sit over and cause unnecessary delay in some cases. That happens. Perhaps, a good deal of improvement could be effected in the matter of sanction by the municipal corporation or other authorities. But there is one thing which I might say at this stage, through you, Sir, to the House and to the people who are desirous of build-

ing in Delhi. In order that plans should be sanctioned quickly, it is absolutely necessary that they should have been drawn by competent people, by people who know the requirements of house building. Many of these plans are drawn by people who are not acquainted with modern house building. They are not architects with the result that there are many important omissions in the plans and so they are rejected. I entirely agree that the officers in charge of this should be very helpful and they should point out to the people concerned what the omissions are and how they could be rectified. If I had my way, I would certainly ask the person in charge that he should send for the person and tell him what the defects in his plans are and how they could be rectified. That is one of the ways in which he could certainly be helpful.

But I am quite satisfied that these 12,000 and 20,000 plots are not vacant because they are unable to build; it is, as Shri Mathur has pointed out in his question, the desire for money. They are trying to hold these plots so that they can get large unearned income. Therefore, coming back to where I had started, this has to be avoided. In order to avoid this, it is absolutely necessary that all land that had to be distributed, at least for the 94 per cent of the people, has to be acquired by Government, has to be developed by Government and has to be made available to them at subsidised rates.

Shri Heda had certain difficulties about understanding how the reserve price of the plots is worked out. Here, I am going to give him some calculation.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is time now. The hon. Minister has to conclude.

**Shri Hajarnavis:** He himself has admitted that out of the land acquir-

ed, only 40 per cent is available for residential purposes because we have got to provide roads, schools, parks and hospitals. All that has to be given to and by the community. Now, it may be that the land was acquired, the whole piece of land . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** This is a Half-an-Hour Discussion.

**Shri Hajarnavis:** I will finish in five minutes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The papers may be laid on the Table. This is just a Half-an-Hour Discussion.

**Shri Hajarnavis:** If you will permit me, I will speak for five minutes and the rest of the thing may be laid on the Table.

The cost of acquisition is Rs. 4 to 7 per sq. yard; the cost of development is Rs. 7; then the cost of development comes to about Rs. 11 to Rs. 14 and then if we leave out 60 per cent, it comes to about Rs. 29 to Rs. 37 per sq. yard in smaller plots and Rs. 26 to Rs. 33 in larger plots. Unfortunately, I have no time to go over at length as I intended to. But there is one thing that I might say that now we are throwing in more and more plots and the price is coming down. On every Sunday, on every holiday, we hold sales. It has been found that starting with Rs. 100 it has now come to Rs. 59. Compare this with the comparable private plots which fetch from Rs. 150 to Rs. 50. I am quite sure, as more and more plots become available, the price is bound to decrease. What is necessary is—we are alive to this responsibility—and what is essential is that more and more plots should be developed quickly and should be made available. That is our concern.

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** But the posh locality will continue to be the monopoly of the black money.

**Shri Hajarnavis:** So far as posh locality is concerned, I would say, they are very few. Once in a while, they are put to auction and I seriously want to know, if a person ungrudgingly intends to pay because he fancies that particular site, that particular location . . .

**Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** It is everybody's fancy.

**Shri Hajarnavis:** All the profit that is made goes into a fund which has been created to provide subsidies for the poor houses. There is nothing wrong with that.

**Shri D. C. Sharma:** What about the rents?

**Shri Hajarnavis:** About the rents, there is the Delhi Rent Control Act which takes care of the . . .

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I think, you need not go into that question. The Half-An-Hour Discussion is to be for half an hour only. The House stands adjourned.

**17.43 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, December 18, 1963/Agrahayana 27, 1885 (Saka).*

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[Tuesday, December 17, 1963/Agrahayana 26, 1885 (Saka)]

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S.Q. No.	Subject				
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608	Indonesian Air Restriction on Air India . . . . .	5040-43	1736	West Coast Road, Kerala . . . . .	5088
610	Agricultural Production . . . . .	5043-51	1737	Light-house at Badagara . . . . .	5089
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614	Tubewells lying idle . . . . .	5060-65	1741	Rail connection between Guna and Shivpuri . . . . .	5091
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617	Micro-wave trunk telephone . . . . .	5069-71	1743	Railway facilities in Northern districts of Bhind . . . . .	5092
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609	Telegram Service . . . . .	5075-76	1748	Bridge over Krishna . . . . .	5095
616	Protection of aerodromes . . . . .	5076-77	1749	Rudimentary Inter-locking . . . . .	5095-96
619	Delhi-Asansol Coaxial Cable . . . . .	5077	1750	Railway station at Rudrapur . . . . .	5096
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622	I.A.C. Planes . . . . .	5078	1752	Tobacco cultivation in Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	5097
623	Probe into Walcott's flight . . . . .	5078-79	1753	Jet service to Madras . . . . .	5097
624	Defence Labour Banks . . . . .	5080	1754	Telex Communication system in Madras . . . . .	5097-98
625	Money Order forms . . . . .	5081	1755	Telephones in Madras . . . . .	5098-99
626	Rotting of wheat . . . . .	5081	1756	Public Call Office at Arni . . . . .	5099
627	Working groups on Cooperatives . . . . .	5081-82	1757	Telephone connections . . . . .	5099-5100
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CALLING ATTENTION TO  
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PUBLIC IMPORTANCE: 5162-66,  
5284-91

- (i) Shri Hem Barua called the attention of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to the recent breakdown in the Gauhati Refinery due to trouble in the waterpumping station.

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir) made a statement in regard thereto.

- (ii) Shri G.G. Swell called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported entry of 400 Naga hostiles into Burma through Manipur on their way to East Pakistan.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE  
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- (1) The Merchant Shipping (Examination of Engineers in the Merchant Navy) Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1805 dated the 23rd November, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.
- (2) Annual Report of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1962-63, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.
- (3) A copy each of the following Orders under sub-section (2) of section 31 of the State of Nagaland Act, 1962:—
- (i) The Nagaland (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1620 dated the 12th October, 1963.
- (ii) The Nagaland (Removal of Difficulties) Order No. 2 of 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1847 dated the 30th November, 1963.
- (iii) The Nagaland (Removal of Difficulties) Order No. 3 of 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1848 dated the 30th November, 1963.
- (4) A copy of the Nellore Rice (Export Restriction) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1879 dated the 6th December, 1963, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.
- (5) A copy each of the following Reports under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) Annual Report of the Hindustan Teleprinters

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Limited, Madras, for the year 1963, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1962-63, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon.

(6) A copy of Report on the activities of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund for the year 1962-63.

## BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . . . 5178—5284

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda) moved that the Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

## HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION . . . . . 5294—5308

Shri Harish Chandra Heda raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 4th December, 1963 to Starred Question No. 354 regarding land prices in Delhi.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Hajarnavis) replied to the discussion.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY,  
DECEMBER 18, 1963/  
AGRAHAYANA 27, 1885  
(SAKA).

Further consideration of the Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill and passing thereof.