

Second Series, Vol. XLVI—No. 27.

Monday, September 5, 1960
Bhadra 14, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eleventh Session)



(Vol. XLVI contains Nos. 21—31)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

COLUM .

Oral Answers to Questions—

*Starred Questions Nos. 1049 to 1052, 1054, 1057, 1058,
1060, 1062 to 1065 and 1068 to 1070

6799—683.

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1053, 1055, 1065, 1059, 1061, 1066,
1067 and 1071 to 1086

6836—51

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2040 to 2131

6851—691:

Papers laid on the Table

6912

Message from Rajya Sabha

6912

Indian Museum (Amendment) Bill—

Laid on the Table as passed by **Rajya Sabha**

6912

President's Assent to Bills

6912

Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—

Attack on planes by Naga hostiles

6913—1

Drugs (Amendment) Bill

6918—8,

Motion to consider, as passed by **Rajya Sabha**

6918—84

Shri Kodiyan

6919—20

Shri Nanjappa

6920—2

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri

6925—3

Dr. Sushila Nayar

6930—36

Shri Warior

6936—42

Shri Ramji Varma

6942—47

Shri D. C. Sharma

6948—53

Shri Assar

6953—61

Shri P. K. Deo

6961—65

Shri Radhelal Vyas

6965—69

Shri Naushir Bharucha

6969—74

Shri Achar

6974—76

Shri Balakrishnan

6976—77

Shri Jhunjhunwala

6977—80

Shri S. M. Banerjee

6980—84

Motion *re.* Report of U.P.S.C.

6984—7070

*The sign + marked above a name indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

[Please see third cover page also]

LOK SABHA

Monday, September 5, 1960/Bhadra
14, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Purchase of Rice from Thailand

+

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Achar:
Shri Assar:
*1049. Shri P. C. Borooh:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Arjun Singh
Bhaduria:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Tridib Kumar
Chaudhuri:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Hem Barua:
Kumari M. Vedakumari:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India Government have entered into an agreement with the Government of Thailand for buying Thai rice on a barter basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange expected to be saved thereby?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) to (c). Negotiations for the pur-

1020 (Ai) LSD—1.

chase of Thai rice are still in progress. No agreement has been entered into so far.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that we bought rice from America at a higher price than we could have bought from Burma or Thailand, and also whether the Burma Government or the Thai Government protested to us that the deal was made without referring to the quotations from them?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): No, there is no truth in that. We have not bought rice from America at any higher price. That is the first point. Secondly, therefore, there is no protest from Thailand that the price was higher or anything of that sort.

Mr. Speaker: Is it competent for any Government to protest against our purchases? I do not know.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether in entering into an agreement with Thailand, we shall pay the same price which we are now paying to Burma as per the agreement of September, 1959, for 1½ lakhs tons

Shri S. K. Patil: We do not discuss the prices in the public, because we have got to do the deal. But the point is that unless it is favourable to us, we do not buy. Luckily, the Thai prices are very good just now, and that is why we are negotiating.

Shri Tyagi: Would it be a barter deal or shall we have to make payments?

Shri S. K. Patil: The first 25,000 tons that we may buy, which is a part of this negotiation, will be by paying exchange, which will be of the order of about Rs. 1 crore, but the second 25,000 tons would be on barter.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Is it a fact that Thailand is thinking of protesting to the next council meeting of the SEATO against this deal in Washington?

Shri S. K. Patil: As you, Sir, very rightly remarked, it is not a kind of protest simply because a nation cannot purchase from somebody but buys somewhere else; but it may grumble; it may show a kind of sullenness. And we do not want our neighbours to be sullen or grumbling. Therefore, we are seeing that there is no cause for that sullenness or grumbling.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards a statement by the Thai Ambassador here regarding the rice deal, and whether Government have taken any action to see, as the hon. Minister has said just now, that they will not allow any grumble to grow? May I also know whether the causes underlying such a statement have now been removed?

Shri S. K. Patil: Yes, we have removed the causes; before the grumble becomes a rumble, we just stop it, and we have been exactly doing the same thing now.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether it is not a fact that this agreement with the Government of Thailand was entered into long after the deal with the U.S.A. with a view to give some support with regard to the protest that they made when we had entered into an agreement with the U.S.A.?

Shri S. K. Patil: There is absolutely no reason to believe that, because the negotiations have been going on. For the last seven years, we have not bought anything from Thailand because the prices were high, and, therefore, there was no question of buying anything. Just now, the prices have gone down, and they compare favourably with the prices in the international market. That is why we have been having these negotiations. They were begun even before this

American deal was signed, and they are continuing now.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that our foreign exchange difficulty was brought to the notice of the Thai Government by the Food and Agriculture Minister on his way back, and if so, whether the Thai Government have assured us of their help in a constructive way?

Shri S. K. Patil: The Thai Government, after this Indo-American deal was signed, was kind enough to invite me to Thailand, and I had a talk with their Ministers, and particularly, with their Prime Minister, and I did press the point about our foreign exchange; but I think Thailand is also in similar difficulties about foreign exchange. Therefore, it is a kind of a negotiation between two countries equally hard pressed for foreign exchange.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the rice will be imported in Indian ships?

Shri S. K. Patil: There is no difference between rice, wheat or any other thing, so far as the Indian ships are concerned. If Indian shipping is available, I think it shall be our plain duty to have that in preference to anything else.

Shri Jaipal Singh: With reference to the barter deal, may I know whether it will take the same pattern as when we bought rice from Burma, that is to say, where in the past Burma has been buying Ceylon tea, but they have been borrowing money from us? Hereafter, will the picture be different? Will it be a barter deal, namely they will buy our tea and we shall take their rice?

Shri S. K. Patil: So far as Burma is concerned, most of the rice that we buy from Burma is for foreign exchange, that is, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs tons. We did negotiate for $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakh tons in addition, which was for barter. But the original $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakh tons was for foreign exchange. The first five-year agreement with them is almost coming

to an end and the second five-year agreement will have to be entered into. But looking to the difficulties of Burma in regard to foreign exchange, we possibly have to continue the same pattern, so far as the basic quota of 3½ lakhs tons is concerned, and for the rest of it, it would be a barter.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know the average quantity of rice which India has been importing from Thailand, and also the quantity of rice for which this barter negotiation is going on?

Shri S. K. Patil: As I said earlier, from 1953, we did not import anything from Thailand, because the prices were high. Just now also, we have not yet imported anything. Negotiations are going on for the purchase of 25,000 tons by paying foreign exchange, as I have said already in reply to Shri Tyagi's question, and for the purchase of another 25,000 tons next year by barter. Barring that, we have not taken anything from Thailand.

We only take rice from Burma to the tune of 3½ lakh tons by paying foreign exchange, and 1½ lakhs tons on barter. Just now, we are having a deal with Egypt also for 100,000 tons of rice in addition to the deal with Thailand.

श्री रा स० तिवारी: क्या मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जान सकता हूँ कि चावलों की कीमत के एवज में वह किन किन वस्तुओं को भारत से देंगे, अर्थात् चावलों की जो कीमत होगी उसको किन किन वस्तुओं को देकर पूरी करेंगे?

श्री स० क० पाटिल : हाँ, दस, बीस चौंबे ऐसी हैं जो कि भारत दे सकता है जैसे जूट, टी, कौफी और मैनुफैक्चर्ड मशीन गुड्स हैं।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether the hon. Minister has received any opinions from the rice-consuming public of India about the quality of the rice which we have imported from

all these different countries, and if so, the nature of those opinions?

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not think we have received any opinion. We generally do not ask for opinion, but if a thing is bad, opinions come without even being asked for. I do not think any such opinion has come that the rice from any of the countries mentioned is bad.

A.II. Advertisements

*1050. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India International Corporation have brought out certain pamphlet in which Indian nationals have been ridiculed in various types of sketches drawn in the pamphlet; and

(b) whether Government propose to stop printing of such pamphlets?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) It is presumed that the reference is to a pamphlet called "Foolishly Yours" published by the Air India International Corporation. The Corporation's publicity campaigns have been given a light humourous touch through caricatures and humourous descriptions. The Management have reported that the pamphlet is written in jest and in it, good-natured fun is made of everyone including the Corporation itself, its Chairman and staff, passengers and the public both Indian and foreign. This pamphlet was brought out many years ago. It has been continued because of its sustained popularity among passengers, Indian and foreign.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri A. M. Tariq: I have got this pamphlet. Last time when the Boeing services were started, at that time this was distributed. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to page 24. It is shown that some stolen cutlery etc. were being recovered from the pocket of Indian passenger. I would like to know whether it is not

objectionable to show an Indian as a thief.

Shri Mohiuddin: I have already stated that it is in the spirit of caricature. I hope the hon. Member does not equate ridicule with the caricature.

Shri A. M. Tariq: It is shown that the air hostess is recovering cutlery from the pocket of Indian passenger. Showing an Indian passenger as stealing is not caricature.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): May I submit that it is a part of 'Foolishly Yours'?

Shri Tyagi: Howsoever foolish it may be, may I know whether it has come to the notice of the hon. Minister that in this very pamphlet known as 'Foolishly Yours', a person with a Gandhi cap on is shown embracing an air hostess and she in turn is quietly recovering from the pockets of this Gandhi cap gentleman, some knives, spoons etc.?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: It is a part of the foolishness that is caricatured. Therefore, I do not think anybody would take objection to it.

Shri A. M. Tariq: Is the hon. Minister aware of this fact that only last month there was a big board put up by the AII showing a nude Indian lady giving a fly-back in A.I.A.? If so, may I know the reaction of the hon. Minister to that board?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As a matter of fact, the Chairman of the A.I.I. saw this board while he was going to the Palam airport, and had it removed. It was not an Indian lady at all. It described Lady Godiva, the story of which, evidently, the hon. Member is not aware of. Because vast taxes were levied by her husband, she said, 'unless you take these taxes off, I will ride through the streets of this village naked on horseback'. Of course, she did it also. (Interruptions).

Let me finish.

The husband took care to see that all windows were shut so that she was not seen by the crowd.

Shri A. M. Tariq: I never asked the hon. Minister to relate to me the old story. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will look into it carefully. There are several persons on the aeroplane and it shows they are dangerous persons. Saying that: 'When the light is switched off, take care that such and such a person does not approach you; do not allow the pilot near you lest he should come too close to you', is this all good? I am really surprised that in spite of all that, the hon. Minister has gone on justifying whatever is put there. I am really surprised at this saying: 'Do not allow our pilots to come near when the light is switched off lest he should do something'.

Shri Tyagi: Even if it is humour or joke, it should not be allowed to the extent of obscenity. In fact, women and all that is obscene. It should be avoided.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: This pamphlet shows how the public likes it. There is nothing obscene as the hon. Member puts it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will kindly go through the pamphlet himself and satisfy himself about it.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I have seen the pamphlet. As it is a funny caricature I am satisfied. It is not as bad as the hon. Member describes it to be. (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I will allow a half-an-hour discussion on this.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Let the pamphlet be distributed amongst us all.

Some Hon. Members: Let there be the discussion soon, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: We will have it as early as possible.

It may not seem to be quite obscene. Tastes differ. But should this go in the name of our country? All of us have travelled wide. I challenge if there is any other place where such a caricature is put up. I am really surprised at this.

Shri Hem Barua: May I quote it, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: He need not put a question. I will give half an hour.

Shri Hem Barua: May I quote an advertisement that is put up in London? It reads:

"Georgie Porkie kissed on the sly,

An Air India hostess,—she did not cry,

Our passengers luckily on the whole,

Show a certain amount of self-control."

This is an advertisement put in London by the A.I.I., because of 'Foolishly Yours'. This is the American way and they have overdone it.

Mr. Speaker: I am really surprised. This is an invitation for those to kiss the hostess there.

Leakage of Master Plan for Delhi

+

Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
*1051.

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 143 on the 15th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, has submitted a report after completing the enquiry into the alleged leakage of Delhi's Master Plan prepared by the Town Planning Organisation;

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

(c) whether the same has been considered by Government?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 80.]

Shri A. M. Tariq: In the statement it is said that: 'No specific instance of either corruption or fraud in respect of the leakage of the proposals and the sale and purchase of land has come to our notice'. May I know how this came out; and if this secret Plan has come out, is it not corruption or dishonesty?

Shri Karmarkar: Things need not necessarily come because of corruption. This plan was being discussed with various agencies, with the Transport Authority, with the Municipality, and with the parties concerned. So, a large number of persons knew about this plan. Nothing could be held secret in the strict sense of the term. This is what is meant. In regard to the particular leakage, one officer who himself said that, had some discussions with a co-operative society. In the course of that he did not indicate anything; but what he said amounted to that there was a possibility of a particular land being released. Otherwise, there was nothing. The Deputy Superintendent of Police who made a detailed enquiry has sent his report and it is his report that we have placed on the Table of the House and not our opinion.

Shri C. D. Pande: The question of leakage is so much being discussed. But the real question is whether Government should hold up such a Master Plan for such a long time—4 years. It is natural that there should be leakage; and Government should care more for making the Plan public than to guard against leakage.

Shri Karmarkar: There was no question of leakage because it was out.

Shri C. D. Pande: Leakage is bound to take place because nothing was done for four years.

Shri Karmarkar: I am really surprised that the hon. Member should make such a statement. The plan was in the making; four years ago it was not born. It began to be born. After it was there at a fair stage of being put out, there was the Delhi Development Act. I would not like to have such an inaccurate statement of facts. But in the course of the making of the plan, as I explained to the House—I must congratulate the officer for having the courage to say that—apart from that, the police did not find a single instance of leakage as such.

Shri Tyagi: It took more than 9 months to be born.

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा कि इसमें लीकेज जैसी कोई बात नहीं थी। अगर ऐसी कोई बात नहीं थी तो फिर जांच क्यों करवाई गई?

श्री करमरकर : इसलिये जांच करवाई गई क्योंकि पालिमेंट में और प्रेस में भी उसकी चर्चा हुई थी। हमें यह देखना या कि टाउन प्लानिंग आर्गेनाइजेशन में जिससे इसका सम्बन्ध या कोई इलीगल या कोई कोर्रप्शन की बात हुई है या नहीं, इस प्लान के बारे में कोई बात बाहर निकली है या नहीं। इसलिये यह एन्कवायरी हुई। यह एन्कवायरी हमने नहीं की, पुलिस के सुपुर्द यह काम क्या। पुलिस की राय यह है कि—

It is not worth while pointing out because they have not come across a single case of corruption. Roundabout the period when it was alleged there was leakage there was not a single transaction except one.

Import of Foodgrains

+

Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Shri V. P. Nayar:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Daljit Singh:

*1052. Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains imported so far and likely to be imported during the year 1960-61;

(b) the name of the countries from where foodgrains are likely to be imported; and

(c) the terms and conditions of such agreements?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) During the period of 1st April, 1960 to 31st July, 1960 a total quantity of about 2 million tons of foodgrains has been imported into India. In so far as future imports against the current agreements (such as the recent agreement with U.S. under P.L. 480) are concerned, they will be decided from time to time in the light of requirements, storage capacity and other factors.

(b) We have at present agreements for the purchase of wheat and rice from the U.S.A.; rice from Burma, and rice from the U.A.R. Some rice may be imported from Thailand if the present negotiations with the Thai Government are successful.

(c) Copies of the recent long-term P.L. 480 Agreement with the U.S.A. and of the long-term Agreement of May, 1956 with Burma have been placed in the Parliament Library. The broad features of the *ad hoc* agree-

ment of September, 1959 with the Government of Burma relating, *inter alia*, to the sale of upto 1.5 lakh tons of rice to India have been given in reply to Starred Question No. 551, answered in the House on the 3rd December, 1959. The features of the Agreement of March, 1960 for the purchase of rice from the U.A.R. have been given in reply to Starred Question No. 1621 answered on the 21st April, 1960. It is not in the public interest to disclose other details.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it appears that during the period 1st April, 1960 to 31st July, 1960, a total quantity of 2 million tons of foodgrains has been imported into India. It is further said that so far as future imports against current agreements are concerned, they will be decided from time to time in the light of requirements, storage capacity and other factors. I want to know what future requirements we are going to import and what quantities of foodgrains we are likely to import in future out of the latest agreement with U.S.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): This provision that it should be reviewed year after year is more in our favour. We wanted it. Supposing by our own efforts and with God's blessings we have got enough of rice or wheat, then, we may not have all the quantity because we have got to pay for it. Therefore, we say let us examine it year after year. There is the limitation that so much we shall always get. But if we do not need it or perchance we need it more, then we would do it. Therefore, this clause has been inserted specially at our request.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether these imported foodgrains are likely to be issued to the various States for distribution through fair price shops alone or will they be sold in the open market also?

Shri S. K. Patil: Both; because so far as these 17 million tons are concerned, really speaking, 12 million

tons is a normal thing because we have been getting 3 million tons every year and it is only a question of 5 million tons which we call stock-pile or buffer stock. So far as the 12 million tons of foodgrains are concerned they will be treated in the same manner as hitherto.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: It is stated that there is a proposal for importing rice from Thailand. We read in the papers that this proposal will be considered only if Thailand agrees to have imports worth an equivalent amount from us. What is the position? How much rice can we expect? We have got so much of wheat now that we are almost fed up with it, and we want to know how much rice we can expect to get?

Shri S. K. Patil: The hon. Member, Sir, was a little late in coming to the House. That question was answered on the floor of the House, that a part of it, about 25,000 tons is on exchange and the other part on barter. So far as rice is concerned, Sir, we want to have a stock—that is my intention—of about two million tons, to be free from all care. I am glad to say that we have got 1.2 million tons of rice today which is the highest storage during the last many years.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the arrival of these foodgrains from abroad—Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Thailand—is likely to bring in its train a price recession; if so, what is the nature of it?

Shri S. K. Patil: I think, Sir, many times in this House we have discussed that question. No doubt, sufficiency of grains has an impact on prices, but there are other factors also.

श्रीमती कृष्णा भेहता : क्या सही है कि अनाज के बारे में विदेशों से जो समझौता हुआ है उसके अनुसार पांच वर्षों तक लगातार अनाज का आयात होगा ?

श्री स० क० पाटिल : पांच वर्ष नहीं चार वर्ष तक आयेगा । हमें उम्मीद है कि

पांचवें वर्ष हम को अनाज बाहर से नहीं लाना पड़ेगा ।

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: During the last season the crops were quite good. May I know whether the Government have assessed the exact shortage of foodgrains for this year?

Shri S. K. Patil: The question is not one of shortage, because we have got such a resilience in our habits that even when our production was about 10 million tons to 12 million tons less the country took it and I think the shortage was not felt. What I mean to say is, we so adjust our habits that merely because production is a little less that does not mean that so much is the shortage that has got to be secured.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जैसी फसलें इस समय हमारे देश में हो रही है और जैसा कि इन योजनाओं के प्रारूप में बतलाया गया है कि कृषि उत्पादन पर विशेष रूप से बल दिया जायेगा, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या ऐसी भी सम्भावना है कि आयात में हमें कुछ कमी करनी पड़े ?

श्री स० क० गाटिल : आयात में कमी करनी पड़ेगी। इसी लिये अमरीका के साथ जो ऐप्रीमेंट हुआ है उसमें हमने यह कलाज रखा है कि हर साल इसका रिव्यू होगा ताकि अगर जरूरत न हो तो हम कम लेंगे। ऐसी सम्भावना है इसलिये हमारे कहने से ही वह कलाज अन्दर रखा गया है।

Shri Warior: May I know whether the Government of Burma will take more prawns from us when we take rice from them?

Shri S. K. Patil: Take what?

An Hon. Member: Machili.

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not know, Sir, but if the hon. Member gives me notice surely I can give that information. Prawns do bring us very precious exchange.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is what he says.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know what is the total amount of wastage that has occurred in the godowns? What is the percentage of wastage in government godowns because of rats and other pests?

Shri S. K. Patil: The godowns are of various types. Some of the godowns belong to the States and some to the Warehousing Corporation. But the godowns that the Government of India have got now, of which the total capacity would be somewhere about 2 million tons, are of the latest type. I do not think there would be any wastage in those godowns.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: What has been the wastage so far?

Shri S. K. Patil: There has been a little wastage so far when the godowns were not good. I do not know the exact percentage, but there was a little amount of wastage which was not good.

Shri Warior: The old pattern of trade between Burma and India as far as rice was concerned was that Burma took more prawns from us and we took rice in return. May I know whether that pattern will be continued or not?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Formerly Burma was importing fish from us of which prawns formed a major item. Then Burma got Chinese fish and they were not able to import our fish. There was some trouble, and now we have come to a compromise. Burma is now trying to get some fish from us, but that has nothing to do with our import of rice.

B.O.A.C. and A.I.I. Partnership

*1054. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations between B.O.A.C. and Air India International for a partnership venture have been concluded; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). There was no proposal for a partnership agreement between Air India International and B.O.A.C. as such, but a tripartite agreement between Air India International, B.O.A.C. and Qantas Empire Airways was signed on 4th December, 1959, according to which the three airlines will pool their revenue on certain routes operated by them and share them on an agreed basis. The Agreement came into force from the 1st April, 1960.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know which are the routes where this pooling is going to take place and what are the reasons for that? May I also know in what way it is advantageous to us?

Shri Mohiuddin: The routes at present are: Australia, United Kingdom, London to New York and, as far as I remember, Japan is also included in it. The advantages are that the competition which is now growing very strong will to a certain extent be reduced and there will be more co-operation between the various airlines which serve in the same routes in providing the passengers with greater amenities and convenience.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: May I know what exactly will this pooling entail, what exactly will it mean in terms of route flight, the question of interchangeability of tickets as well as financial return?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): I am sure the hon. lady Member realises this is the jet age and the competition is very keen. Most of the European lines are also entering into such pooling system. Therefore, we thought it would be an advantage if such a pool existed between the Indian Company and the Commonwealth operating these routes.

Shri Tyagi: What is the proportion of the share of the Air-India International in this pool?

Shri Mohiuddin: The traffic that was carried by these three airlines was taken into consideration. The potentialities of the future traffic will also be taken into consideration. Different formulae have been evolved, and as far as the question of the financial aspect of it is concerned the A.I.I. have entered into an agreement only because they expect that they will gain by it.

Shri Tyagi: What is the exact proportion on the basis of your past experience?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have already stated that the traffic that was carried by the three airlines on these routes was taken into consideration.

Shri Tyagi: How did it work out?

Shri Mohiuddin: The traffic record is there.

Shri Tyagi: What is the result after calculation? I want to know the exact proportion of the share that we got in this pool after the calculation?

Shri Mohiuddin: The formulae are rather complicated because it depends on the type of traffic—fifth freedom traffic, fourth freedom traffic, third freedom traffic etc. It is rather difficult for me to give any cut and dry formula as asked for by the hon. Member.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that with the limited number of Boeings that we have, it is physically impossible to run these services without collaboration?

Shri Mohiuddin: It is to a large extent true.

Shri Joachim Alva: May I know whether this is a permanent agreement or an agreement in which, at the end of a certain period, you will review the position and terminate the agreement if necessary?

Shri Mohiuddin: The agreement provides for no definite date for termination, but every party has a right to give notice. Moreover, there will

be a constant discussion. Provision has been made for a full discussion of the problems.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know how many Boeings operate now and how much of them belong to India?

Shri Mohiuddin: We have got three Boeings at the present moment. The fourth Boeing will come in 1961, and then we have also got the Superconstellations. They all operate.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy rose—

Mr. Speaker: Shri Raghunath Singh.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What is the total number of aircraft in this pool—Quantas, BOAC and Air-India International, and what is the share of Air-India?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We have not worked it out. If the hon. Member gives me notice, we will supply him the information.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What is the surplus traffic which we are going to make over to them, especially on the India-United Kingdom route and what will be the commission which they will pay us for making it over in the pool?

Shri Mohiuddin: There is no question of making over the surplus traffic. The arrangement is that the passengers can travel by any convenient aircraft which is available immediately for them. There is also exchange of tickets; tickets issued by the Air India International can be used on the BOAC or on the Quantas. So, there is no question of any surplus traffic. The revenues should be pooled according to some understanding or some formula that was agreed to at the time when the agreement was made. These formulate will be reviewed from time to time.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In regard to the agreement that the Air India International has entered into with the Aerofloat and the Czechoslovakian airlines, the total receipts are pooled

and shared equally between the Aerofloat of the Soviet Union and the Czechoslovakian air lines and the Air India International. May I know why such a formula has not been adopted in this case?

Shri Mohiuddin: That was discussed and that was not agreed to. It was a broad and general formula; as I have stated, the traffic carried previously by all these three airlines on the basis of the third freedom, fourth freedom and the fifth freedom traffic was calculated and an agreement was arrived at on that basis.

Pilferage of Coal and Iron at Delhi Junction

*1057. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Administration is aware that heavy pilferage of iron and coal takes place at Delhi during transit from place of despatch to destination;

(b) if so, the estimated pilferage during 1960 so far; and

(c) the special measures adopted to stop it?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The Railway Administration is aware that pilferage takes place at Delhi during transit. But the quantities pilfered are very small. The quantity of coal reported as pilfered during the year 1960 upto end of July is approximately 165 Kilograms (41 mds.) only. No pilferage of iron has been reported.

(c) The following special measures have been taken:

(i) Frequent drives against trespassers, etc. are conducted to prevent entry of unauthorised persons into yards;

(ii) Deterrent action is taken against the railway employees involved in theft cases;

(iii) Adequate basic security measures such as provision of lights

in yards etc. have been made;

- (iv) Uniformed and Plain Clothes R.P.F. staff have been posted in yards to guard against thefts and pilferages;
- (v) Liaison with Govt. Railway Police and District Police is maintained with a view to keeping surveillance over receivers of stolen materials.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that this is a problem confined not only to Delhi but all over India—it is an all-India problem—and, if so, what was the total amount of loss on account of the pilferage during the last year?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The question relates only to Delhi. I have got the figures relating only to Delhi. If the hon. Member tables another question, we shall try to reply to that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What was the total loss on account of the pilferage during the year 1959-60?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I have got the figures only for Delhi. In 1957, it was 255 kilograms; in 1958, 322 kilograms; in 1959, 108 kilograms; upto July, 1960, 165 kilograms.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What action was taken against those who were caught in the act of pilferage?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Action has been taken. Some of them have been arrested and the cases have been put up. As regards outsiders, in 1957, six persons have been arrested; in 1958; ten persons; in 1959, four persons; and upto July, 1960, five persons have been arrested. They have been prosecuted. The majority of cases have ended in conviction. Some of them have been acquitted. As against the railway employees, there have been seven arrests in 1957; five in 1958; one in 1959 and eight in 1960, upto July. All of them have been dealt with departmentally.

Movement of Foodgrains from Orissa to West Bengal

***1058.** { **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:**
Shri Supakar:
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Dr. Samantsinhar:

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

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains sent from Orissa to West Bengal this year;

(b) whether on account of this the market prices of rice and paddy in Orissa have gone up; and

(c) how does the present market price of rice in Orissa compares with that prevailing in September, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) 1,41,500 tons of rice and 2,32,700 tons of paddy have moved from Orissa to West Bengal up to the first week of August, 1960, after the formation of the zone.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha showing the month-end whole-sale prices of rice in certain important centres in Orissa since September, 1959. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 81].

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In view of the fact that except in Jeyapore, the prices have risen considerably in Cuttack especially, even ~~as~~ early as June and July and also in August in view of the floods which have over-whelmed Orissa, may I know what is the idea that the Government have formed as to how the prices are going to be controlled?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): The rice price in Balasore is Rs. 21 and the prices generally have been ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20. It is very normal indeed; in these lean months prices do rise and this rise affects only the non-producing consumers of these towns. It is not the producers themselves who are affected. The hon.

Member has made reference to, the unfortunate floods there. Of course, that has created a new situation, and that has got to be met in a different manner. We are in consultation with the Government of Orissa as to how it should be met.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Is it not a fact that on account of the export of rice to such an extent, in the flood-affected areas at present there is no stock now? Even the Government has not been able to send stocks to the areas there and the people are suffering for the last 20 days without food. So, may I know whether the Government would consider a revision of this policy and not take any more grains from Orissa to West Bengal?

Shri S. K. Patil: So far as the stock is concerned, the Orissa Government has enough stock.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No; I have toured those places.

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not know. Of course, the hon. Member may have enquired about it, but according to our figures, they have got enough stock. If any stock is wanted, it is always at their disposal. Owing to the misfortune of floods, it became impossible, into those flooded areas, to remove the stock. It would have happened like that even if there was ten times more of the stock.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I have toured the flooded areas. I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that on account of the food zone, in the area which are flood-affected, there is no stock now with the people. There is no stock, when the flood-waters have come. As a result the people are suffering. Government have not been able to supply them.

Shri S. K. Patil: Government have not taken the floods into consideration; if such misfortunes happen, they have to be met, but it is not that it has got anything to do with the policy.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: About the rise in prices, the hon. Minister said that a rise in price is nominal. May I know whether it is not a fact that only the consumers are charged that price of Rs. 20 which is prevalent at Cuttack now whereas the producers are getting much less?

Shri S. K. Patil: The prices in the lean months are always Rs. 1 or 2 more everywhere in India. It is not only in that place that it is so. After this deal was really signed, the producer has received Rs. 2 more per maund.

Shri P. K. Deo: In view of the bleak prospects of the crops this year due to the large-scale damage owing to the floods, may I know if the Government is considering the question of totally banning the export of rice from Orissa?

Shri S. K. Patil: That comes when the new crop arrives. So far as the present crop is concerned, arrangements have been made and, as I have said, the Orissa Government has been allowed to retain the stock which until yesterday it was asking as to how it should dispose of.

Shri Tyagi: Are there any restrictions on the movement of rice from Orissa to outside and, if so, have the Government made any final decision with regard to the policy of removing regional restrictions on the movement of foodgrains?

Shri S. K. Patil: There was, of course, a ban. They could only remove it to Bengal, not to any other place; also, I think the Government of Orissa were keeping 25 per cent. of the stocks with them and so on and so forth. What the hon. Members are referring to is the present misfortune, which is a recent occurrence. Naturally, it could not be taken into account by the Orissa Government at that time.

Shri Tyagi: I am only anxious to know the general policy.

Shri S. K. Patil: The general policy we do not want to change.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Because of this natural calamity in Orissa, Orissa Government may not be able to supply foodgrains, specially rice, to West Bengal. In view of this, may I know whether the Cen re will supply more rice to Bengal?

Shri S. K. Patil: They have always done it. Orissa never supplied to West Bengal much. I think that was one-third of Bengal's requirements.

Fertilizer Production

*1060. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry have recommended in their plenary session at Ranchi that fertilizer production should be taken up in private sector;

(b) the total annual requirements of fertilizers of the country by the end of the Third Plan period; and

(c) the present production of fertilizers both in the public and the private sector?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Types of fertilisers	Annual requirements by the end of the Third Plan	Present production (estimated from 1960-61)
Nitrogenous: fertilisers (in terms of Nitrogen) . . .	1,000,000	103,230
Phosphatic fertilisers (in terms of P ₂ O ₅) . . .	400,000 to 500,000	58,400
Potassic fertilisers (in terms of K ₂ O) . . .	200,000	1,260

Shri P. K. Deo: From the statement I find that we require a large quantity of these fertilizers in the Third Plan. May I know whether many more factories are going to be put up and, if so, where will they be located? What will be the policy for dispersal of these factories in the country?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): The factories are coming up in many places as a part of our projects. I am not in a position just now to say where they would be, because the final arrangements have not been made; but the attempt is that, as far as possible, there should be a factory in each State so that the difficulties of transportation etc. could be obviated.

Shri Shivananjappa: In view of the fact that Mysore State is having an acute shortage of fertilizers, may I know whether the Government propose to increase the production of the Belagola fertilizer factory in the Third Plan?

Shri S. K. Patil: I have no information about this particular factory but when I say that each State should have one, that means the availability of the raw material and other things are taken for granted to be there. You cannot have a fertilizer factory in a State unless all these things exist. So far as that particular factory is concerned, if the hon. Member tables a separate question. I would find the information.

Shri Hem Barua: What steps have been taken by the Government to utilize cattle dung, which is being wasted, as a fertilizer?

Shri S. K. Patil: Both the cow dung and the compost and the fertilizers that we are mentioning are necessary.

Dr. Ram Subbag Singh: It is mentioned in the statement that the nitrogenous fertilizers needed at present are to the tune of about one million tons whereas the production is only about 1,03,000 tons. May I know how Government propose to meet the re-

quirements of the Third Plan period? Will it be by import or by more production?

Shri S. K. Patil: The figures that we have quoted represent what we are producing just at present, 1,03,230 tons. The Nangal factory will come into operation in the next few months. There is also the Neyveli project and the Trombay project. These are the projects which have progressed much; not that they are completed but they will go into production very shortly. Then we are thinking of, perhaps, 3, 4 or 5 factories. But unless they are finally decided it is difficult for me to give any information. But our attempt is that both in the public and the private sector put together, we shall have one million tons of pure nitrogen, which means, 5 million tons of ammonium sulphate.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know whether we are exporting any amount of these fertilizers and, if so, in what quantity?

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not think we are in a position to export any fertilizer.

Shri Pahadia: May I know whether States which have the raw materials in plenty, like Rajasthan, will be given preference in the setting up of fertilizer factories?

Shri S. K. Patil: If I may say so, Rajasthan is very much on the top, so far as the projects that are under contemplation are concerned.

Shri P. K. Deo: We notice that a fertilizer factory is going to be set up at Rourkela to utilize the surplus gas from the steel plants. May I know whether any similar proposal is there to establish fertilizer plants in Bhilai and Durgapur and, if not, why not?

Shri S. K. Patil: Of course, it is a rich material that is available from these steel plants, and they are the places where the factories should come.

Industrial Pilot Projects

+
*1062. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Industrial Pilot Projects have failed to produce good results;

(b) whether the report of Study Team in this regard has been considered by Government; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The report of Study Team was considered by the Annual Conference on Community Development held at Srinagar in June 1960 and the Conference decided that the Industries Pilot Projects started in C.D. areas may be continued as part of the Third Five Year Plan and that the State Governments should make specific provision for this purpose in the State rural Industries Programme of the State Plan.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In reply to part (a) of the question the hon. Minister has stated that the Industrial Pilot Projects have not failed. In view of that, may I know whether Government propose to set up such industrial pilot projects in all the blocks in the States?

Shri B. S. Murthy: These are pilot projects and we are still watching the working of these projects. And whenever and wherever necessary, certainly they would be expanded.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the study team has suggested any improvement on these pilot projects?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Yes, Sir.

Shri Raghbir Sahai: From a perusal of the report on Industrial Pilot Projects it appears that wherever large sums of money had been allocated and spent from the team found, the progress was quite good but wherever the sums were not very big, the progress was found to be unsatisfactory. May I know from the hon. Minister the reasons for the uneven allocation and distribution of funds?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I do not think the hon. Member has grasped what I said. Money is given not on an *ad hoc* basis but on the basis of the number of programmes and the size of the programmes. Each project is assessed and money allotted. Therefore, all the 26 projects are not granted the same amount.

Shri Tangamani: How many out of these 26 Industrial Pilot Projects will be continued during the Third Plan Period? The 9-man committee led by Shri Mishra has estimated that Rs. 165.70 crores would be required for the Third Plan period. How much money is going to be allotted during the Third Plan for the continuation of these 26 projects?

Shri B. S. Murthy: All the pilot projects that have been started will be continued. 25 of them are working now and the 26th one in Jammu and Kashmir has not been implemented. As far as the money allocation for the Third Plan is concerned, it all depends on the discussions which the several Ministries had with the Planning Commission.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know whether the statement made by my hon. friend that those pilot projects which were financed better have succeeded and those pilot projects which were not financed properly have failed, is correct or not?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I have already answered that question. Each pilot project was given money according to the number and the size of the programme which is undertaken for im-

plementation. Therefore all the 26 pilot projects were not given even amounts.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the facts found out by the Study Team were duly considered by the seminar and whether the seminar has suggested some remedy? If so, what are they?

The Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): Yes, Sir. The conference on community development held at Srinagar has considered all aspects of the recommendations made by the Study Team. As a result of it the plan for village industries in the Third Five Year Plan has been designed to be an integration of activities of all the boards under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry as well as the Small Scale Industries Board, the activities conducted directly with the funds provided by the community development programme. All these schemes have taken cognisance of the recommendations made by the Study Team.

Shri M. C. Jain: May I know if it is a fact that the really weaker sections in the villages have not benefited by these pilot projects at all?

Shri S. K. Dey: To a considerable degree the assumption is correct.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this Study Team has reported that some States are not anxious to continue the industrial pilot projects? If so, which are those States and have the States been persuaded to continue this?

Shri S. K. Dey: We are trying to persuade all the States to give their due attention to industrial development in the rural areas. As the House will appreciate the natural gravitation of all private entrepreneurs is in the direction of cities and it is very difficult to organise village industries on an efficient scale in the rural areas. It is tied up with many factors and not merely on the funds and organisation provided by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry or the community development agency.

Sinking of Coastal Ship
"S. S. Sabitri"

*1063. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Coastal Ship "S. S. Sabitri" sank in the Bay of Bengal on the 25th June, 1960, 40 miles from Chandbali in Orissa; and

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

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

(b) The cause of the accident will be known only when the preliminary enquiry which is now being held is completed.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know as to when the ship was last inspected and surveyed and what the immediate cause of the sinking of the ship was?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I have just now stated, these particular matters will be gone into by the enquiry which is being undertaken by the Mercantile Marine Department. I think that will be the proper time when I could place these facts in an authentic manner before the House.

Dr. Gohokar: May I know the tonnage of the ship and whether it was a passenger ship or a transport ship?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The gross registered tonnage of the ship was 368 and its carrying capacity was about 370 tons.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस जहाज की कीमत क्या थी?

श्री राज बहादुर : कीमत के बारे में मैं निश्चित रूप से कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ।

Free Port at Karaikal

+
*1064. { **Shri Wodeyar:**
Shri Agadi:

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

(a) whether there is any demand from the public of the South for the revival of the closed free port of Karaikal; and

(b) what are the special circumstances and advantages to declare Kandla as a "Free Port"?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. Some requests have been received by the Government of Pondicherry from some sectors of the business community of Karaikal.

(b) There is no proposal to declare Kandla as a "Free Port". However, a proposal is under consideration for the establishment of a Free Trade Zone near that port to give a fillip to the establishment of industries in the region and increase the employment potential of the place.

Shri Wodeyar: Is there not sufficient scope for the establishment of important industries roundabout Karaikal? If so, what are those industries?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That would be a question which may be asked of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Railway Journey to Pakistan

*1065. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the passengers going to Pakistan have to disembark at Munabae and stand in queue for purchasing their outward journey tickets for several hours; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that direct Railway tickets are not issued for Barmer, the last check post on Indian side?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) It is possible that passengers intending to buy tickets at Munabae for West Pakistan may be experiencing some delay, but their waiting for several hours for purchasing the tickets has not come to our notice.

(b) while tickets are issued from stations in India direct to Barmer, similar facility from stations on West Pakistan does not obtain.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Has the Government requested the Pakistan Government to make available to our passengers direct tickets from their side?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is for them to make a request.

Cuddalore-Salem Road as a National Highway

*1068. { Shrimati Parvathi
Krishnan:
Shri Nagi Reddy:

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

(a) whether the Madras Government have requested the Centre to declare the Cuddalore Salem road as a National Highway; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. This road is, however, included in the expanded system of National Highways suggested in the Report of Chief Engineers on Road Development Plan for India (1961-81), which has been prepared after taking into consideration the views of the various States regarding expansion of the National Highway system.

(b) The detailed consideration of the Report of Chief Engineers has been deferred till the receipt of the Report of the Committee appointed by Government to examine the question of co-ordination between the different means of transport and long-term policy issues involved in their future development.

1020 (Ai) LSD—2.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: In view of the importance of this road which would link Neyveli with Salem may I know whether Government is considering the taking up of this work as early as possible?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This road is a State road. As I have just now said, we have got limited funds at our disposal so far as the expansion of the Highway is concerned. In fact, with the provision that we have got in the Third Plan it is difficult to say at this stage whether we can expand the system any bit. But this point about its importance, is already under the consideration of the Madras Government.

Motor Transport Industry

*1069. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2042 on the 17th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the investment in Motor Transport Industry has increased during the past 18 months:

(b) if so, by how much:

(c) what is the amount invested at present; and

(d) how many persons are employed in the industry?

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

(b) According to rough estimates, the investments has increased by Rs. 266 crores during the years 1957-58 to 1959-60.

(c) Roughly Rs. 912 crores (as on 31-3-1960).

(d) According to an estimate made by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, the total number of persons who found employment in the road transport industry, in its broad sense, was about 24 lakhs during the year 1957-58. Information in respect of the number of persons em-

ployed in the industry at present is not yet available.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether following the report of the Jha Committee steps will be taken for the manufacture of baby cars and, if so, whether it will be in the private sector or in the public sector?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That question may be addressed to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: How much of this investment in this industry is in the State sector and how much is in the private sector?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That information is not with me.

Shri Tangamani: On a previous occasion we were told that the revenue estimate was of Rs. 94.5 crores both for the Central and the State Governments for the year 1958-59. May we know whether this has increased during 1959-60 and, if so, by how much?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is already showing trends of an increase from year to year. There is not the least doubt about it.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the National Council of Applied Economic Research has made a study of this industry and whether they have made any suggestions? If so, what are the important suggestions?

Shri Raj Bahadur: At our instance they undertook a study of motor transport on three particular points, namely, firstly, the employment potential; secondly, the contribution of the motor transport industry to the national exchequer, that means the revenues of the State Governments as well as of the Central Government, and, lastly, the importance of road transport for economic development, that is, development of industries.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the Government has been approached by any of the private indus-

trialists, like Shri TVS, Madurai, for helping them in setting up motor transport industry in the South, particularly, in Madurai?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Such requests are made to the State Governments from time to time. As the hon. Member is aware, transport is a concurrent subject and the executive responsibility in regard to development of transport vests with the State Governments. I am sure, any such request received by the State Governments should be receiving the proper attention.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The figure that has been given out for investment in the road transport industry is Rs. 266 crores. May I know if this investment is only on road transport industry or it is on the motor industry as well? May I also know the public sector percentage?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The investment in the public sector, I will not be able to give. This is motor road transport industry.

Shri Pahadia: In view of the fact that a large number of persons are employed in that industry, may I know whether the Government propose to nationalise the industry?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is a very difficult question. But, we would like to wait for the advice of the Neogy Committee on this particular question as well, whether nationalisation can be increased and, if so, to what extent and to what sectors.

चिनी की विक्री

*१०७०. श्री लुशवक्त राय : क्या साल तथा कृषि मंत्री १६ अगस्त, १९६० के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ७६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस सीमा में बनी चीनी कब तक बिक जायेगी और उसके हिसाब तय हो जायेंगे;

(ख) क्या यह सम्भावना है कि इस सीजन में बनी सम्पूर्ण चीनी इस चीनी वर्ष में नहीं बिक सकेगी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो गन्ना उत्पादकों को गन्ने का अतिरिक्त मूल्य कैसे मिलेगा ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपर्यामी (श्री मो० बै० कृष्णपा०) : (क) से (ग), सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख), १९५६-६० के मौसम में उत्पादन सारी चीनी के बिक जाने और चीनी कारखानों द्वारा चीनी भेज दी जाने की सम्भावना फरवरी, १९६१ तक है और इसके बाद हिसाब किताब पूरा करने में कुछ और महीने लगेंगे।

(ग) गन्ना उत्पादक गन्ने का अतिरिक्त मूल्य इस मौसम का हिसाब किताब पूरा हो जाने के बाद पाने के अधिकारी होंगे।

श्री खुशबूल राय : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो शकर ज्यादा हो गई है, उसकी स्पष्ट के बाद कुछ निर्यात भी किया जायेगा ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री स० का० पाटिल) : अभी तो निर्यात होने की सम्भावना नहीं दिखती है क्योंकि उसके दाम कम आते हैं। निर्यात का सवाल आयेगा लेकिन चन्द महीनों के बाद।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In view of larger sugar production this year, which is about 24 lakh tons, I want to know whether the price of sugar is likely to come down or whether it has already come down and if so, to what extent?

Shri S. K. Patil: The price must not come down, because, if it comes down beyond a certain limit, that means that our production will further go down. Therefore, we must protect. The prices are ruling very well just now.

Shri Goray: In view of the fact that the American consumer does not consume the type of sugar that we are producing, what other market is there for our sugar?

Shri S. K. Patil: That is a question of what they call polarisation of sugar. We are competent to have that polarisation if we want to export it to America.

Mr. Speaker: The Question-hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Inspection of Boeing 707 Jet Aircrafts

*1053. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the directive of U.S. Federal Aviation Agency that all American Companies using Boeing 707 jet aircraft should daily inspect visually with a tenpower magnifying glass the outer cylinders of the nose-gear carefully;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an added check within twenty days has further been ordered with a probe type ultrasonic shear wave equipment for further safety;

(c) whether any such safety measures have been ordered for Boeing 707 being used by Air India International; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (d). I lay a statement on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The Corporation is aware of the U.S. Federal Aviation Agency's Directive calling for careful inspection of the nose gear cylinders on Boeing 707 airplanes, in order to guard against the manufacturing discrepancy which

may lead to failure of the subject cylinders in service.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). As the defect referred to in (a) above was known to the Boeing Airplan, Company prior to the delivery of the aircraft to the Corporation, the directive was complied with in respect of all the three aircraft ordered by the A.I.I. at the Boeing Factory during their production, and it was found that the cylinders fitted to the Corporation's aircraft were free from the defect. The visual inspection with magnifying glass referred in (a) and ultrasonic inspection referred in (b) are therefore not applicable to the cylinders fitted on the Boeing aircraft purchased by Air India International.

River Port at Pandu

***1055. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of work of the river port at Pandu;

(b) the name of the firm entrusted with the work; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

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

STATEMENT

The Government of Assam to whom the work of construction of Pandu Port has been entrusted, have reported that an expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh has been incurred upto March, 1960. 2000 Sal piles have been ordered on the Forest Department out of which 279 have been received at site and 636 have been collected at Forest

depots. Arrangements are being made by the Contractor to collect stones at quarry site and two stone crushing machines have already been taken by them to the quarry. Piling work will start after the monsoon is over and the water level of the river goes down. Quota certificate for steel has been received and orders placed for 167 tons. Fabrication of two transit shed (steel) is in hand with M/s. Martin and Burn Ltd., Calcutta. M/s. B. R. Herman and Mohatta (Private) Ltd., Calcutta is the firm entrusted with the work. The work is likely to be completed by 1963-64.

G. T. Express

***1056. Shri Keshava:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the Grand Trunk Express is running in time since January, 1960?

The Deputy Minister for Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): During the period 1st January, to 20th August, 1960, the percentage of right time arrival of Grand Trunk Express at Madras and New Delhi was 43 and 40 respectively. Performance of these trains was not satisfactory, particularly during the period May to July, 1960. Special drives have been instituted to improve their performance.

Purchase of Diesel M.G. Locomotives from U.S.A.

***1059.** { **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shrimati Ila Falchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that order for a large number of diesel metre gauge engines has been placed or is proposed to be placed in the United States shortly;

(b) whether tenders for the same were called;

(c) if so, whether the lowest tender was accepted; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Sixty metre gauge diesel locomotives are proposed to be ordered in the U.S.A.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The tenders are still under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

Supply of Electricity by Punjab to Delhi

*1061. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any settlement has been arrived at between Delhi Administration and Punjab Government about the dispute pertaining to the taxation proposal by the Punjab Government on the supply of electricity to Delhi from the Bhakra Nangal System; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Telephone Call Rates

*1066. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the local telephone call rates prevalent in Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras differ;

(b) if so, what is the reason for this difference; and

(c) whether Government propose to bring uniformity in rates?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (c). The charge for local telephone services has to be related to the cost of installation and maintenance. Since this increases steeply with the increase in the size of the system, higher rates for the larger

systems is inevitable. Uniformity in these rates is not possible at present.

Cinder at Tundla Railway Station

*1067. **Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to his notice that coal is turned into cinder on a large scale at Tundla Railway Station of Northern Railway and sold in nearby places, notably Firozabad, by the contractors of cinder;

(b) whether it is a fact that Railway is losing thousands of rupees per month due to the aforesaid action;

(c) whether any action has been taken so far in this regard;

(d) if so, the result thereof; and

(e) if not, whether the Ministry proposes to take some action in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. This allegation has been brought to the notice of the Government.

(b) No, Sir.

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

भारत-नेपाल डाक करार

*1071. **श्री भक्त दवांन:** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री २ अगस्त, १९६० के तारांकित प्रदेश संस्था ७१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नेपाल के साथ डाक तथा तार सेवाओं सम्बन्धी करार करने में इतना विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ख) इस करार के देर से देर कब तक हो जाने की आशा है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) माननीय सदस्य इस बात की कदर करेंगे कि नेपाल

सरकार ने सिर्फ पिछले वर्ष ही सीमित डाक सेवाओं का अन्तर्गतन किया है ; अभी अन्य सेवाओं का गठन करना शेष है। इसके पूरा होने के बाद ही द्विपक्षीय समझौते का प्रश्न उठेगा। हमें आशा है कि मामले को आगे बढ़ा सकने के लिये उक्त पुनर्गठन का कार्य शीघ्र ही समाप्त हो जायेगा।

(क) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Offices of Town Planning Organisation

*1072. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that various offices of the Town Planning Organisation are situated in rented premises on Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the monthly rent paid for each premises; and

(c) whether the rent fixed for each premises is standard rent?

The Minister of Health (Shri D. P. Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) (1) B-4/12, Asaf Ali Road—Rs. 2,800.

(2) B-4/7, Asaf Ali Road—Rs. 1,400.

(c) Under Section 6(2)(a) of the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 (No. 59 of 1958), this rent is deemed to be the standard rent.

Chambal Project

*1073. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) how the cost of Chambal project is to be shared by the participating Governments;

(b) what are the benefits which will be derived by each State;

(c) the Central Government's reaction in the matters referred to in part (a) above;

(d) whether Chambal project has suffered serious setback for non-supply of essential raw materials; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to improve the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (e). A statement containing the requisite information is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The matter is under the consideration of the Chambal Control Board.

(b) The benefits of the project on account of irrigation and power will be shared by the Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh States generally on an equal basis. In the first stage of the Project, 11 lakh acres of land will be irrigated in both the States (5.5 lakhs acres in Madhya Pradesh and 5.5 lakhs acres in Rajasthan). Power to the extent of 80,000 kw. at 60 per cent. load factor which will be generated in the first stage will be shared equally by the two States.

(c) The Central Government would like that an early decision mutually acceptable to both the participating States is arrived at.

(d) On account of various unforeseen circumstances the target dates originally fixed for the completion of the various components of work were revised in August, 1959. It is expected that these target dates will be adhered to. While the position regarding supply of cement to the Project has been satisfactory, there has been a shortfall in the supply of steel, which was also one of the reasons for the revision of the target dates.

(e) All efforts have been made by the project authorities and the Government of India for expediting the supply of steel required for the Project.

Derailment near Ajmer

*1074. { Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a serious derailment between Kishangarh and Ajmer Railway Stations on the 20th August, 1960 on the Western Railway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). On 20-8-1960 at about 15.00 hours, while 838 Down Special Goods train was running between Ladpura and Gegal Akhri stations on the Ajmer-Phulera Metre Gauge section of the Western Railway, 20 wagons of the train derailed. There were no casualties on account of the accident. The approximate cost of damage to the Railway property has been estimated at Rupees Nineteen thousands only.

Expert Committee on Co-operative Credit

*1075. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 361 on the 23rd February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee on Co-operative Credit has since submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the nature of steps taken to implement them?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report of the Committee along with a short summary of the main recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 82 and Library Index No. LT-2366[60].

(c) The recommendations of the Committee were discussed at the Conference of State Ministers of Co-operation held at Srinagar from 14th to 16th June, 1960. Since then they have been further examined and it is hoped to take the final decision and begin implementation in the near future.

Starvation Deaths in Mizo Hills District

*1076. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1832 on the 29th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received report from the Assam Government regarding starvation deaths in Mizo Hills District;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to improve food situation in this area?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The Assam Government has since intimated that there have been serious difficulties in verifying the reports about starvation deaths as in a large number of cases exact names, addresses and dates of death were not available and the cases were also reported after a considerable lapse of time. Some of these deaths have, on verification been found to

have been due to natural causes. None of the cases could be directly traced to starvation although it could not be ruled out that scarcity of food then prevailing in this district might have aggravated the conditions of some of these persons.

(c) Rice is being distributed by the Government at a subsidised price. Test relief works have been started to provide work for the people. Agricultural loans have been granted and gratuitous relief has been provided wherever necessary. An amount of Rs. 1,97,93,000 has so far been sanctioned for various relief operations in the district.

A.I.I. Freight Carrying Agreement with U.S.A. Firm

***1077. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether the A.I.I. freight carrying agreement with the United States Company is still in force?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): Yes, Sir, but Air India International expects to start the freighter service with its own equipment and crew from the middle of November, 1960.

Chandbali Port

***1078.** { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri P. G. Deb:

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

(a) whether the Orissa Government have approached the Central Government for the services of one of their marine surveyors for carrying out a hydrographic survey in connection with the development of Orissa's Chandbali Port;

(b) if so, whether Government have agreed to spare the services of the surveyor;

(c) whether Government have sanctioned any loan to the State Government for the development of the port; and

(d) if so, the amount thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes.

(b) In June, 1958 the name of Shri T. M. Ashton, who had been recommended by the Port Commissioners, Calcutta was suggested to the Government of Orissa for carrying out a hydrographic survey in connection with the development of Chandbali Port. As he was too old, the State Government did not consider him suitable for the job. Subsequently, on the advice of the then Officer on Special Duty in the Department of Transport, a candidate was appointed but later on he resigned on health grounds. Thereafter, another Officer was recommended by the then Officer on Special Duty for appointment for the purpose; this officer joined the Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board after being relieved from the Navy.

Subsequently, Orissa Government made a proposal to get one of their own officers (who had already been trained in Bombay P.W.D. in Port Survey) trained in the Hydrographic Specialisation Course started by the Naval Headquarters (Ministry of Defence). The proposal of the State Government was received late and the course of April, 1960 had already started. The State Government were informed that their Officer would be sent to the next Course, which is to commence in September/October, 1960.

(c) Yes.

(d) Rs. 2.31 lakhs.

Loan for Joint Steamer Companies

*1079. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a loan of Rs. 2 crores has been sanctioned for the Joint Steamer Companies; and

(b) if so, the object of this aid and benefit to the Government of India out of the deal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). It has been decided, in principle, to give a loan of Rs. 2 crores to the Joint Steamer Companies, subject to certain conditions, to enable them to rehabilitate their obsolete fleet for the maintenance of essential I. W. T. services on Calcutta-Assam route.

कृषियोग्य परती भूमि संबंधी विशेषज्ञ समिति

१०८०. { श्री खुशवक्त रायः
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्तः
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदीः
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा॑ः
श्री मवुस्वदन रावः

क्या स्वाध्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री २३ मार्च, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०६२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में कृषि योग्य परती भूमि के सम्बन्ध में नियुक्त की गई विशेषज्ञ समिति ने अब तक क्या प्रगति की है?

कृषि उप-मंत्री (श्री मो० व० कृष्णपा॑): पूछी हुई जानकारी का एक विवरण सभा की टेबिल पर रख दिया गया है।

विः ए

बिहार, पंजाब, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, पश्चिम बंगाल और केरल राज्यों के अतिरिक्त समिति ने मैसूर और आनंद प्रदेश राज्यों का दौरा किया है और अप्रैल, १९६० में अधिक जानकारी इकट्ठी करने के लिये यह समिति बिहार और उड़ीसा राज्यों में फिर गई।

उन राज्यों में से जिनमें यह समिति गई थी, पंजाब राज्य की रिपोर्ट पूरी हो गयी है और सरकार को दी जा रही है।

समिति ने पश्चिम बंगाल और केरल राज्यों की रिपोर्टों का प्रारूप पहले ही तैयार कर लिया है और आशा है कि राज्य सरकारों से बाद-विवाद करने के फौरन ही बाद इनको अन्तिम रूप दे दिया जायेगा।

Facilities for Haj Pilgrims

*1081. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships plying for taking Haj pilgrims by the state-owned Western Shipping Corporation; and

(b) What special facilities are proposed to be extended to Haj pilgrims?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Western Shipping Corporation do not ply any ships for taking Haj pilgrims but the Mogul Line Ltd., a majority of whose shares has recently been acquired by the Western Shipping Corporation, have four passenger-cum-cargo vessels which cater to the Haj trade.

(b) All the facilities provided by the previous owners of Mogul Line will continue uninterrupted.

Beggars on Railway Stations

*1082. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost at each railway station there are a few beggar families settled and are within the knowledge of Railway and Police authorities; and

(b) what arrangements administration has made to stop begging within Railway premises?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the steps taken to check begging in Railway premises is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(i) Formation of special squads of Travelling Ticket Examiners and Railway Protection Force for checking and dealing with beggars;

(ii) Special drives with the aid of Railway Police especially at bigger stations to eject and deal with beggars under the provisions of law;

(iii) particular attention by station staff including Railway Protection Force to prevent the entry of beggars into railway premises; and

(iv) Seeking of public co-operation through exhibition of posters, announcement over the loud-speaker etc. asking the travelling public to refrain from giving alms to beggars and to bring their presence to the notice of railway staff.

(v) Liaison with the State Governments for preventing begging and for rehabilitation of beggars.

Derailment near Umesh Nagar Station (N. E. Railway)

*1083. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that eighteen wagons of a goods train fell into a flooded rivulet of the Ganga on the 20th August, 1960 as a railway bridge between Sahebpur-Kamal and Umesh Nagar stations of N.E. Railway had been washed away; and

(b) if so, the details of this accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). On 20th August 1960, at about 04.5 hours while No. 2 GT Down Goods train was running between Sahebpur Kamal and Umesh Nagar stations of the N.E. Railway, 18 wagons of the train derailed due to a breach in the embankment of the

track caused by the spill water of Ganga River 13 of these derailed wagons fell into the flood water.

Overpayment to Firm

*1084. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Madhusudhan Rao:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 642 on the 2nd March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether arbitration proceedings in the case of overpayment to M/s. Hind Patel and Company for works done at Konar Dam have since been completed; and

(b) if so, what has the Government decided in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir. According to present indications the arbitration proceedings are expected to be completed by the end of October, 1960.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Rice from Punjab

*1085. { **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri Assar:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have not acceded to the request of the Punjab Government to the export of rice from Northern Zone to clear the accumulated stock of rice in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such refusal?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The Government of India are ready to purchase through the Punjab Government any quantity of surplus rice available in Punjab and it is not, therefore, necessary or

desirable to allow export of rice from Punjab through trade. The Punjab Government, however, have been authorized to permit the export of existing stocks of broken rice in Punjab to the deficit States of West Bengal, Bihar, Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Global tender for Diesel Locomotives

^{1086.} { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have invited offers for the supply of 40 diesel locomotives from manufacturers all over the world;

(b) whether any offers have been received so far; and

(c) if so, the lowest offer that has been received with the name of the country and the firm?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Offers against the tender enquiry have been received on 24-8-1960.

(c) Tenders are under compilation and check.

दिल्ली में मोटर दुर्घटनाओं

^{2040.} श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी: क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले छः महीनों में दिल्ली में मोटर दुर्घटनाओं के फलस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति अंगीहीन हुए या मरे हैं; और

(ख) दुर्घटना के लिये जिम्मेदार ड्राइवरों को क्या दण्ड दिया गया?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) पहली फरवरी से ३१ जुलाई, १९६० तक दिल्ली में

सड़क दुर्घटनाओं में ७६ व्यक्ति हताहत हुए। इन दुर्घटनाओं में अंगीहीन होने वालों के आंकड़े अलग नहीं रखे जाते हैं। उक्त प्रवचि में दिल्ली में मोटर दुर्घटनाओं के कारण ६६ व्यक्ति बुरी तरह घायल हुए।

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं के लिये १११ ड्राइवर दोषी पाये गये। इन में से एक को ३ महीने के कठिन कारावास का दण्ड दिया गया, २६ पर ५० रुपये से लेकर २००० रुपये तक के जुमनि किये गये और एक को रिहा किया गया, शेष ८३ व्यक्तियों के विश्व कायंवाही अभी चल रही है।

Sugar Production

2041. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the production of sugar from February, 1960 to 31st May, 1960 and the despatches in the same months?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The production and despatches of sugar from 1st February, 1960 to 31st May, 1960 totalled 12.59 and 6.58 lakh tons respectively.

Flour Mills in Bombay

2042. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat that is supplied annually to the flour mills in Bombay by the Centre; and

(b) the price at which supplied?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) The monthly quota of wheat fixed for the roller flour mills in Bombay city is 21,200 tons. The total quantity of wheat lifted by these mills during the year 1959 was 2,13,200 tons.

(b) Rs. 14 per maund inclusive of the cost of gunny.

Rest Houses for Tourists in Punjab

2043. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1532 on the 25th August, 1959 and state the progress since made in the construction of low income group rest houses for tourists in Punjab?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement containing the required information as furnished by the State Government is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 83].

Diesel Locomotives

2044. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether requirements of Diesel locomotives upto the end of the Second Five Year Plan have been ascertained; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Requirements of Diesel Locomotives for the Second Five Year Plan are:

- (i) Broad Gauge Main line Diesel Locomotives—125.
- (ii) Broad Gauge Diesel Shunters —7.
- (iii) Metre Gauge Main line Diesel Locomotives—60.

Forest Development in Jammu and Kashmir

2045. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount allotted to Jammu and Kashmir State during the Second Five Year Plan period so far for forest development?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Rs. 80.5 lakhs. In accordance with the revised procedure

for plan allocations, the allotment for Forestry and Soil Conservation Schemes have been combined from 1960-61. The above figure, therefore, includes the allotment in 1960-61 for Soil Conservation Schemes also.

Passenger Amenities at Stations in Ferozepur Division

2046. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of stations in Ferozepur Division of the Northern Railway the platforms of which will be covered during the year 1960-61;

(b) the names of the stations in the same Division at which other amenities such as water and electrification facilities will be provided;

(c) the number of under and over-bridges constructed (with names of places) in the same Division during the Second Five Year Plan period so far; and

(d) the number of such bridges to be constructed during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan with names of places?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There is no proposal to provide cover over the platform at any station in Ferozepur Division, during 1960-61.

(b) (i). Drinking water facilities already exist at all stations on the Division.

(ii) Dhilwan, Sanaura, Khemkaran, Rehon and Jandoke stations have already been electrified so far during 1960-61 and Hardorawal, Guler, Ghalkalan and Satnaur Badesron stations are likely to be electrified before the end of the financial year.

(c) and (d). One Road over-bridge has been constructed between Jullundur City and Jullundur Cantt., and one more road over-bridge at Chihera is expected to be completed during the Second Five Year Plan period.

Export of Rice from Punjab

2047. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the actual quantity of rice exported from Punjab during the year 1960 so far; and

(b) the names of the States and the quantity exported to each State?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa):

(a) and (b). During the period from 1st January to 17th August, 1960 about 51.4 thousand tons of rice were exported on Government account from Punjab.

The names of the States to which this rice was exported, and the approximate quantity exported to each, are mentioned below:

State	Quantity (in 000 tons)
Bombay	23.9
Jammu & Kashmir	9.3
Uttar Pradesh	8.4
West Bengal	3.0
Delhi	6.6
Himachal Pradesh	0.2
TOTAL	51.4

The figures of export of rice on trade account to the Union territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh which are included in the same rice zone as Punjab are not available.

Panchayats in Delhi

2048. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Panchayats working at present in Delhi State;

(b) the number of Panchayats which have constructed their own Panchayatghars; and

(c) the number of Panchayatghars which have been constructed during the Second Five Year Plan period so far?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) There are 205 Gaon Panchayats and 22 circle Panchayats in Delhi, which started functioning only from 1-3-1960.

(b) No Panchayatghars have been constructed as the Panchayats are yet in their infant stage. However, Community Centres/Chaupals have been constructed in a majority of the villages out of grants from the Community Project Scheme on 50 per cent. contributory basis. Most of these centres are being used for meetings of the Gaon Panchayats.

(c) Nil.

Health Centres on N. Railway

2049. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many Health Centres have been opened on the Northern Railway during the Second Five Year Plan period as per directive of the Railway Board;

(b) the amount allotted for the scheme; and

(c) the total amount spent so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Six.

(b) Rs. 8,52,000.

(c) Rs. 3,81,000.

Railway Land

2050. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of surplus railway land which has been made

over to Punjab Government by the Railway authorities during 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(b) whether this land has been allotted to the cultivators?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) About 379 acres of cultivable railway land has been made over to the Government of Punjab during 1957-58. The same acreage continues to be in their possession during 1958-59 and 1959-60. In addition to this, about 9832 acres of land has been handed over to the State Forest Department for afforestation.

(b) According to the procedure, the Railways do not allot land to the cultivators directly. The land is handed over to the State Government concerned and it is for them to allot it to the individual cultivators.

Austerity Type Primary Schools on N. Railway

2051. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to State:

(a) how many primary schools of austerity type are there on the Northern Railway;

(b) the cost of construction of each school;

(c) the students taught in each school; and

(d) the teachers engaged in each school?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 78.

(b) Rs. 4000 approximately.

(c) Each school caters for 50 students.

(d) One.

National Highway No. 5

2052. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer

to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1915 on the 9th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the revised proposal forwarded by the Orissa Government in connection with the construction of National Highway No. 5 from Tal-danga to Nirgundi level crossing in Orissa has since been settled with the State Government; and

(b) if so, what is the nature of the revised proposal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The State Government have very recently furnished modified estimate on the basis of the remarks of the Government of India on their revised proposal. The revised proposal involved the question of change in the alignment in order to avoid some religious places, and also increase of land width for accommodating service roads and earth slopes for high banks. The modified estimate is under examination.

Minor Irrigation Projects in Orissa

2053. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government of India have received any new scheme for minor irrigation projects from the Government of Orissa for the year 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): No Sir.

Seed Farms in Punjab

2054. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given to Punjab Government for setting up of seed farms during the years 1956-57 to 1959-60;

(b) whether the State has also been requested to give priority in the setting up of seed farms in areas which

have irrigation or assured rainfall and where the principal crops grown are wheat and rice;

(c) whether it is a fact that these conditions have not been fulfilled by Punjab Government in setting up seed farms; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Rs. 69.71 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Government of Punjab have reported that while purchasing land for seed farms, preference has been given to those lands where irrigation facilities exist. However, the State Government have purchased some barani land or seed farms where suitable irrigation facilities can be provided.

Amendments to D.V.C. Act

2055. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 643 on the 2nd March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the draft amendments to the Damodar Valley Corporation Act; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The draft amendments are still under consideration in consultation with the participating State Governments.

(b) Does not arise.

New Janata Meals Service

2056. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Un-

starred Question No. 2899 on the 29th April, 1960 and state the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to extend "New Janata Meals Service" scheme to other stations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The service which was introduced on an experimental basis has still not proved sufficiently popular to justify its general extension to other stations.

Seed Multiplication Farms

2057. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Anirudh Sinha:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the nature and details of the assistance given by the Centre to the various State Governments (State-wise) during the year 1959-60 and that proposed to be given in the year 1960-61 for the setting up of seed multiplication farms?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Central assistance admissible for the establishment of seed farms of 25 acres each is as follows:

(i) Cost of land: Rs. 37,500 at Rs. 1500 per acre—25 per cent. loan and 75 per cent. subsidy.

(ii) Cost of one seed store at Rs. 10,000.—25 per cent. loan and 75 per cent. subsidy.

(iii) Cost of irrigation facilities at Rs. 10,000.—100 per cent. loan.

Under the revised procedure, since 1958-59, issue of Scheme-wise sanctions has been dispensed with. Sanctions are conveyed to the State according to the Major heads of Development viz. Agricultural Production which also includes the amount for the setting up of seed farms. A statement showing the amount so sanctioned to the various State Governments for Agricultural Production (which includes seed farms) during the year 1959-60 is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 84].

A statement showing the allocations of Central financial assistance for the year 1960-61 to the various State Governments for Agricultural Production (including seed farms) is also laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 84].

Telephone Exchange at Charkhi Dadri

2058. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 839 on the 3rd December, 1959 and state the nature of action taken to replace the existing 25 line exchange by a 100 line one at Charkhi Dadri (Punjab)?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): An estimate for replacing the 25 line exchange by one of 100 lines has already been sanctioned. Some essential items of stores are awaited. It is hoped to complete the work during the current financial year.

Warehouses at Ports

2059. Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India is considering a scheme of setting up warehouses at ports for storing commodities like textiles (handloom and mill made), skins, hides and grains intended for export;

(b) if so, the size and nature thereof;

(c) what is the estimated cost for such scheme; and

(d) what is the object of this new scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (d). There is no such scheme under consideration. Warehouses have however been set up by the Central Warehousing Corporation at certain ports, viz. Mangalore, Cochin, Kozhi-

kode, Alleppey and Madras, having a total capacity of 7715 tons, for deposits of agricultural produce.

Collapse of Navigation Canal Bridge near Palla Road Station, Burdwan

2060. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 311 on the 23rd February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Government have since received the report of the investigation conducted to find out the cause of the sudden collapse of bridge across a navigation canal near Palla Road Station, Burdwan; and

(b) if so, what are the findings of the report?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) A preliminary report on the causes of sudden collapse of bridge-cum-regulator across D.V.C. canal near Palla Road Station was received. Final report is to be obtained after results of some model experiments at Poona are available.

(b) Does not arise.

Container Service on Railways

2061. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the container service which is in force on the Central Railway is proposed to be adopted by other Railways in the near future?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The container system has been introduced on the Central, Southern and South-Eastern Railways on an experimental basis and the extension of the service to other Railways would depend upon the results of experiments now being conducted on these Railways.

Over-bridge at Shakurbasti

2062. *Shri Pangarkar:*
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1491 on the 28th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the construction of an over-bridge at Shakurbasti has since been taken up; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work is likely to be completed by the end of December, 1960.

Under-bridge at Warangal

2063. *Shri Pangarkar:*
Shri Mudhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1501 on the 28th March, 1960 and state whether the scheme for construction of an under-bridge at Warangal sponsored by the Government of Andhra Pradesh has since been finalised?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): No, Sir. As the State Government decided in June, 1960 that the under-bridge would be required in addition to the existing level crossing, they have been advised that they will have to bear the full cost of the work, estimated at Rs. 1.6 lakhs, and their reply is awaited.

Tellichery-Mysore Railway Line

2064. *Shri Pangarkar:* Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1132 on the 15th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the engineering survey
 1020(Ai) L.S.D.—3.

report on the proposed Tellichery-Mysore railway line; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir, the Reports have not yet been received from the Railway.

(b) Does not arise.

दिल्ली में मुर्गी-पालन का प्रशिक्षण

२०६५. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या साथ तथा हृषि मंत्री १० सितम्बर, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १३४८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५६-६० में दिल्ली छावनी स्थित आदर्श सरकारी मुर्गी-पालन कार्म में कितने व्यक्तियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया ;

(ख) उनमें कितने प्रशिक्षार्थी दिल्ली के थे और कितने अन्य राज्यों के थे; और

(ग) प्रशिक्षार्थी किस-किस राज्य में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने आये थे ?

हृषि उप-मंत्री (श्री मो० व० हृषणप्पा):

(क) २७३।

(ख) दिल्ली से २०२ और अन्य राज्यों से ७१; इनमें से ६४ पहले ही दिल्ली में थे।

(ग) पंजाब, हिमाचल प्रदेश और राजस्थान से।

दिल्ली राज्य में बन विकास

२०६६. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या साथ तथा हृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में बन विकास के लिये निर्धारित लक्ष्य दिल्ली प्रशासन ने कहां तक प्राप्त कर लिये हैं ?

हृषि मंत्री (डा० प० शा० देशमुख): द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के पहले चार वर्षों में निर्धारित भूमि सम्बन्धी लक्ष्य और उनकी तुलना में प्राप्त सफलता नीचे दी जाती है।

योजना का नाम	लक्ष्य	प्राप्ति
वन लगाना (एकड़)	१६५६-५७	४७५
	१६५७-५८	४७५
	१६५८-५९	४७५
	१६५९-६०	४६०
अधिपतिवनों को पुनर्वासित करना (एकड़)	१६५६-५७	४००
	१६५७-५८	४००
	१६५८-५९	४००
	१६५९-६०	३००
वनों का सर्वे और सीमा निर्धारण (वर्गमील)	१६५६-५७	२६.६
	१६५७-५८	२६.६
	१६५८-५९	२६.६
	१६५९-६०	४.७

**National Dairy Research Institute,
Karnal**

2067. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1391 on the 9th April, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in constructing buildings and other items at the National Dairy Research Institute at Karnal; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The construction of the following buildings is included in the Second Five Year Plan of the National Dairy Research Institute at Karnal:—

Non-residential area:

- (i) Dutch Barns.
- (ii) Dairy Engineering Division.
- (iii) Experimental Dairy.
- (iv) Roads, Parks, Drainage, etc.
- (v) Dairy Technological Division and Dairy Science College.

Residential area:

- (vi) Residential quarters for staff.
- (vii) Roads, Parks, and Drainage, etc.
- (viii) Provision of Bulk water supply.
- (ix) Sewage disposal work.
- (x) Rest House.
- (xi) Students' Hostel.

The buildings shown against S. Nos. (i) to (iv) and (vi) to (x) have been completed. As regards item (xi)—Students' Hostel, the works are in progress and the building is expected to be completed before the close of the financial year. The detailed drawing of the buildings for Dairy Technical Division and Dairy Science College [item (v)] have been completed and estimates therefore are being prepared by the C.P.W.D. The building work is expected to be started shortly.

Soil Testing Laboratories in Punjab

2068. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Punjab have approached the Government of

India for opening soil testing laboratories in any districts of the State; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of setting up additional Soil Testing Laboratories will be decided after an assessment has been made of the results so far achieved by the existing Soil Testing Laboratories. Action is being taken to assess the utility of the existing Soil Testing Laboratories.

Bhakra Dam

2069. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the up-to-date progress in work achieved at Bhakra Dam?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): To the end of July, 1960 a quantity of 43.58 lakh cubic yds. of concrete was placed in the Dam and the Left Bank Power Plant out of a total quantity of 53.60 lakh cubic yds. This constitutes nearly 81.31 per cent. of the total work. The highest elevation attained is EL. 1524 i.e., 564 feet above the deepest foundation.

The water level in the reservoir reached elevation 1458 on 19th July, 1960 and started overflowing the temporary spillway. The maximum reservoir level reached EL. 1466 i.e. 8 ft. above the temporary spillway. A total of 19 lakh acre ft. of water has been stored in the reservoir.

The Hoist Chamber over the Right Diversion Tunnel has been completely plugged with concrete. The adit tunnel connecting the Hoist Chamber with the Dam galleries has also been concreted. The Right Diversion Tunnel has been plugged in a length of 80 ft.

Artificial Arms

2070. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether artificial arms have been designed at West Hendon Hospital

near London which work automatically with the existing muscles; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to use them in India?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The Government have no information about the invention. Necessary enquiries are being made. The requisite information when collected will be laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.

Hydrographic Survey in Hooghly

2071. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hydrographic Survey in the Hooghly is going to be taken by a survey vessel built at the Hindustan Shipyard;

(b) if so, the name of the vessel and its cost;

(c) whether it is equipped with the latest gadgets for Hydrographic survey; and

(d) how far it differs from the "Darsak" indented by the Indian Navy for similar work?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Hydrographic Survey of the River Hooghly is being done by the Calcutta Port Commissioners with the help of their Survey Vessels "Waterwitch", "Guide" and "Pathfinder". Of these three vessels, the R.S.V. "Waterwitch" built in the year 1904 is the oldest. To replace this vessel, a new survey vessel is being built by the Calcutta Port Commissioners in the Hindustan Shipyard, Vizagapatam.

(b) The name of the new survey vessel is "Haldia" and its estimated cost is Rs. 30.37 lakhs.

(c) Yes.

(d) "Darshak" is intended for deep sea survey and survey of the Indian coastline while the survey vessel "Haldia" is only intended for survey

work in the river Hoogly. The total displacement and main dimensions of "Darshak" are therefore greater than those of "Haldia". For instance, the length of "Darshak" is 295' whilst that of "Haldia" is only 125'-3". The "Darshak" is also equipped with propulsion machinery of greater power and carries specialised equipment needed for survey of the open sea, such as Oceanographical Winch, etc. The "Haldia" will carry the equipment needed for river survey.

Circular Railway Around Calcutta

2072. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 75 on the 11th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any progress has since been made in regard to the scheme for Circular Railway around Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

D.V.C. Power Station of Chandrapura

2073. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

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

(a) whether the construction of the third generating power station of Damodar Valley Corporation at Chandrapura has started; and

(b) what is the total estimated cost of this project and when this is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) About Rs. 2870 lakhs. The station is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1963.

Minor Irrigation Schemes

{ Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

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

(a) whether increase of expenditure is the criterion for the progress made in the construction of minor irrigation works financed from the block development funds;

(b) if so, the total amount of expenditure incurred in 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(c) the number of small irrigation works done and the area under irrigation by the projects?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Increase of expenditure is one of the criteria for judging the progress made in the construction of Minor Irrigation Works financed from the Block Development Funds.

(b) and (c). The information will be laid on the Table of the House when received from the States.

Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona

{ Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether the expansion scheme of the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, has been approved by Government;

(b) if so, whether the work on the scheme has started; and

(c) when this is likely to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The expansion scheme costing Rs. 82.60 lakhs

comprising of the following works has been approved by the Government of India:

1. Purchase of Transport Vehicles.
2. Extension to existing Administrative and Stores Blocks.
3. Approach and Internal Roads in the existing and newly acquired areas of Field Research Station.
4. Field Hydraulic Laboratory with Water Circulating System, etc.
5. Additional equipment for various Divisions.
6. Land acquisition for expansion of the field Hydraulic Laboratory.
7. Indoor Hydraulic Laboratory and High Head Structures—Laboratory.
8. Instrument Laboratory and Workshop.
9. Electric Power Supply etc.
10. Laboratory-cum-office Building and ancillary buildings.
11. Staff Colony (1st Stage).
12. Maintenance (Additional Staff).

(b) Work on item 1 above has been completed, work on items 2, 3, 4 and 5 is in progress; while the others will be taken up shortly.

(c) In about two years.

Howrah-Delhi Line

2073. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstated Question No. 2234 on the 7th September, 1959 and state:

(a) the length of the railway track between Howrah and Delhi, which has been doubled so far; and

(b) when the remaining portion will be doubled?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 732 miles.

(b) Of the remaining 170 miles, doubling of 55 miles between Faizul-lahpur and Manauri on Kanpur-Allahabad section is in progress and is expected to be completed by March 1963. Partial doubling of 63 miles out of 115 miles single line portion between Ghaziabad and Tundla has since been approved. Doubling of the balance 52 miles of Ghaziabad-Tundla section will be taken up at a later stage when traffic develops.

Training in Dentistry

2077. Shri Raghu Nath Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dental Council of India has submitted a number of proposals to the Union Government for the expansion of the facilities for training in dentistry during the Third Five Year Plan; and

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

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The development suggested by the Dental Council of India in regard to dental education etc. is on sound lines. The stages through which the targets can be achieved, however, depend on the resources that become available for this purpose.

रेलवे स्टेशन के लिए एस्केलेटर

२०७८. श्री प० ल० बारपाल: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर वर्कशाप के कारीगरों ने एस्केलेटर का एक नमूना तैयार किया है;

(ख) क्या बीकानेर वर्कशाप में तैयार किया गया नमूना रेलवे बोर्ड ने स्वीकार कर लिया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो भारत में यह एस्केलेटर पहले पहल कहाँ बनाया जायेगा; और

(घ) इसकी अनुमानित लागत क्या होगी ?

रेलवे उपर्युक्ती (श्री शाहनवाज खां):
(क) रेल-प्रशासन द्वारा दिये गये व्योरे के आधार पर बीकानेर कारखाने में एस्केलेटर का एक नमूना तैयार किया गया है ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(ग) उत्तर रेलवे के अमृतसर कारखाने में दिल्ली जंकशन पर लगाने के लिए ।

(घ) इसकी अनुमानित लागत लगभग १ लाख रुपये होगी ।

बीकानेर में मेडिकल कालेज

२०७६. श्री प० ला० बाहुपाल : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भारत सरकार ने बीकानेर (राजस्थान) में मेडिकल कालेज का निर्माण करने और उसे चलाने के लिये गत वर्ष कितनी राशि दी ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : राज्य सरकारों को केन्द्रीय सहायता देने की संशोधित प्रणाली के अनुसार १६५६-६० में राजस्थान सरकार को केन्द्र द्वारा पुरस्कृत समस्त योजनाओं के लिये, जिनमें 'चिकित्सा शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण' के अन्तर्गत आने वाली योजनायें भी सम्मिलित हैं, १४.५८ लाख रुपये की एकमुक्त राशि स्वीकृत की गई ।

Development Plan for Unauthorised Colonies

२०८०. श्री Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration to have Development Plan for unauthorised colonies with a view to accelerate the construction of houses in Delhi with a view to meeting the scarcity in houses; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme and what aid the Government of India is giving?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). During the post-partition period, a large number of colonies sprang up without any authorisation in various parts of Delhi, particularly the outskirts. Some of these colonies had a kind of layout plan while some others were without any plan whatsoever. Normally the Municipal Corporation of Delhi do not sanction building plans in such colonies. The Corporation has decided that regularisation layout plans should be prepared in respect of all these colonies with a view to providing orderly development and laying down of services, so that it may be possible to sanction building plans. In preparing these regularisation plans, care is taken to cause minimum possible disturbance to existing structures. The conditions on which these layout plans are sanctioned by the Standing Committee of the Corporation are that the plot holders should develop the land and provide the services themselves by forming themselves into a co-operative society, failing which the Corporation will develop the lands itself. In the later case, the plot-holders will have to pay as under:

- (i) In the case of unbuilt plots, the owners will have to pay the development charges proportionate to the size of their plots at the time of sanction of building plans;
- (ii) In other cases, a betterment tax would be levied after the development has been carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act.

So far, the Corporation has not applied to the Government of India for any financial assistance in this regard.

Equipment for Fisheries

२०८१. श्री Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how many launches, fishing boats and other equipment are at the disposal of the foreign fisheries experts

who are working at present in India; and

(b) whether this equipment is sufficient for their work?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A statement furnishing the required information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 85.]

Vaccination Against Polio

2082. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the recent mass vaccination against Polio in Soviet Russia and other communist countries;

(b) whether similar campaign is proposed to be started in India; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes; the Government are aware that large and small scale field trials were carried out with the newly developed oral vaccines for the prevention of poliomyelitis in several countries including the USSR.

(b) No.

(c) The problem of the evaluation of the safety of such vaccines is still engaging the attention of workers in this field. The vaccines used in field trials have contained live polio viruses which have been attenuated in their virulence. When oral vaccines are administered to an individual, the viruses are excreted in his faeces. The viruses thus spread from the vaccinated to the non-vaccinated individuals. It is essential, therefore, to determine that such viruses remain stable at all times and that they do not acquire additional virulence, as in the latter case they might be responsible for further spread of the disease. The whole subject is under investigation at present.

The use of such vaccines at present is justifiable only in those countries where the incidence of poliomyelitis

is very high. In India, it has been found that over 90 per cent. of children acquire immunity to poliomyelitis by the time they are five years old, though recent observations have indicated that, in the higher socio-economic group, immunity to this disease may not appear till the age of 15. Poliomyelitis is not a public health problem of any significant magnitude at present in India. It is not proposed to undertake mass scale trials in the immediate future since there are many other immunisation programmes which must receive priority e.g. programmes against small-pox, cholera, whooping cough, diphtheria, typhoid, tetanus, etc. The subject was discussed recently by the Virus Diseases Advisory Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research and the Committee expressed the view that the question of according priority for poliomyelitis vaccination programme should be deferred for the present.

National Highways in Madhya Pradesh

2083. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of the deteriorating condition of the National Highways in Madhya Pradesh particularly in Raipur Division; and

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The annual maintenance repairs of National Highways Nos. 6 and 43 lying in Raipur Division of Madhya Pradesh are being carried out as per requirements. In addition to this, estimates aggregating to Rs. 46 lakhs have been sanctioned since 1954 for the improvement of these sections in Raipur Division. These works are either completed or are in advanced stages of progress. With the completion of these works the condition of the

National Highways will be quite satisfactory.

(b) Does not arise.

Farmers' Bank

2084. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to set up a Farmers' Bank with contributions from farmers for rural credit; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme and its details?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). A proposal for setting up of a Farmers' Bank to supplement the existing arrangements for the supply of institutional finance for agriculture, sponsored on behalf of the Bharat Krishak Samaj, is under consideration of Government.

Mosquito Menace

2085. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sort of fish in Philippines destroys mosquito eggs;

(b) whether there is any Indian species of fishes that destroys the mosquito eggs; and

(c) whether there is any scheme with the Government to rear such fishes to combat the menace of mosquitoes?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No information to that effect is available at present. The Embassy of India in Philippines has been addressed in the matter and the required information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

(b) No species of fish are known to devour the eggs of mosquitoes. However, some common Indian species

of fish which destroy the larvae and pupae of mosquitoes are as follows:

Apocheilus lineatus, Aplocheilus panchax, Barbus, sophore, Amblypharyngodon mola, Barbus ticto, Barbus sarana, Esomus danicus, Badis badis, Chela phulo, Chela bacaila and Gobius giuris.

The fish known as "Top minnow" which is of U.S.A. origin but was imported into India in 1929 is also found to be useful in destroying mosquito larvae and pupae.

(c) There is no such scheme. In fact, the scope of malaria control by fish is very limited. However, the Top minnow is being reared in a hatchery in the Malaria Institute of India, Delhi from where it is supplied free of cost to those who require it for control of mosquitoes in ornamental tanks, pools etc.

Road Transport Reorganisation Committee

2086. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state what specific recommendations of the Road Transport Reorganisation Committee have not been found acceptable by any or all of the State Governments, together with the names of the concerned State Governments?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The recommendations of the Road Transport Reorganisation Committee were placed before the Transport Development Council at its meeting held on the 26th and 27th March, 1960. The Council endorsed, subject to minor modifications, almost all the recommendations made by the Committee, excepting the recommendations relating to liberalisation of 'Licensing Policy' which impinge upon rail-road co-ordination and extension of the moratorium on nationalisation of goods transport, decisions on which were postponed till the report of the Neogy Committee was available.

The majority of the recommendations of the Committee concern the State Governments to whom the conclusions of the Council have been circulated for implementation.

M/s. P. C. Ray & Co.

2087. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what are the amounts outstanding against M/s. P. C. Ray and Company of North Andamans due as royalties up to date under the Agreement for timber actually extracted and shortfalls accumulated up to date;

(b) whether Government have been charging interest on these outstanding amounts; and

(c) if not, what has been the loss to the public exchequer due to this non-realisation of interest?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) According to figures reported by the Andamans Administration, the figures are as under:—

Outstanding royalty on timber actually exported upto 31st March, 1960—Rs. 8,68,658.76 nP.

(This excludes royalty due on 6493 tons of hard/ornamental woods exported or consumed in the licensee's mill in 1959-60 which has not yet been assessed pending finalisation of the rates of royalty on such timber).

Outstanding royalty on account of timber lost by licensee due to negligence upto 1958-59.—Rs. 3,96,827.26 nP.

(Royalty on losses due to negligence from 1st April, 1959 has not yet been assessed pending finalisation of rates on hard/ornamental woods).

Total—Rs. 12,65,486.02 nP.

Royalties on 1951-56 shortfalls billed for:—Rs. 10,18,201.19 nP.

Royalty on shortfalls from 1956-57 has not yet been billed for pending a decision on the question of scaling down the guaranteed quantity under clause 6 of the agreement as explained in paras 1.5 and 6 of the note on the Andamans Forest Department placed on the Table of the Sabha on 15-2-60.

(b) Yes, interest on late payments is charged for.

(c) Does not arise.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में ग्रामीण जल प्रदाय

२०८८. श्री नेक राम नेहों
श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल महलोत्रा।

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री एक ऐसा विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखने की कृप करेंगे जिसमें निम्नलिखित जानकारी दी गई हो :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के कितने गांवों में १९५७ से १९५६ तक जल प्रदाय योजना चालू कर दी गई है; और

(ख) अब तक कुल कितना व्यय हुआ है?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) :

(क) और (ख). अपेक्षित जानकारी का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या राज्य का नाम

१९५७ से १९५६ तक जिन गांवों को जल-प्रदाय की सुविधायें दी गई उनकी संख्या

कुल खर्च

जलपरियां

२०८६. { श्री नेक राम नेगी :
श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मलहोत्रा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हैदराबाद में दो जलपरियां पकड़ी गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें कहां रखा गया है; और

(ग) क्या इन जलपरियों के कुछ फोटो लिये जा सके हैं ?

कृषि उत्तर मंत्री (श्री मो० व० कृष्णप्पा) :
(क) और (ख). हैदराबाद में कोई भी जलपरी नहीं पकड़ी गई है। फिर भी हस्तिम-करों (Dugongs) या समुद्री गायों (Sea Cows) जो जलपरियों के नाम से प्रसिद्ध हैं, को १९५४ से कई बार समुद्री किनारे के बहुत ही पास दोनों मन्त्रालय और पाल्के खाड़ियों में मंडपम के पास पकड़ा गया है। हाल ही दिसम्बर १९५६ में मन्त्रालय की खाड़ी में दो हस्तिमकर पकड़ी गई हैं और उनको केन्द्रीय सागरीय मछली अनुसन्धान स्टेशन मंडपम के जलजीवालय में रखा गया है।

(ग) सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय के फिल्म प्रभाग ने अपनी न्यूज़रील डोकूमेंट्रियों के लिये इन दो हस्तिमकरों के कुछ फोटो लिये हैं।

Railway Saloons

2090. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of railway saloons;

(b) what was the approximate total manufacturing cost thereof;

(c) what is the total cubical space these saloons possess;

(d) what is the total annual cost of their maintenance and care; and

(e) what is the total mileage these saloons cover every year?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 27.

(b) Rs. 27,13,301.

(c) 1,09,093 cft.

(d) Rs. 1,71,595.

(e) Not available.

R.M.S. Offices at Asansol and Contai

2091. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the R.M.S. offices of Asansol and Contai Road are under the Post Master General of Bihar and Orissa respectively; and

(b) if so, what is the reason to keep these two R.M.S. offices of West Bengal under the Post Masters General of Bihar and Orissa?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) Yes.

(b) Unlike post offices, the control of R.M.S. offices is not vested in any particular Head of circle on the basis of territorial jurisdiction alone. Co-ordination of mail arrangements is the primary factor which is taken into consideration in determining the jurisdiction of R.M.S. offices. In the past, all R.M.S. sections emanating from Howrah railway station and all R.M.S. offices lying in the beat of these sections were under the control of the Bihar and Orissa circles irrespective of their territorial jurisdiction. Later on, as a result of the reorganisation of R.M.S. Divisions in the year 1956, some R.M.S. offices viz. Burdwan R.M.S., Serampore R.M.S. etc. were transferred to the control of West Bengal circle. A memorandum from some M.L.As. of West Bengal for transfer of Asansol R.M.S. and Contai Road R.M.S. to the control of West Bengal circle has since been received and the matter is under consideration.

बिलासपुर-मुंगली-मंडला रेलवे लाइन

२०६२. श्रीमती मिनीमाता : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में बिलासपुर-मुंगली-मंडला रेलवे लाइन का सर्वेक्षण काफी समय पहले किया था; और

(ख) क्या निकट भविष्य में इस रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण की कोई सम्भावना है?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) जी हां, बहुत पहले १६०६-१६०७ में बिलासपुर और मंडला के बीच छोटी लाइन बनाने के लिए इंजीनियरिंग सर्वे किया गया था।

(ख) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के मसीदे में यह सुझाव शामिल नहीं किया गया है।

Chemical Fertilisers

2093. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the basis for allocation of chemical fertilisers to the different States in the country;

(b) what is the amount of allocation to Orissa during the last three years; and

(c) which is the agency for distribution?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Nitrogenous fertilisers are allotted pro-rata, based on the demand from the different States and the available supply. The allocation in a particular quarter is, however, fixed taking into account the stocks already available with the States and the manuring season in different States.

(b) The following quantities of fertilisers were allocated in favour of Orissa State during the last three years:—

(Figures in long tons)

Year	Sulphate Ammonia	Urea	Ammonium Sulphate	Calcium Ammonium Nitrate
1957-58	16,450	250	180	1,000
1958-59	15,400	160	170	2,000
1959-60	20,675		520	4,000

(c) The State Government have authorised the Orissa State Co-operative Marketing Society, Cuttack to obtain on their behalf fertilisers from the Pool and to stock them in retail depots in the districts. From those points the distribution is taken over by the Regional Marketing Societies one which is situated in every sub-division. The Regional Marketing Society carries the stocks from the nearest depot to the Grain Golas or large sized Co-operative Societies situated in each Gram Panchayat who actually distribute the fertilisers to the cultivators.

स्नोडन अस्पताल, शिमला

२०६४. **श्री नेक राम नेगी :**
श्री इन्द्रजीत साल मलहोत्रा :
श्री अ० म० तारिक :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १६५६-५७ और १६५६-६० में स्नोडन अस्पताल, शिमला में कुल कितने रोगी उपचार के लिये आये और कितनों को अस्पताल में दाखिल किया गया; और

(ख) इन दो वर्षों में इस अस्पताल में कुल कितने रोगी मरे?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री कर्मरकर) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	• रोगियों की संख्या	मृत्यु संख्या
१९५८-५९ .	अंतरंग ६२६०४ } वहरंग ६७६३३ }	६७
१९५९-६० .	अंतरंग ६१५०७ } वहरंग ८०४४६ }	६३

हिमाचल प्रदेश में औषधियों की खरीद

श्री नेक राम नेगी :

२०६५. { श्री इन्द्रजीत लाल मलहोत्रा :

श्री अमूर भुज तारिक :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के अस्पतालों के लिये प्रति वर्ष कितने मूल्य की औषधियां खरीदी जाती हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री कर्मरकर) : हिमाचल प्रदेश के अस्पतालों और औषधालयों के लिये प्रति वर्ष लगभग ६ लाख रुपये की औषधियां खरीदी जाती हैं ।

Drinking Water Supply in Mahasu, Himachal Pradesh

२०६६. { श्री नेक राम नेगी:
 श्री इन्द्रजीत मलहोत्रा:
 श्री अमूर भुज तारिक:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) in how many places in Mahasu District of Himachal Pradesh arrangements were made by the administration for supplying water to the residents of those places for drinking purposes;

(b) whether the residents of those places contributed anything to the administration for this purpose; and

(c) if so, how much?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is ready.

Supply of Water in Himachal Pradesh for Agricultural purposes

२०६७. { श्री नेक राम नेगी:
 श्री इन्द्रजीत मलहोत्रा:
 श्री एम.ए. तारिक:

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

(a) in how many places in Mahasu District of Himachal Pradesh arrangements were made by the administration for supplying water to the residents of those places for agricultural purposes;

(b) whether the residents of those places contributed anything to the administration for this purpose; and

(c) if so, how much?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as available.

मध्य रेलवे पर पुल

२०६८. श्री जांगड़े : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे और मध्य रेलवे की लाइनों पर

किन-किन स्थानों पर सड़क के ऊपरी पुल बनाने की अनुमति दी है और इस बारे में मंत्रालय की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(स) रायपुर और रायगढ़ में सड़क के ऊपरी पुलों का निर्माण इस समय किस अवस्था में है ?

रेलवे उपर्यंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज सां) :
(क) और (स). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने अभी तक यह नहीं बताया है कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना की बाकी अवधि या तीसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना में वह किन-किन समपारों की जगह लाइन से ऊपर या नीचे हो कर सड़क-पुल बनाना चाहती है । राज्य सरकार की ओर से इस सम्बन्ध में निश्चित मुझाव मिलने पर रेल-प्रशासन उन पर अमल करने के लिये तैयार रहेंगे । लेकिन राज्य सरकार को उन मुझावों को अपनी आयोजनाओं में शामिल करना होगा और उन की लागत पर अपने हिस्से की रकम की व्यवस्था भी करनी होगी ।

फिर भी मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने दूसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना की अवधि में मध्य रेलवे के नीचे लिखे स्थानों पर समपार की जगह लाइन से ऊपर या नीचे सड़क-पुल बनाने के मुझाव दिये हैं :—

- (१) सतना,
- (२) सागर—मील ६५६ पर,
- (३) सागर—मील ६५२ पर,
- (४) भोपाल, और
- (५) इटारसी-जबलपुर स्थण—
मील ५६१/२३ पर ।

मध्य प्रदेश में स्थित दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे के नीचे लिखे स्टेनानों पर समपार की जगह लाइन के ऊपर या नीचे सड़क-पुल बनाने के मुझावों पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है :—

- (१) भाटापाड़ा,
- (२) चक्रधरनगर,
- (३) सिवनी,

- (४) रायपुर, और
- (५) रायगढ़ ।

मध्य और दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलों में इन सब योजनाओं पर तभी अमल किया जा सकता है जब राज्य सरकार इन्हें मान ले और इन की लागत पर अपने हिस्से की रकम की व्यवस्था अपनी आयोजनाओं में कर ले ।

Trade Apprentices in Railways

2093 { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid down any principle and adopted any procedure for the recruitment of Trade Apprentices in the Railways;

(b) if so, whether the same principle and procedure is adopted in the South Eastern Railway Workshop at Kharagpur;

(c) how many trade apprentices have completed their apprenticeship training in the Carriage, Loco and Wagon Section at Kharagpur Workshops during the current year;

(d) were all such apprentices in the Railway Workshops absorbed in the past in vacancies that used to occur from year to year without anybody being thrown out;

(e) if so, why are these trade apprentices being thrown out this year after completion of their apprenticeship period; and

(f) how many trade apprentices are still under training and what Government propose to do with them on completion of their training?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 202 upto July 1960.

(d) Yes.

(e) A number of these trade apprentices have been rendered surplus due to (i) non-materialisation of additional vacancies expected in connection with certain expansion programmes and (ii) reduction in quota of artisan's posts reserved for trade apprentices in order to improve avenue of promotion of Class IV staff. However, efforts are being made to absorb them to the maximum extent possible elsewhere on Indian Railways.

(f) 59 Apprentices are still under training and on completion of their training, a large percentage of them are expected to be absorbed against future vacancies.

Denotification of "Sangam Park" Colony, Delhi

2100. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the details of lands in Delhi for which notification for acquisition had been issued prior to the notification in May last year, particularly one such notification in the years 1957 and 1958;

(b) whether these notifications covered already approved colonies such as "Sangam Park" many plots of which stood in the names of their owners who had purchased them and got them registered in their own names; and

(c) what is the present position regarding those approved colonies and whether Government was considering their exemption in view of their having exempted such approved colonies covered by the later notification of May, 1959?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

It is not quite clear which of the notification of May last year and particularly one such notification in the years 1957 and 1958 has been referred to in the question. In the years 1957 and 1958, several notifications

have been issued for acquisition of land by the Delhi Administration for the Ministries of the Government of India, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Delhi Development Authority and House Building Co-operative Societies. Apparently the reference is to one such notification issued by the Delhi Administration on the 9th December, 1958, to acquire land known as "Sangam Park". This area was notified for acquisition by the Delhi Administration for the Naveen Bharat Co-operative House Building Society. The public objections against the proposed acquisition were duly considered by the Delhi Administration. One of the objections was made on behalf of one Shri Shankar Das who gave himself as proprietor of the land known as "Sangam Park". According to him the layout of the "Sangam Park" was approved by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi on 10th September, 1958 and a large number of plots had been sold by him to various individuals. His objection was, however, not considered to be genuine by the Delhi Administration and it was decided to notify the land known as "Sangam Park" for the Society.

Industrial Estate at Guindy

2101. Shri S. R. Arumugham: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the value of articles purchased by the Railway Board from the Industrial Estate at Guindy (Madras) during 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far;

(b) whether any help by way of finance or technical advice is given by the Railway Board to this Estate; and

(c) to what extent the help benefited the industrialists?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a)

Period	Amount Rs.
(i) 1959-60	6,06,001/25
(ii) 1-4-1960 to 17-8-1960	66,997/55

Besides, orders were placed on M/s. Vummidiars (Private) Ltd., Mount Road, Madras-2 to the value of

Rs. 32,798 during 1959-60 and to the extent of Rs. 35,261 from 1-4-1960 to 12-8-1960, whose Workshops are located in the Industrial Estate, Guindy, Madras.

(b) and (c). The Chief Administrative Officer, Integral Coach Factory, is a Member of the Advisory Committee to the Industrial Estate at Guindy (Madras) and has helped the Estate with drawings and knowhow. In case, any difficulty is experienced by the Estate, they have access to the Chief Administrative Officer.

New Railway Station at Agasaud (M.P.)

2102. Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the people from Agasaud and villages in Khurai Tehsil of Saugor District of Madhya Pradesh have been repeatedly requesting the authorities for the construction of a full-fledged station at gate No. 8 near village Agasaud on Bina-Kotah Section of the Western Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that the gate No. 8 has been a flag-station for the last thirty years and that there is sufficient traffic;

(c) whether the place is at a distance of 8 miles from the adjoining station on the two sides; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Several representations have been received from the people of Agasaud, and other villages for the conversion of Semarkhedi Train Halt into a full fledged station.

(b) No, Semarkhedi has only been a Halt Station.

(c) and (d). Yes. The question of conversion has been examined more than once and found to lack adequate justification.

Central Road Fund

2103. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Shri Nagi Reddy:

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

(a) the amount advanced to Madras State from the Central Road Fund during the Second Five Year Plan period so far;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) the amount to be advanced during the rest of the plan period with details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 86.]

Minor Irrigation in Madras and Kerala

2104. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Shri Nagi Reddy:

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

(a) whether the Government of India have received any new schemes for minor irrigation projects from the Governments of Madras and Kerala for the year 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) While the Government of Kerala have not proposed any new schemes, the Government of Madras have proposed to implement the following new schemes during 1960-61.

Name of the Scheme	Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Sinking of 50 artesian wells during 1960-61 in South Arcot district	8.28

1	2
2. Sinking of 50 artesian wells in Udayar-palayam taluk, Tiruchirapalli district during 1960-61	9.43
3. Scheme for sinking 50 sub-artesian wells during 1960-61 in Karaikudi and Raja-palayam areas of Ramana-thapuram district	2.64
4. Scheme for sinking of 375 sub-artesian wells in 9 districts of this State except South Arcot, Ramanathapuram, Madras and the Nilgiris	18.87
TOTAL	39.22

(b) Under the revised procedure, sanction of the Government of India is not necessary in respect of individual schemes as final sanction of the Government of India is issued towards the end of the year in respect of each head of development on the basis of ceiling agreed to and the expenditure statements received from the State Government.

Assistant Amins in Tripura

2105. *Shri Dasaratha Deb:*
Shri Halder:

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

(a) the number of candidates that have already been selected and are actually being given training for the post of the Assistant Amins in Tripura at present;

(b) how many of the selected trainees are from scheduled tribes; and

(c) the total number of applications for the aforementioned posts received from the Members of the Scheduled Tribes of Tripura?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) One hundred and twenty candidates were selected, out of whom 48 were trained

in the first batch and 46 are being trained in the second batch. The remaining 26 candidates did not join the training.

(b) Nine.

(c) Applications were received from 26 candidates out of whom only 16 appeared for the interview.

Water Works at Agartala

2106. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken to expedite completion of water works at Agartala; and

(b) when it is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The undermentioned steps have been taken:—

(1) Administrative approval, expenditure sanction and technical sanction have been accorded.

(2) Materials required for the execution of the work are being collected by the Tripura Public Works Department. Substantial lengths of pipes have been received and tenders for laying them are under scrutiny.

(3) Tenders received for civil works are under scrutiny.

(4) Action for the acquisition of land on which the water supply installation has to be constructed is being taken.

(b) The water supply scheme for Agartala is being taken up in two phases. The first phase is expected to be completed in about two years.

Over-bridge at Manmad

2107. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 916 on the 3rd December, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of Railway over-bridge at Manmad on the Central Railway;

(b) whether the work is being done departmentally or by any private contractors;

(c) what is the scheduled time for the completion of the bridge; and

(d) whether the work is being done according to the schedule?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) About 50 per cent. of the work, both on the road approaches and the bridge proper has been completed.

(b) As far as the Railway's portion of the work is concerned, the girders are being fabricated departmentally, while the work on the foundations for the columns, masonry for abutments and R.C.C. decking for the roadway is being carried out by contractors.

(c) By the end of February, 1961.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Steamers Chartered by Indian Ship Owners

2108. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number and tonnage of steamers chartered by the Indian ship owners each year during the Second Five Year Plan period so far;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange released each year to enable Indian Ship owners to pay charter hire for ships hired by them;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned and/or saved each year by the steamers chartered;

(d) the routes on which the chartered steamers were allowed to ply;

(e) the total amount of cargo carried by them each year; and

(f) the total amount of freight earned by them each year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (f). The required information is being collected

1020(Ai) L.S.D.—4.

and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

Purchase of New Aircrafts

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

(a) whether new Aircrafts will be purchased for A.I.I. and I.A.C. during years 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) if so, the number and nature of aircrafts and total value thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The Air India International Corporation have placed an order for a 4th Boeing 707 Jet aircraft at a total cost of Rs. 4 crores including the cost of spare engines, spare parts and other ancillary equipment. The aircraft is expected to be received in April, 1961.

The Corporation have plans to purchase additional Jet aircrafts during the Third Plan period but no decision has yet been taken regarding the number and type of aircraft to be purchased.

The Indian Airlines Corporation have placed an order for five Fokker Friendship twin-engined turbo-prop aircraft of medium range at a total cost of Rs. 234 lakhs, which are expected to be delivered during the first quarter of 1961. The Corporation are also exploring the possibility of acquiring second-hand Viscounts before the end of the current financial year.

The question of purchasing additional aircraft during the Third Plan period, to replace their Dakotas, is also under the consideration of the Corporation, but no decision has yet been taken regarding the number and type of the aircraft to be purchased.

Car Accident

2110. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a serious car collision at the junction of Rajpath

and Old Mill Road in New Delhi on the 13th August, 1960;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed; and

(c) the nature of investigation conducted and steps taken to prevent such recurrence?

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

(b) Four.

(c) A case under Section 304-A of the Indian Penal Code was registered immediately and investigations started. The accident was mainly due to rash and negligent driving on the part of the driver of one of the two cars involved in it. As the driver of this car died on the spot, no further action is possible against him. Inquiries into the conduct of the other driver are in progress.

In order to curb overspeeding and rash and negligent driving, Traffic Police has set up a number of checking squads for enforcement of the speed limits prescribed for the different types of vehicles. The traffic island at the crossing has been lit up to improve lighting and steps have been taken to instal an automatic traffic control signal at this point.

गांवों में पक्की गलियां

२१११. श्री बालमीकीः : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहायता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में गांवों में गलियों तथा छोटी गलियों को ईंटों से पक्का करने और पक्की नलियां बनाने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) पिछले चार वर्षों में कितने गांवों में (खण्डवार) यह कार्य हुआ है;

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य को इस कार्य के लिये कितना धन मंजूर किया गया है और उस में से कितना व्यय हुआ है;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि हरिजनों की बस्तियां या उन के मुहल्ले छोड़ दिये जाते हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहायता उप-मंत्री (श्री व० स० भूत्ति) :

(क) १६५८-५६ और १६५९-६० में विकास खण्डों में गांवों की पक्की की गई गलियों तथा बनाई गई पक्की नालियों का विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है। [दिल्ली परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबंध संख्या ८७]

(ख) और (ग) खंडवार तथा गांववार जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। सामुदायिक विकास कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित करने का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों पर है। केन्द्र द्वारा इस उद्देश्य हेतु प्रत्येक राज्य के लिये कोई निधि निर्धारित नहीं की जाती है। पंचायत समिति या खंड विकास समिति के अनुमोदन से इन योजनाओं को भेद मलक बजट में व्यवस्थित निधि में से खण्डों में कार्यान्वित किया जाता है।

(घ) मंत्रालय में ऐसा कोई प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ङ) यदि विशिष्ट मामले सरकार की जानकारी में लाये गये तो आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जायगी।

प्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विजली लगाना

२११२. श्री बालमीकीः : क्या सिवाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में अब तक कितने गांवों (राज्यवार) में विजली लगाई गई;

(सं) प्रत्येक राज्य में इस पर कितना व्यय किया गया ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि कार्य की प्रगति बहुत धीमी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिवाई तथा विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) तथा (ख). राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सूचित की गई ३१ मार्च, १८५६ तक की उपलब्ध जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :—

राज्य का नाम	विद्युतीकृत ग्रामों की संख्या	व्यय हुआ (लाखों में)
--------------	-------------------------------	----------------------

असम .	१५	७२.८२
बिहार .	६११	५५.३४
बम्बई .	४६१	३००.००
केरल .	६५२	२०६.५२
मद्रास .	३६२५	१५०५.००
मध्य प्रदेश	१६८	१६७.०६
मैसूर .	४०७	१०६.१४
उड़ीसा	४८	६६.२५
पंजाब .	१११३	१२०१.०१
राजस्थान	१	३३.१७
उत्तर प्रदेश	६२	८८.११
जम्म तथा काश्मीर	२६	१४.२७
पश्चिमी बंगाल	१३६	६६.२५
आन्ध्र प्रदेश .	१०८२	६६४.००
केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्र	१२५	७३.७३
	८८७३	५०१२.६७

(ग) नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Post Graduate Training in Medicine

2113. **Shri Jinachandran:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the centres in India where post graduate training in medicine is given under Central scholarship scheme;

(b) the number of students under training at these centres now; and

(c) the amount of scholarships paid to each student in each of the centres?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The post graduate training in medicine under the Central scholarship scheme is given in the following centres in India:—

1. Institute of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras.
2. Institute of Venereology, Government General Hospital, Madras.
3. Institute of Anatomy, Stanley Medical College, Madras.
4. Barnard Institute of Radiology, Government General Hospital, Madras.
5. Upgraded Department of Paediatrics, Madras Medical College, Madras.
6. Upgraded Department of Pathology, Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam.
7. Upgraded Department of Plastic and Maxillo-facial Surgery at the Medical College, Nagpur.
8. All India Institute of Mental Health, Bangalore.
9. Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay.
10. Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi.
11. Thoracic Surgery Unit, Christian Medical College, Vellore.

12. Upgraded Department of History of Medicine, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad.
13. Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi.
14. Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi.
15. Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi.
16. Irwin Hospital, New Delhi.
17. Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi.

(b) Two hundred and five.

(c) Under the scheme for the award of scholarships to students to be admitted to the Upgraded Departments, scholarships are paid to each student at the rate of Rs. 150 per month or Rs. 250 per month according to the basic qualifications of a student; while under the scheme for post-graduate teaching in medicine, surgery, pathology, midwifery, anatomy, physiology, pharmacology, bacteriology, bio-chemistry, tuberculosis diseases, anaesthesia and child health in Delhi Hospitals, a stipend at the rate of Rs. 150 per month to each student is being paid.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में सड़कें

२११४. श्री पद्म देव: क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दो पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में अब तक हिमाचल प्रदेश के प्रयोक्त जिले में कितने मील लम्बी सड़कें बनाई गईं?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): मोटर व जीप चलने योग्य सड़कों की कुल लम्बाई नीचे दी गयी है। (इस में पैदल चलने वाली सड़कों की लम्बाई शामिल नहीं है) :—

१. महासूर जिला .	३३३ मील
२. सिरमूर जिला .	१७१ मील
३. विलासपुर जिला	६६ मील
४. मंडी जिला	२३० मील
५. चम्बा जिला .	२३६ मील
६. किन्नौर जिला .	११३ मील

कुल

1152 मील

Cure of Diabetic Patients by Yogic Methods

२११५. श्री अस्सर: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Rajasthan Government had organised a 40 day camp for the treatment of diabetic patients through Yogic methods;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that some persons were completely cured by that method; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Government are aware that a camp was held but the exact duration of the camp is not known.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) Does not arise.

चीनी का वितरण

२११६. श्री खुशबक्त राय: क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्य सरकारें राज्य में वितरण के लिये दी जाने वाली चीनी पर प्रबंध व्यय के रूप में अधिभार बसूल करती हैं और इस प्रकार चीनी का मूल्य बढ़ जाता है;

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रति मन कितना अधिभार लिया जाता है; और

(ग) इन राज्यों में चीनी का विक्रय मूल्य क्या है?

कृषि उप मंत्री (श्री भो० ब० कृष्णप्पा):

(क) और (ख). दो राज्य सरकारें अर्थात् उत्तर प्रदेश और आसाम चीनी पर क्रमशः २५ न० प० और १३ न० प० प्रति मन प्रशासन प्रभार लागू कर रहीं हैं।

पंजाब सरकार को राज्य भर के ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में जिसमें शिमला, कांगड़ा, कुल्लु, लाहौल और स्थीती जैसे दूर स्थित तथा मध्यम पहाड़ी क्षेत्र भी सम्मिलित हैं, एकसम संपूर्णत भूल्य पर चीनी बांटने की एक योजना है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कुछ स्थानों पर दूई हानि को दूसरे स्थानों पर हुए लाभ से पूरा किया जाता है। इस योजना से राज्य सरकार को कुछ बचत भी हुई है।

महाराष्ट्र सरकार जिलों में सहकारिता समितियों द्वारा बांटी जाने वाली चीनी पर १ रुपया प्रति बोरी और बृहद बम्बई में सहकारिता समितियों द्वारा बांटी जाने वाली चीनी पर २० न० प० प्रति बोरी अधिभार लागू कर रही है। राज्य सरकार चीनी कारखानों से चीनी खरीदने के लिये सहकारिता समितियों को राज्य सहकारिता बैंक के द्वारा अग्रिम ऋण देती है। यह अधिभार राज्य सरकार द्वारा लगाई गई पूंजी पर व्याज वसूल करने के लिये है। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत केवल योड़ी मात्रा में चीनी १००० टन प्रति मास से भी कम बांटी जा रही है।

(ग) चीनी का बिक्री भूल्य उस की किस्म और चीनी कारखानों की दूरी के हिसाब से एक स्थान से दूसरे स्थान पर भिन्न हैं। उपरोक्त राज्यों में मध्यम किस्म की चीनी का परचून बिक्री भूल्य निम्न प्रकार है:—

राज्य	परचून दाम प्रति सेर
	रु०
उत्तर प्रदेश (कानपुर)	१.०२
आसाम (गोहाटी)	१.०६
पंजाब (राज्य भर में)	१.०५
महाराष्ट्र (बम्बई)	१.०६

Minimum Wages on Railways

2117. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether minimum wages are being paid by Railway contractors to

general handling labour on South Eastern Railway in the district of Kharagpur, West Bengal; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor? ,

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Labour employed by goods and parcels handling contractors on the Kharagpur district of the South-Eastern Railway are paid at rates agreed to between the labourers and the contractors which take into account local conditions, such as availability of labour, prevailing wages paid in the area for similar work, and no minimum wage as such has been prescribed.

Shifting of Himachal Pradesh Booking Agency

2118. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Himachal Pradesh booking agency has been shifted from Rupar to Kiratpur Sahib;

(b) whether a survey was made last year to construct a godown there for the safety of the goods; and

(c) if so, how much time it will take to start its construction?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Bilaspur Out agency worked by the Himachal Govt. Transport was originally opened via Rupar station but subsequently the service station was changed to Kiratpur Sahib, as the State Government had decided that their transport vehicles should operate upto Kiratpur Sahib only.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The work will be taken in hand as soon as the acceptance of the cost of the work by the Punjab Govt. is received and the estimate for it is sanctioned.

Telephone Connections in Delhi

2119. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephone connections given in Delhi during 1959-60;

(b) the total amount spent; and

(c) the number of applications still pending for connections?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 1,386.

(b) It is not possible to determine the expenditure on giving of individual telephone connections but the costs involved in installations at subscriber's premises were approximately Rs. 2,07,900.

(c) 27,500.

Destruction of Fish in Himachal Pradesh

**2120. { Shri S. N. Ramaul:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:**

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

(a) whether Government are aware about the large scale destruction of fish caused by the P.W.D. by exploding dynamite in the Gire and other rivers in Himachal Pradesh where they construct roads near such rivers; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Necessary information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Fisheries in Himachal Pradesh

**2121. { Shri S. N. Ramaul:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:**

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

(a) the total amount spent on hatcheries of "Mirror-Carp" fish in

Himachal Pradesh during the years 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60;

(b) number of fingerlings distributed in Himachal Pradesh during each of these years; and

(c) how much income, if any, has been derived therefrom?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri S. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as it is available.

Subsidy to States for Supply of Foodgrains

2122. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount of subsidy given by the Centre for the supply of wheat and rice to West Bengal, Bombay and Madras States during 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): No subsidy as such is being given by the Government of India to the State Governments in respect of foodgrains issued from Central stocks. The issue prices fixed for issue of foodgrains from Central reserve, however, include an element of subsidy.

The amounts of subsidy involved in the supply of rice and wheat at the prescribed issue prices to West Bengal, Bombay and Madras States during the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 were approximately as follows:—

(Figures in lakhs of Rupees)

	1958-59	1959-60
West Bengal . . .	315	338
Bombay . . .	189	244
Madras . . .	12	35

Figures for 1960-61 can be worked out only after the close of the financial year.

Roads to Places of Buddhist Interest in Orissa

2123. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount of money has been given to the State Government of Orissa for the construction of roads to the places of Buddhist interest: Lalitgir, Ratnagir and Udayagir; and

(b) if so, what progress has been made so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes. Grants-in-aid aggregating Rs. 6,37,300 to meet 50 per cent of the cost of construction/improvement of the following roads leading to Lalitgir, Ratnagir, and Udayagir were approved in November, 1958:

Name of work	Grant approved (Rs. lakhs)
1. Improvement of road from Salipur to Kuanpal . . .	2,22,900
2. Improvement of road from Balichandrapur to Lalitgir . . .	52,750
3. Construction of road from Lalitgir to Gopalpur . . .	87,150
4. Construction of road from Gopalpur to Udayagir . . .	1,19,700
5. Construction of road from Benipur to Ratnagir . . .	1,54,800
TOTAL . . .	6,37,300

According to the available information, the estimated expenditure on these works upto the end of 1959-60 was Rs. 90,000.

Central Road Fund

2124. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what amount of financial assistance was promised to finance the

State Government of Orissa from Central Road Fund (Allocation) for road projects in the State during the Second Plan period;

(b) what amount of money has been given so far;

(c) for how many road projects the help was promised; and

(d) the actual progress made with regard to the construction of roads?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (c). During the Second Plan, approval was given to finance 25 works, estimated to cost Rs. 73.68 lakhs from Central Road Fund Allocation Account of Orissa State.

(b) A sum of Rs. 9.22 lakhs has been allotted so far.

(d) The works are being executed by the State Public Works, Department. Information about the progress of the works is not available.

Temporary Scientific Personnel in I.A.R.I., New Delhi

2125. Shri J. B. Bist: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scientific personnel in different categories employed in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi in temporary capacity and the period for which they have been serving in that capacity; and

(b) what is the proportion of the temporary scientific staff to the permanent staff and what steps are being taken to place them on a permanent footing?

The Deputy Minister for Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 88].

Kotah-Bhopal Railway Line

2126. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India propose to open a new Railway line from Kotah to Bhopal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when the scheme is likely to be put into action; and

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

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

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

(d) The proposed line has not been included in the draft third five year plan.

अनुसूचित जातियों को दिये गये चाय की दुकानों के टेके

प्रभु प० ला० बालपाल :

२१२७. **प्रभु बालमीकी :**

श्री नारायण दीन :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, १९५६ से ३० अगस्त, १९६० तक की अवधि में रेलवे स्टेशनों पर चाय, पानी, दूध, लस्सी आदि की दुकानें खोलने के लिये अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों से कितने प्रार्थनापत्र प्राप्त हुए;

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति के कितने परिवारों को ये ठेके दिये गये और ये ठेके उक्त कालावधि में किन-किन रेलवे स्टेशनों पर दिये गये; और

(ग) कितने प्रार्थनापत्र अब भी विचार-धीन हैं और उन पर कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां):

(क) से (ग) सूचना मिलायी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Accident near Palam Railway Station

2128. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a mother and her son were killed between Bijwasan and Palam Railway Station on the 16th August, 1960 by Delhi Express at about 10.10 a.m.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). On 16th August 1960 at about 09.45 hours one woman along with her 4 year old child were run over and killed by 203 Up Delhi-Ahmedabad Express near Shahabad Mohammadpur Halt on Delhi-Rewari section of the Northern Railway.

बिल्हौर और उत्तरीपुरा के बीच हाल्ट स्टेशन

२१२९. श्री जगदीश अवस्थी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या धौर सलूर के निवासियों ने पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के बिल्हौर तथा उत्तरीपुरा रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच और सलूर के स्थान पर एक हाल्ट स्टेशन स्थापित करने के लिये कोई ज्ञापन भेजा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह ज्ञापन कब दिया गया और उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां):

(क) जी हां।

(ख) मई, १९५६ में एक ज्ञापन मिला था। उसी साल नवम्बर में उसका उत्तर दे दिया गया था जिसमें रेल प्रशासन के इस फैसले की सूचना दी गयी थी कि हाल्ट स्टेशन खोलने के लिए पर्याप्त औचित्य नहीं है।

Out-of-turn Allotment of Railway Quarters

2130. Shri Ramji Verma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the terms and conditions governing the out-of-turn allotment of Railway Quarters in Delhi, the quota permissible therefor, and the authority competent to do so?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Out-of-turn allotment of Railway quarters in Delhi area is made on compassionate grounds or in the interest of service. 2 per cent is the permissible quota and the Senior Deputy General Manager of the Northern Railway is the controlling authority.

M/s. P. C. Ray and Company

2131. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to Clause 7 of the Agreement with M/s. P. C. Ray and Company in North Andamans, the firm is bound to pay royalty on a minimum of 75000 tons of timber from the year after 1956-57;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the minimum royalty has actually been calculated and charged on a basis of much less than 75000 tons; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). In accordance with Clause 7 of the Agreement, royalty on a minimum of 75000 tons of timber was to be charged from the year 1957-58. But as explained in paragraphs 1-5 and 6 of the Note on the Andamans Forest Department placed on the Table of the Sabha on 15-2-1960, it has been found that the availability of marketable species of timber in North Andamans does not justify fixing the guaranteed minimum quantity at such a high figure and the question of scaling it down is under consideration

in the light of the latest working plans for that area.

Pending finalisation of the question of scaling down the minimum guaranteed figure of extraction, royalty is being charged from the firm on timber actually exported and that lost due to their negligence and also on shortfalls from 1951-56.

—
12 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF LAW COMMISSION

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Twelfth Report of the Law Commission on the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (Placed in Library. See No. LT-2353[60]).

—
MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Indian Museum (Amendment) Bill, 1960, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th August, 1960."

—
INDIAN MUSEUM (AMENDMENT) BILL

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Indian Museum (Amendment) Bill, 1960, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

Secretary: Sir, I lay on the Table following three Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since a report was last made to the House on the 29th August, 1960:—

- (1) The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Amendment Bill, 1960.
- (2) The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, 1960.
- (3) The Evacuee Interest (Separation) Amendment Bill, 1960.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

ATTACK ON PLANES BY NAGA HOSTILES

Shri Assar (Ratnagiri): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Defence to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

"The reported incidents of a plane having been shot down another damaged and an outpost raided by Naga hostiles in the last week of August, 1960."

The Minister of Defence (Shri V. K. Krishna Menon): There has been a local recrudescence of action by Naga hostiles in a remote corner of Kohima District.

Our post at Purr manned by the Assam Rifles was fired upon the 25th of August, injuring personnel of the garrison, one of whom died as a result. The post which had to be supplied from the air took necessary defensive action. The incident did not assume more serious proportions till the next day.

On the 26th of August, some 500 hostiles using rifles and light machine guns, closed in on the post from all sides from 2:30 to 3:50 a.m. The post held out against heavy odds but was running short of water and ammunition.

Two Indian Air Force Transport Planes were assigned the task of dropping supplies for the post. One of them was able to drop some water but neither was successful in helping to replenish the post with the necessary food and ammunition. Naga hostiles used their rifles and Light Machine Guns against the IAF Supply Planes which necessarily had to fly low with slow speed to discharge their mission. The first plane was hit more than once by small arms fire but was able to return to Base. The second plane was also hit; it lost height thereby and therefore had to effect a forced landing near Melury, where there is another post also manned by the Assam Rifles. The plane, however, had to touch the ground on the wrong side of the river which separates the post at Purr from Melury.

On the afternoon of the 26th of August, Service Headquarters and the Defence Ministry received the first information of these incidents and that IAF Aircraft had been hit and one of them had forced landed somewhere. I was in Ladakh at that time and due to return the next morning. I decided to return to Delhi the same evening to confer with the Service Chiefs and the Ministry officials as to the action to be taken.

The attack on the post had developed into a larger scale incident. The House should be informed that this post which is near the Indo-Burma border, is in an area where the hostiles are very active. The Garrison at Purr, although holding out, was in danger of annihilation as their supplies were running short. They were overwhelmingly outnumbered and at that time due to shortage of ammunition were fighting under considerable handicaps.

The Garrison had to be relieved at all costs. Although two planes had been hit and any further effort had to be made at low heights and slow speed, the task had to be undertaken though difficult. On the 27th August, therefore, Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Air Command, Air Vice Marshal Sondhi, ordered further immediate supply dropping and, in the best traditions of the Indian Air Force, himself went in this plane and was successful in dropping some ammunition and medical supplies. This plane was also shot at by the hostiles but was able to return safely to Base. Unfortunately weather conditions had been very much against us and in favour of the hostiles.

Meanwhile, the Army had set itself the task of sending reinforcements as well as patrols from the Melury post with regard to which, as I said before, there is a river between it and Purr. Reinforcements which were on the move almost soon after the news reached Headquarters could not cross the river which was in spate. The bridge had been destroyed by hostile action and our troops were under heavy small arms fire both at the post and at the reinforcement columns.

The far side of the river bank was dominated by the hostiles and the crossing party therefore were under heavy fire. The situation of the post was becoming increasingly critical, but it stoutly held out.

On the 27th of August the Air Force Fighters charted out a photo reconnaissance. They located the force-landed plane.

Attempts on the part of the reinforcement column as well as patrols from the Melury post to cross the river were made several times. Due to the river being in spate and hostile fire from the opposite side, the patrol was unable to cross the river, but the reinforcement column crossed it further north at 6 p.m. on the 27th August. Throughout the night of the 27th/28th August hostiles kept on

sniping at the post during which 2 ORs at the post were wounded.

By the 28th August it was found that the position of the post which was fast running out of ammunition and was being continuously fired at was rendered well nigh impossible unless supplies reached them. Although one flight by unprotected transport aircraft, to drop some ammunition and medical supplies had been made, the full task of dropping supplies could not be accomplished without almost certain danger of destruction unless there was fighter cover. Therefore fighter cover had to be provided, and co-ordinated air action became inevitable. IAF Transport Planes were accordingly sent on supply dropping missions on the 28th August with fighter cover and the hostile fire was silenced and the supply dropping missions were successfully completed. As a result of this, the hostiles withdrew from their positions to a distance of 8 to 9 hundred yards. Similar co-ordinated action was taken again on the 31st August. The post at Purr is now well stocked with ammunition, water, medicines and rations.

Meanwhile, the engineers had constructed a foot bridge across the river by the 30th August. Reinforcement column, despite considerable hostile opposition, was able to reach the post at Purr on the afternoon of the 31st August. The detachment which had been sent towards the crashed aircraft was able to reach the aircraft only on the afternoon of the 3rd September. Meanwhile patrols from Melury made constant attempts to cross the river and in doing so, I regret to have to say that two ORs of the Army lost their lives by drowning. The search party which reached the aircraft on the 3rd September, however, did not find anyone in the vicinity of the aircraft.

I regret to say that the personnel in the aircraft which had to force land have not yet been found. The aircraft has been located by our patrols, but it does not bear signs of much

[Shri Krishna Menon]

damage by hostile action after force landing. Intensive search for the personnel continues and is being maintained. It is too early to say whether they are alive or otherwise with certainty. But the uncertainty about their safety is causing us considerable anxiety.

The House should know that there is renewed hostile activity in some parts of Naga Hills. It may well be that this is a determined effort on the part of the small minority of un-reconciled hostiles to create terror and thus sabotage constitutional development. Government are fully posted the situation and such firm action as is necessary to protect the overwhelming majority of the Nagas in the villages will be taken.

I feel sure that the House would share Government's concern in regard to the crew of the aircraft whose fate is unknown and also desire to express its sympathy to the families of those who have been the victims as a result of hostile action. The posts will be maintained so long as they are required for the restoration of law and order and any assistance required by civil authorities will be given. The task of reconstruction and constitutional settlement will progress as a result of agreement over Nagaland. Government will take firm action against those who seek to overthrow constitutional authority by violence and crime.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I seek a clarification?

Mr. Speaker: A sufficiently long statement has been made. I do not allow questions after the statement. Hon. Member will read the whole thing.

Shri Goray (Poona): We want to know whether this is the first time that the Naga hostiles have brought down a plane, or they have been doing

it before. If they are doing it for the first time, it means they have better weapons.

Mr. Speaker: What can be done? The hon. Minister has said all that he had to say.

Shri Goray: Is it the normal situation, or is it getting abnormal?

Mr. Speaker: Whatever the situation, it has been explained by the hon. Minister at length. The situation is well in hand.

Shri Hem Barua: I want to know whether this intensification of the activities by the hostile Nagas on a wider scale is due to the feeling of resistance growing in them at the Government arriving at a political settlement with the Naga People's Convention. If so, have the Government ascertained from the Naga People's Convention what steps they have taken to win over the hostiles?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow this question; it is a far-reaching one. All that we are concerned with is the Defence Ministry, and why a plane was shot down, why there was such action against an aeroplane.

Shri Hem Barua: This is the first time a plane has been shot down.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will try to read everything.

12.12 hrs.

DRUGS (AMENDMENT) BILL—
contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Karmarkar on the 30th August, 1960 namely:

"That the Bill further to amend the Drugs Act, 1940, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri Kodiyan may continue his speech. He has already taken 16 minutes.

Shri Kodiyan (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes): The other day I was referring to the recommendations of the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee with regard to the development of the industry. I do not intend to go into the details, but I wish to refer to one point. The Committee have recommended the immediate constitution of a Development Council for the pharmaceutical and drugs industry. It is necessary to constitute the Development Council to develop the industry along the lines of these recommendations, but nothing has been done so far to implement the recommendations. Unless the industry is developed on a proper basis and unless unhealthy foreign competition is eliminated, the attempt to enforce drug control will not be a full success. My complaint is that Government is very slow in implementing the recommendations of the Committee. The Committee's Report was submitted in 1954, and this amending Bill has been brought forward by the Government now. It has taken about six years for the Government to bring forward this legislation.

Several of the recommendations of the Committee with regard to the effective implementation of the Drugs Control Act have not been taken into consideration by the Government. They have recommended that the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act should be amended so as to bring small pharmaceutical concerns within its purview. Now the Act applies only to some 75 concerns out of 1,643 concerns. Therefore, it is highly necessary that the small concerns are also brought within its purview, so that their development may be facilitated.

Something has to be done to control the price of the drugs. The purpose of the legislation should not be confined to mere controlling of sub-standard and spurious drugs; it should

also see that the drugs produced in the country are made available to the people at reasonable prices. Now there is a wide margin between the price fixed by the pharmaceutical concerns and those fixed by the retailers. Then, there is no machinery or device to find out the actual cost of production, to determine the reasonable price of any particular drug. The Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee had been asked to go into this aspect of the question. They asked the concerns to furnish some information regarding the cost of production, but in their Report they have said that only very few concerns had furnished this data. They have made a specific recommendation that every pharmaceutical concern should be asked to maintain records regarding cost of production. They have further stated that if such records are kept it would be helpful to the industry to fix proper prices if there is competition; it will also help the Government to fix the prices at a reasonable level when necessity arises. But I am sorry that nothing has been done so far by the Government in this regard. Government have not given thought to this aspect of the question, which, in my opinion, is a very important question, because most of the modern drugs in our country are not within the reach of the ordinary man. So, in enacting a legislation like this it must be our aim to see that medicines are made available to the common man at a reasonable price.

I therefore request the hon. Minister to make provision in the Bill for making it obligatory on the part of the pharmaceutical industry to maintain data regarding cost of production, and also authorising the drug inspectors to examine these records.

Shri Nanjappa (Nilgiris): The hon. Minister in his opening speech referred to the genesis of the Drug Act, 1940. During the First World War there was great scarcity of imported as well as indigenous drugs in the country, and on account of that, a lot of

[Shri Nanjappa]

what are called "faked drugs" were imported into the country and also manufactured here. Naturally, the public and the medical profession are agitated and want that such a state of affairs should not be allowed to continue. The foreign Government then appointed a committee to go into this question in 1930. After the deliberations and recommendations of that committee, in 1940, Government came forward with a Bill, and that was passed as the Drugs Act of 1940. Even after that, it was after a delay of six years, that is, in 1946, that the Act was brought into force. But the Act was inadequate to prevent sub-standard and misbranded drugs, as they call it. There was a good lot of such drugs on account of the scarcity of drugs due to the second World War. Besides, there were many pharmaceutical concerns in this country, and they began to produce many drugs. On account of the prevailing prices of the drugs, the scarcity conditions that were prevailing, and the different grades of the manufacturers, there were impure drugs, sub-standard drugs and misbranded drugs. Again, the public agitated, the profession agitated, and Government were pleased to appoint another committee known as the Bhatia Committee in 1953. That committee made some recommendations to prevent these misbranded and sub-standard drugs.

In order to give effect to those recommendations, the present Bill was brought forward; but, again after a lapse of seven years, somehow or other, I should say that Government have still failed to control the sale of these faked, sub-standard and misbranded drugs in the market.

The object of the present Bill is threefold. Firstly, through this Bill, Government want to give a better effect to the provisions of the Drug Act of 1940. Secondly, the Central Government want a control over the administration of the Drug Act, so that they may issue instructions to the State Governments to carry out the

provisions of the Act. Thirdly, they can appoint their own inspectors and analysts, and they can establish their own laboratory to test the samples; and they can not merely stop with the taking and testing of samples, but they can give punishment, and also confiscate the misbranded or sub-standard drugs. This Bill has been brought forward with these important provisions.

But the application of this Act is sought to be confined only to modern medicines, that is, those which go in the name of allopathic medicines. The allopathic system has a standard pharmacopoeia known as the British Pharmacopoeia, and the latest edition is followed as a standard. Besides that, the standards laid down by the National Institute of Medical Research London, are also there to guide as standards in drugs. These standards apply to imported drugs as well as to those manufactured in this country.

In this House and also outside, there has been a good lot of agitation for encouraging the propagation of the indigenous systems of medicine, and the practices used by those systems. That is quite a welcome proposition. But, so far, there is no standard Pharmacopoeia for this system, nor has any standard qualification been prescribed for the practice of these indigenous systems of medicine. Unless these things are done, the Drug Act cannot work properly in this country, and the impure and sub-standard drugs will continue to be sold, and the public will suffer thereby. This is not my own way of thinking, but one Mr. Om Prakash, M.A., who is a man of this place, namely New Delhi, appeals to the President in the following terms:

"I would implore the Government of India, through your majesty (that is, the President), to declare Ayurveda also a national system of medicine and it should be given an equal status compared to Allopathic Science, in all walks of life."

So, even the practitioners of the indigenous systems also want to nationalise the system on a level with the allopathic system. It must be really nationalistic, and not individualistic. A secret medicine practised by certain individuals, without being disclosed to the public, is of no use, and a system cannot be established on a firm basis.

Again, the General Secretary of the All India Unani Tibbi Conference, Delhi, also makes an appeal to all Members of Parliament, as follows:

"It is, therefore, requested that your honour as a Member of the Parliament should think this over an agitate for the passing of a suitable measure dealing with indigenous systems."

So, even the practitioners of the Unani and Ayurvedic systems want those systems to be modernised and brought on a par with the modern system of medicine. I would not blame Government and say that they have failed in their duty to bring these systems also on a par with the modern system of medicine. They have been doing all things. They have established colleges to train people to practice these systems. Researches are also being carried out. They have brought out books in Ayurvedic and Unani systems. A certain amount of pharmacopoeia also has been brought out. But, yet, one cannot rely on these alone for the practice of these systems of medicine. Unless those in secrecy are brought to light and made available to all practitioners and to Government, it is not possible to make these systems as good as the modern system of medicine. Unless these things are given to Government and to the specialists, these systems cannot thrive in this country any longer.

So, my humble submission is that an independent pharmacopoeia for these systems of medicine should also be brought out as early as possible. Besides, some qualifications also must

be prescribed for the practice of these systems. One thing which is noticeable in this country at present is that any man can sell any drug even in petty shops. You can get sulphamide preparations in petty shops also. And people in the street can hawk any medicine they like. In my State, there is prohibition, but in the name of tonics and tinctures and extracts, intoxicating drugs are sold even in licensed drugists' shops. This is very common in my State. Government must do something to prevent the sale of drugs anywhere and everywhere.

I have tabled some amendments to this Bill, which, I feel, will make the Act more effective. If the hon. Minister gives me some explanation why the omission that I am presently pointing out has been made, I shall withdraw my amendments.

My first amendment is to the proposed sub-section (6) of section 23 which reads thus:

"Where an Inspector seizes any record, register, document or any other material object....".

This Act is for controlling drugs. But the Inspector does not seize any drug. He seizes articles other than drugs. So I want to include the word 'drug' among the articles he can seize, so that it may be effectively controlled. The Inspector is not given all power to seize any drug he likes. The latter portion of the sentence says:

"..he shall, as soon as may be, inform a magistrate and take his orders as to the custody thereof".

So he is not by himself independent. He cannot seize any drug he thinks necessary. He has to take orders from a magistrate. There is control. He may not have full powers to take action himself.

There is also another amendment which is important, which I have tabled. This is to clause 7 where section 27 is proposed to be substituted

[Shri Nanjappa]

by a new section. After "Whoever himself or by any other person on his behalf manufactures for sale, sells, stocks or exhibits", I want to add "and advertises". The cost of a drug is high not because the cost of manufacture of the drug is high; it is the advertisement which costs much more than the drug. Therefore unless that is controlled, there will not be effective control over any drug. So I want to introduce the words "and advertises" so as to make the Bill more effective.

As I said before, if the hon. Minister gives an explanation as to why these two things were omitted, I need not move the amendments.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri (Nabadwip): I welcome this Bill because it has long been felt that there should be some control over drugs. This Bill tends to do certain things, to control the manufacture of drugs, to appoint Inspectors in the premises, to appoint government analysts to give directions to the State Governments. It also specifies that punishment shall not be less than certain periods, where drugs are found to be spurious or sub-standard, there is also provision for confiscation of the sub-standard drugs. All these objects are very laudable.

The industry in India is a very old industry. In fact, the ayurvedic system and unani system were there even long before the allopathic system came to India. Even the manufacture of drugs and chemicals has in a great way been associated with the freedom movement of India. In the 19th century in Bengal with the freedom movement, Acharya P. C. Ray was the one who made a pioneering effort at manufacture of drugs and medicines in Bengal and in India; after him, in Northern India there was T. K. Gajjar and also Rajamitra B. D. Amin of Baroda who followed suit. We all tried to manufacture drugs and medicines at that time, because only imported drugs were available. So this

thing got an impetus and it was a laudable cause. But afterwards, as the impetus gradually grew and the industry actually gained more and more momentum, it is really a matter of regret that drugs, which mean the very life of people, have been made to play the part of a chess gamble, so to speak, to make more money. This is really very harmful, and I am glad that the Government have got some measure to try to control this.

It is true that in his Bill Government have sought to do these things. But if you look into the Bill, there are one or two things which I would like to bring to your notice. There is clause 4 which seeks to substitute by new sections, the existing sections 20 and 21 of the principal Act. Here it is said:

"The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette appoint such persons as it thinks fit, having the prescribed qualifications to be Government Analysts for such areas in the State and in respect of such drugs or class of drugs as may be specified in the notification".

You may appoint Inspectors. You may appoint people to go into the premises. But the most important thing to do, in my opinion, is to deal with the firms that distribute the drugs to hospitals. It is not only the Inspectors and so forth who go into the premises and inquire about these things that are sufficient. The very first thing you have to look into is the responsible firms that distribute so many drugs to hospitals. The reaction of these drugs on the patient in India have to be studied through hospital statistics properly. After finding out the reactions, the people who manufacture these drugs in India in collaboration with foreign firms must be duly briefed, because a certain formula may not be so suitable for India as an identical formula is to foreign countries. I think this is a matter which should be stressed.

The second point relates to section 31 of the principal Act. It says:

"Section 3 of the principal Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) of that section, and after sub-section (1) as so re-numbered, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

".....any drug in respect of which the Court is satisfied, on the application of an Inspector or otherwise and after such inquiry as may be necessary, that the drug is not of standard quality or is a misbranded drug, shall liable to confiscation."

I quite agree if it is certified, but what is this 'otherwise'? It is very vague. Who is this 'otherwise'? What is this 'otherwise'? Who is going to give this information? Is it only the Inspector or is it just anybody in his individual capacity?

The spurious drugs trade goes on unimpeded in a very peculiar way. As you know, it is a chain with the *bikriwala*, bottle-wala and label manufacturers. All bottles and vials are sold and then the new stuff, which is absolutely spurious, is put into it. These bottle-walas and *bikriwalas* keep stocks of bottles etc. and sell it at any given time. Nobody is prevented from having any amount of this stuff. These people do not stock it themselves. Nor is the stuff kept where the Inspector is expected to go. These people keep it in a friend's house. The printing presses somewhere else print the labels. These walking chemists and walking drug distributors do untold harm. They promise women in rural areas that by taking their wonderful medicine, they will get beautiful hair and will look more beautiful in their husbands' eyes. Later on, these women become very ill. In Bengal very long ago an old dramatist also pinpointed this thing. Through the wrong labelling of drugs, a person who put on his hair what was labelled as hair oil but was

really an adhesive, could not take off his hat later in front of his *burra sahib*. You can understand the situation with the man pulling at his hat but the hat sticking on to the hair.

So all these spurious drugs with labels must be looked into. This chain has got to be investigated. It is not that it can be done only by appointing Inspectors but also other means will have to be resorted to.

Thirdly, I would like to refer to the provision for giving directives to the State. What kind of directive are you going to give to the States? A co-ordinated control is a different thing. If there is dual or triple control, there is always a tendency to put the blame on one or the other. So, I submit that there should be a fairly clear-cut policy as to who is to do what, what the State is to do and what the Centre is to do.

Again, look at this peculiar state of affairs. Chlorine hydrate produced in some State cannot be used in any other State. You cannot use a thing produced in your own State but you have to buy it from another State.

This is a peculiar thing. I do not know what instructions you will give whereby such anomalies may be pointedly corrected and the Drug Act put to more use.

After all, on drugs depends the health of the nation. There have been cases in hospitals where morphia had been administered and it has had no effect. When it was examined, it was found not to contain morphia. Streptomycin has been found to contain starch. So, this is a very laudable attempt that you are trying to control all this. But your way of control is not only to be through inspectors or various analysts but it should be also through the people who deal in spurious drugs, bad labelling and so on and so forth. Please lay your hands on them.

There are small manufacturers who are bona fide but who do not have the

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri]

laboratory and other equipment. They are willing to show their *bona fides* and come to you with their good formulae and means of making these things. We have some very clever people and chemists. Give them a chance to prove their worth. Give them help when necessary. Subsidise the small industries so that they may produce drugs that will really do good to the people in general.

Lastly, let there be an Indian pharmacopoeia of all the Ayurvedic medicines as soon as possible. Let it be encouraged by the Health Ministry. The Health Ministry has to give the impetus. Many of our own drugs have come back to us through the British pharmacopoeia when they were known in India hundreds of years ago. *Raulphia serpentina* has come back to us through the British pharmacopoeia while *sarpagandha* was known to us ages ago, when nobody else knew about it. Of course, standardisation should be there. But this Indian pharmacopoeia should be made available as soon as possible because it is a system of medicine that is suited to India. The herbs are found in India and the way of application may also be very suitable to the Indian constitution.

There is the urgent need of the control of the drugs. Under whose control will these inspectors and analysts be? Will they be under the Ministry of Health or under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry? I think the Health Ministry will be in control of all these affairs; and really the Health Minister should be there.

Datar-i-misham Vividhaushadhinam

I think he will be there to give medicines to the people in the right way so that he is in control. He should have control on them. The control should not be kept on trade or commercial lines but on the lines of the health of the people.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Sushila Nayar. But before the hon. Member speaks, let me

know how long it will take for the clause-by-clause consideration. There are some amendments.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Not too long, I think.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): Fifteen minutes will do.

Mr. Speaker: We will close this debate by 4 o'clock. We started at about....

Shri Karmarkar: There is something else at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: Then, it shall stand over.

Shri Karmarkar: Perhaps, we may finish it by 3 o'clock. It looks like that.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see.

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to offer my congratulations to the hon. Minister of Health for bringing forward this Bill which was much needed and long overdue. The history of the introduction of Drug Control Bills which became Acts has been traced by other speakers. So, I am not taking the time of the House in repeating all that. However, we know that in spite of these Acts, which we thought would improve the situation very considerably, the situation has not improved according to our expectations.

Adulteration of drugs is fairly common. Sub-standard drugs are being sold practically everywhere and the catching of the guilty persons and their punishment is not an easy job. From time to time, there have been committees to consider this matter. The implementation of the Drug Control Act, at the present moment, rests with the States. Some States have taken it up seriously; others have not done it.

Then, there are certain areas where the Central and the State responsibilities naturally and necessarily overlap. Therefore, it was suggested by

the different committees that have been mentioned, as well as by the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha, in their report year before last, that the Central Government should assume greater responsibility in the implementation of the Drug Control Act. It is good, therefore, that this Bill has come before us. I have no doubt it will be accepted by everybody with a sigh of relief.

The provisions of this amending Bill, as they stand, extend the jurisdiction of the Government of India in the field of drug control and prescribe the minimum punishment of one year. They are very welcome. While the old Act prescribed maximum punishments which were quite good, in actual practice, very often, we found that after considerable difficulty when the guilty party was brought before the court, there was some kind of sympathy, some kind of feeling that one should not really be too harsh on these people. The truth of the matter is that those who indulge in sub-standard drugs and those who indulge in adulteration of drugs are as guilty and should be dealt with as seriously as any individual who commits murder. (*Interruptions*). I say that with deliberate intention and emphasis, because, supposing there is a life-saving drug and somebody's child, somebody's wife or somebody's husband or any other near and dear one is lying seriously ill in need of it. If, instead of that life-saving drug something else comes out of the phial—some adulterated stuff—that life is going to be lost. Who is responsible for that death? The person who indulged in adulteration. And, so, it is a tragic fact that sometimes people forget the importance of these things and begin to think in terms of rather lesser humanitarian objectives. They say why do you want to punish a poor man; what is going to happen to his wife and children? His wife and children do need all the sympathy. But the wife and children of the man who lost his life due to this man's adulteration need equal sympathy from us all. Therefore, it is a very welcome provision that the mini-

mum punishment has been prescribed in this amending Bill.

The second provision which is very necessary and welcome is the provision that when an Inspector comes upon these bad drugs, the adulterated or sub-standard drugs, he can confiscate them. Up till now, there was no provision for this with the result that the man could only seal and advise that such drugs would not be sold in the market, he had no power to really catch hold of sub-standard and adulterated stuff and destroy it. Now, he will be able to do so, and it is a very welcome measure.

But I want to bring one thing to the attention of the hon. Health Minister. We are giving great powers to these inspectors. I hope Government will see to it that the inspectors are paid adequately, they are selected in a proper manner and they have the requisite qualifications to do justice to the job that we shall entrust to them.

Secondly, we have in this amending Bill taken care of the inspection of the drugs that have been manufactured and are put on the market, and by that means we hope to eliminate the sub-standard drugs. But, Sir, I want to know what is going to happen with regard to the licensing of the manufacturing houses. The licensing of manufacturing houses at the present moment lies with the Commerce and Industry Ministry. I wish to submit that the Health Ministry should be associated with the process of licensing. People who are entrusted with the promotion of industry naturally are eager to see that the industry spreads as fast as possible. It is natural also. We want rapid industrialisation of the country. I have sometimes heard an argument: "Why do you insist on the observance of the minimum standards for licensing the manufacturing places for the production of drugs; do you not want the poor man to earn his living?" Sir, I am very keen, extremely keen to see that the poor man has a chance of earning a living. But there are certain things which cannot be considered as a means of earning a

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

living, and drug production is one of those things.

In drug production, Sir, the first thing is safety, and for that the observance of proper standards for the manufacture of drugs, come first, and earning a living has a secondary place. In my opinion, the small men can come together, pool their capital, form a co-operative society and in that manner, they can start a manufacturing concern if they wish to, but a drug manufacturing concern has to be of a certain minimum size with a certain minimum expenditure outlay, machinery and so on. There should under no circumstances be relaxation of the minimum standards for licensing of drug manufacturing places, and I wish the Health Minister to see to it that a provision to that effect is also brought before the House without delay.

Again, this licensing is also done by the States. There too it is necessary to take the type of powers that have been taken or are proposed to be taken by the Government of India under this amending Bill so that the Government of India can see to it that the Drug Control Act is properly implemented. I think the same kind of powers should be taken by the Government of India to see to it that the licensing of drug production houses is also carried out properly and under proper conditions observing the minimum standards.

Then, another hon. Member has already mentioned that advertisements should be brought within the purview of this Act. I agree. The types of drug advertisements that appear in our newspapers and various other places are most objectionable. We have a separate Act for this, I understand, but it does not seem to be having really the effect that everybody would like it to have. So, something should be done to prohibit this type of irresponsible advertising of drugs.

The third thing that I would like to see is this. We have too many drugs,

which are essentially the same, with different names. Different drug houses are producing them. They give them different names—the drug is the same whether it is a vitamin preparation or something else—and the consumer, the common man is confused because one man says he should have this preparation, a second man says he should have that and a third man says he should have a third thing. I think the Government should see to it that drugs which are essentially the same should not be allowed to have hundred and one names so as to confuse the public.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Sir, may I make one submission. My hon. friend who is herself a doctor has just now said that different persons prescribe different medicines having the same effect. I hope she will realise that if one doctor has prescribed ephedrine and you contact another doctor he will prescribe emidrine or something like that—medicines having the same effect but different names. It is the fault of the doctors and the doctors have to be blamed for this.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Should not they also be brought under this?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I do not deny that doctors prescribe different medicines which may be the same in action and composition. I would admit that it is done. But the doctors are able to do it because there are a hundred and one drugs of the same quality and same action which are available in the market. That is why I said that the patient or the consumer can be confused. Sometimes he may have one bottle of medicine lying in his house and a very similar medicine may be prescribed by somebody else. I have seen in some of my friends' houses practically a whole pharmacy; in their cupboards, they have collected so many bottles of medicines having different names that it looks as though they have a whole pharmacy. Therefore, what I say is, let it be seen to that drugs with similar action are not allowed to have different names. If it is vitamin A, let

it be called vitamin A and not by a hundred and one names. If it is penicillin, call it pen cillin and not by ten names. Anybody who reads through the full paper will know what a bottle contains, but it is not the common man who will know what is inside a bottle, what has gone into its composition and all those things. Therefore, Sir, it is necessary to see to it that things with similar actions, similar qualities and similar potency are not given different names.

The same thing applies to the import of drugs. We are importing too many drugs, under too many different names which have essentially the same composition, the same underlying ingredients and the same action. Here it is a question of saving foreign exchange also. I had a talk with the Director of Health Services of one of the Scandinavian countries. He said that they see to it that only one or two drugs of one action and one quality are imported for one year. He said that they often take the manufactures of somebody else the following year but in one year they see to it that they do not import too many drugs of a similar quality. I feel that something along those lines will also be necessary here.

I know that all these restrictions and controls open up avenues of corruption also, and we have to take care of that and see that such things do not happen. As we are exercising already controls of various kinds, I am sure the Government can see to it that without any undesirable complication we import only those drugs that are necessary and not too many drugs of the same action and quality under different names.

13 hrs.

Lastly, some of my hon. friends have asked why the ayurvedic drugs are not brought within the purview of this amending Bill. Obviously, Sir, this is an Act which is meant to regulate the quality of drugs—produced under the modern system of medicine. Therefore, I think if the Government tries

to apply this to the ayurvedic drugs probably the ayurvedic physicians and ayurvedic experts will not like it; because, at the present moment, the Ayurved physicians are very often producing drugs for themselves. Once I had the occasion to examine a medical preparation of theirs—the Lona Bhasma—which was an iron preparation. I saw four preparations from four different people and had them analysed. The iron content was different in each one of them! Under the present circumstances, I think it is difficult to bring the Ayurvedic drugs under the purview of this Act, but I do hope that something will be done for the standardisation of the drugs produced by the Ayurvedic system of medicine also.

13.01 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO in the Chair.]

Shri Warior (Trichur): I may preface my observations by suggesting that the entire industry of drugs should be transferred from the charge of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to that of the Ministry of Health, because the drug industry is very different in all aspects from the ordinary industries. It is concerned with the life of our people. It is concerned with the life of the people to a greater extent than even food. It is directed towards the healthy growth of the nation. Hence, if all the discrepancies found at present in this industry should be done away with, and a healthy system of drug manufacture should be established in this country, I think that the industry must not be viewed from the angle of profit and loss which is the usual angle with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Although the report of the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee does not go far enough in this direction, it suggests that much more remedial measures should be taken. While we welcome this Bill, we have also to observe that this Bill is only a negative measure in the sense that the trafficking in spurious drugs is most prevalent in this country because of the existing

[Shri Warior]

circumstances, namely, the dearness of the drugs, the dearth of materials, and so on. Not only that. This drug industry, as far as the allopathic system is concerned, is 99 per cent. dependent upon foreign import and foreign materials. I do not want to touch upon all aspects of this industry, but I may mention one thing. If we do not have sufficient imports, or sufficient manufacture of the intermediate chemicals in our own country, we cannot for certain control the prices of these drugs. The intermediaries are the most essential factor in the manufacture of essential and active drugs. Without them, modern pharmacopoeia is nothing. For these intermediate chemicals also, we depend upon foreign countries, and the report makes it succinctly clear and points out that our country must make every effort to manufacture as much as possible these intermediate chemicals in India. But we understand from the papers lately that the Government has entered into some collaboration with some foreign countries like Germany and the United States for the manufacture of these drugs. Even in the earlier report, after a great deal of earlier investigation and enquiry conducted by eminent doctors and Commissions in India, they have pointed out this aspect of the question. In our own country, there are collaborations going on between indigenous firms and foreign firms.

In this report, a whole chapter is devoted as to how these arrangements are made to the detriment of our own industry, and at the same time, to the advantage of foreign concerns. Although I do not wish to go into those details in speaking on this Bill, as I have said, this Bill is for the negative aspect of the control. The positive aspect is that we must give as much of medicine to our people and as much of effective drugs to our people and, at the same time, at cheaper costs.

I may just read a few lines from the report because many hon. Members

might not have gone into the report in all its details. It is said at page 65 thus:

"Certain arrangements have been entered into between some manufacturers in India with firms abroad by means of which the former are not in a position to undertake the manufacture of other useful and latest drugs based on the original product prepared in collaboration with the latter..... Such arrangements are not in the public interest and therefore should be discouraged. Even the little capacity that exists for the production of these essential drugs is, therefore, being crippled by these business interests of the foreign firms."

Instead of acting according to these observations in a way which will safeguard the interests of our nation, the Ministry has gone and entered into all kinds of arrangements and agreements with foreign firms which will result in crippling our industry in times to come. On the other hand, bold steps should be taken to make our drug industry, as far as possible, independent.

Though we have certain advantages in our negotiations with foreign countries, we are sorry to understand that most of those arrangements did not materialise and the Government did not take advantage of those things. I shall not go into the details because they will come along with other questions when they are discussed here, such as the anti-biotic industry in India. But for the present, I must sound a note of caution to the Government that before entering into new arrangements and agreements with foreign firms, especially with countries like the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States, we must see that no arrangements are made whereby we lose our independence and we remain

merely as distributors of drugs imported by us, though we may label them as "made in India" or say that they are our national products.

There is another point in this drug industry. India has got much more possibilities in the matter of indigenous drugs, apart from the chemical substances. India has got a much wider pharmacopoeia, I believe than any of the allopathic systems, that is, the system of western countries. Most of it has been lost by centuries of neglect and because also of the fact that some people gave out to the others what they knew of these things.

For instance, in Malabar, we know that there are several antidotes for several diseases which baffle the doctors even now, including western doctor. Once an allopathic doctor was telling me that the cemetery flower, the flower that grows abundantly around the cemeteries, is the best antidote for diabetes. I do not know whether we have made any research into this aspect. Again we know that only recently this *serpentina* was found to be efficacious for certain diseases. But then we have had a sorry spectacle in Kerala where whole ranges on the hills were abundant with this plant but because ignorant people and they did not know what it was, they collected it from the wild forests and sent it abroad. The people who knew its value as the best antidote for diseases like blood-pressure, etc., purchased the plant in lots and gave just a pittance to those people who had collected it from the forests. Our own Government had to come forward later with a legislation, prohibiting the export of that plant. But by the time the legislation came in, I think the whole of India became denuded of this precious drug. We have to plant it again.

Such drugs are innumerable; even our Himalayas are called in Sanskrit literature as *Ushadish*, which means, the *Isha* or God of medicines. It is in the Ramayana, as you will recollect, that we hear that Hanuman took

the Sanjeevi from the Himalaya. That might be a legend but there may be some substance in that legend. We have neglected all these things and the westerners have taken full advantage of our ignorance and negligence and they have produced a pharmacopoeia which they say is sublime and supreme. In the tropical countries we have found that many of the medicines and drugs which they say are effective medicines are not suitable for our country. It may be that they may suit the cold climate or some other climate. In this respect I would suggest to the Minister that unless we take up the matter and have a thorough investigation and have more research stations in almost all the States where indigenous medicines are available, which is not done now properly, we cannot stop this traffic in spurious drugs.

Then I want to say that not only in the manufacture of drugs but also in the manufacture of things like vitamins and hormones we see the sorrow spectacle that whereas the raw material is available in one place, the plant and machinery for the production of these things are not set up there but they are set up in some other distant places, so that there is complete anarchy in the growth, collection, production and distribution of these drugs.

This sort of thing must be stopped. For that I would suggest that the drug industry should be set up in the places where the raw materials and other facilities are available. In this respect the Commerce and Industry Ministry have failed miserably. I do not want to quote instances at present, because I do not know what is yet to come. If it takes a good turn, I will welcome it.

Now, take the synthetic vitamin A, which is produced from lemon grass oil, which is available only in Kerala State and in the hill regions. The plant for it has been installed in a far distant place and the oil is taken all the way to that place from the southern most point. How much of

[Shri Warior]

transport cost and other costs are involved in transporting oil and then producing this, which is one of the most essential things, synthetic vitamin A. Innumerable instances can be quoted at length on this point. If this industry is left on the whims and fancies of those who enter this industry only with the purpose of profit motive, then I do not think this industry will grow and people will get sufficient drugs. So, resorting to spurious drugs cannot be stopped that way.

Another point is that in these industries the regulations relating to industries are not taken into consideration. This Report illustrates the way in which the manufacturers manufacture drugs in the most unhealthy, unhygienic and unscientific manner. They have suggested remedies for that. But the whole of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, or the Law Ministry for that instance, cannot cope with this situation in a developing economy because their attention is drawn to so many other important things. But, then, we must remember that this is not like other industries. If a steel plant goes phut, there may be some loss but it would not affect the life of the people, whereas some trouble in this industry will affect the life of the people. We have the instance even in this Parliament where an hon. Member succumbed because some such drug was administered to him. I do not know what the result of the investigating team on that is, but the fact remains that that hon. Member succumbed after the administration of the drug. Now thousands of people are dying for want of drugs and also because of the administration of spurious drugs.

Since so many such instances have been quoted in this Report, I would suggest that the Government as a whole—I do not say the Ministry alone because the Health Ministry alone cannot rectify this thing; so, I say the Government as a whole—must

sit down and consider these aspects very closely and evolve certain policies which will guarantee the safety of the people through proper manufacture of drugs under health and scientific conditions with the modern and up-to-date machinery and equipment. But all these things can be done only if this Ministry is expanded and given more powers. At present the Ministry is only an ornament without any power or control over the drug industry.

Even now I am afraid whether these penal clauses and the institution of central inspectors and other things will be effective or not, because there are so many loopholes which they may find out in actual working. I know cases of persons who are totally unqualified, not even matrics in science, who are doing drug business in so many parts of the country. If this is to be stopped, the Ministry must be given more powers for direct control of this industry and the distribution of the drugs, when alone can the health of the people be restored and our demands satisfied.

श्री रामजी र्मा (देवरिया): सभा-पति महोदय, इस विल को जिस उद्देश्य को सामने रखते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी ने पेश किया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। किन्तु जिस गति से यह विल हाउस में आ रहा है और जिस प्रकार से इस मुल्क के लोगों के स्वास्थ्य की ओर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है, वह जरा विचारणीय है। सन् १९६० में चोपड़ा कमेटी बनी थी और उस के दस वर्ष बाद यानी सन् १९७० में, इस हाउस का द्वारा भी रूप रहा हो, एक कानून बना जिसको १९७० का ड्रग कानून कहा जाता है। आजाद होने के बाद सन् १९६५ में मेजर जनरल भाटिया की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनी और फार्मास्यूटिकल इन्वेन्चरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आई। एक बरस उससे पहले इसी हाउस की एस्टीमेटस कमेटी ने भी एक

रिपोर्ट पेश की थी और उस के बाद अब सन १६६० में यह बिल इस रूप में हमारे सामने पेश किया गया है।

भारतीय जनता के स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से, भारतीय जनता की तन्दरस्ती की दृष्टि से इस तरह के बिल की बहुत आवश्यकता थी। व्यापारिक घन्थे जो हैं उन से उतनी हानि महीं होती है, जितनी कि एडल्ट्रेशन से, मिलावट से, या दूसरे तरीकों से दवाइयों को खराब कर देने से होती है। आप जानते ही हैं कि सभी व्यापार, सभी उद्योग धंधा नके की दृष्टि से होता है और यही दृष्टि-कोण दवाइयों को जो लोग ढील करते हैं, उन में भी आ गया है। उन के अन्दर भी यह भावना आ गई है कि किसी न किसी तरह से रूपया अर्जित किया जाए। लोगों के स्वास्थ्य के साथ खिलवाड़ करना खतरनाक है और जैसा कि मुझ से पूर्व बोलने वाले वक्ताओं ने कहा कि स्ट्रेप्टो-माइसीन की जगह पर शीशियों में स्टार्च भरा हुआ है, मार्फिया का कहने को तो इंजेक्शन दिया गया लेकिन उस में एकचुप्रली मार्फिया नहीं था। इस तरह की घटनाओं की रोकथाम करना बहुत जरूरी है। ये सब काम नके की दृष्टि से किए जाते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पवित्र घन्थे के लिए, देश भवि क्षी और अधिक पवित्र धंधा समझ कर के ही नहीं बल्कि मानव-भक्ति की भावना से प्रेरित हुआ धंधा समझ कर, इस बिल को कोई और रूप दे दिया गया होता तो शायद ज्यादा अच्छा रहता।

तीन बातें कहीं गई हैं। यह कहा गया है कि इम्पोर्ट, मैनुफैक्चर और सेल को कंट्रोल करने के लिए बिल बनाया जा रहा है। इम्पोर्ट ड्रग्ज आपके यहाँ पर शुद्ध रूप में आती हैं। लेकिन नका की दृष्टि से, गंदी से गंदी दवायें जो सड़कों पर तथा दूसरी जगहों पर बेची जाती हैं, उन के बारे में क्या कहा जाए। जो लोग इन को बेचते हैं या तो अपनी आजीविका चलाने के लिए ऐसा

करते हैं या फिर सरकार द्वारा उस तरफ ध्यान न दिये जाने के कारण वे ऐसा कर रहे हैं। सरकार को चाहिये कि इन लोगों की गतिविधियों पर किसी न किसी तरह से रोक लगाये, इनको भी कंट्रोल करे। किन्तु इस बिल में ऐसा नहीं किया गया है। इस बिल में जो खास चीज़ की गई है वह यह है कि इंस्पेक्टरों और एनेलिस्टों की संख्या बढ़ा दी गई है। अब तक स्टेट लेवेल पर इंस्पेक्टर और एनेलिस्ट हुआ करते थे, अब सैट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट की तरफ से भी इंस्पेक्टर और एनेलिस्ट होंगे। एनालिस्ट्स जिन दवाओं को पकड़ेंगे या मैनुफैक्चरर्स जिन दवाओं को खाइसेंस लेने के लिये आप के पास भेजेंगे, क्या आप की मशीनरी इतनी संगठित और इतनी बड़ी होगी कि वह उन के बारे में अपनी रिपोर्ट टाइम पर से पहुँचा सकें? मैं समझता हूँ कि बजट में जितना रूपया रखा गया है उस के अन्तर्गत आप इंस्पेक्टर्स और एनालिस्ट्स की कितनी संख्या बढ़ायेंगे वह शायद एक या दो महीने ही बीत जाने के बाद नहीं, दो वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी अपनी रिपोर्ट न पहुँचा सकें। यदि इंस्पेक्टर की रिपोर्ट किसी का चालान करने के लिये है तो वह कम्पनी एक वर्ष या दो वर्ष तक रुकी रहेगी और इस तरह इस काम में कोई एकिशिएंसी नहीं आयेगी। जो दवायें मिलती भी थीं उन का मिलना बन्द हो जायगा और हमारा काम भी रुकेगा।

इसलिये मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप इस काम को अपने हाथ में ले रहे हैं तो इस को कुछ और अधिक स्पष्ट करने की जरूरत है कि स्टेट लेवेल के जो इंस्पेक्टर्स और एनालिस्ट्स होंगे उन का क्या कार्य होगा और जो केन्द्रीय लेवेल के इंस्पेक्टर्स और एनालिस्ट्स होंगे उन का क्या कार्य होगा। लोगों के लिये और आवश्यक सामग्री पहुँचने की जगह पर दवायें तुरन्त पहुँच सकें, इस में कोई रुकावट न हों, इस कानून से जो सोग इस सेवा में काम कर रहे हैं उन के

[श्री रामजी वर्मा]

कार्य में बाधा न पड़े, शिथिलता न आये और अधिक त्वचित गति से इस काम का सम्पादन हो, इस के लिये आप को जितने इन्स्पेक्टर्स और एनालिस्ट्स बनाने पड़े उन के काम का बटवारा भी ठीक से हो। उन के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की तरफ भी आप को ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिये। वर्ना यह होगा कि हमारा काम उचित ढंग से नहीं हो सकेगा। इस मुल्क में बहुत से इन्स्पेक्टर्स हैं, पुलिस इन्स्पेक्टर, सेलर टैक्स इन्स्पेक्टर, फैक्ट्री इन्स्पेक्टर, फिस स्टेट इन्स्पेक्टर्स, युनियन इन्स्पेक्टर्स, इन इन्स्पेक्टरों की संख्या बढ़ा कर कहीं हम उन के ही तरह से इन से भी काम न लें। मैं विषयान्तर नहीं करना चाहता लेकिन बहुत से इन्स्पेक्टरों की बदोलत इस मुल्क में घूस और करप्शन ज्यादा बढ़ा है। कहीं प्राकृतिक बीमारियों की श्रीष्टि बनाने के स्थान पर उस में करप्शन की बीमारी भी नये सिरे से न घुस जाये। इस लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूं कि इस एक्ट का जो स्कोप आप बढ़ा रहे हैं, उस में इस का विचार जरूर करें।

एक चीज और है, कुछ भाइयों को इस पर भी एतराज होता है कि यह जो सब्जेक्ट है वह कांकरेट सब्जेक्ट्स में है और इस तरह स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट का जो अधिकार क्षेत्र है उस पर क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार एन्कोरेट में नहीं कर रही है? लेकिन चूंकि यह कांकरेट लिस्ट में है तो एक तरह का स्टैन्डर्ड हो, एक तरह का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन हो, इस दृष्टि से जरूरी है कि सेंट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट का एक्ट हो और उस के अन्तर्गत इस के लिये स्कोप हो कि हर स्टेट अधिक से अधिक अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र को बढ़ा सके। हम को यूनिफार्मिटी लाने की दृष्टि से, प्लैनिंग की दृष्टि से उतना ही दृस्तक्षेप करना चाहिये जितना आवश्यक हो। लेकिन इस के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का भार अगर स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट के मातहत रखेंगे तभी यह कार्य शीघ्र होगा, बना बढ़ि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन

का काम भी आप ले लेंगे तो यह काम भी उसी तरह से होगा जिस तरह से कि एक एक मुकदमे की मिस्ल पर सुनवाई होने में हाई कोर्ट्स और सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चार चार और छः छः: साल लग जाते हैं और इन्स्पेक्टरों की रिपोर्ट पर काम होने में काफी देर होगी। इस लिये यूनिफार्मिटी लाने की दृष्टि से और प्लैनिंग की दृष्टि से ही इस आप अपने अन्दर रखें, बाकी एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन जो है वह स्टेट्स के पास होना चाहिये। साथ ही इसका भी स्पष्टीकरण होना चाहिये कि आप के इन्स्पेक्टर्स और एनालिस्ट्स का क्या काम है और स्टेट्स के इन्स्पेक्टर्स और एनालिस्ट्स का क्या काम है?

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। ड्रग एक्ट के अन्तर्गत सिर्फ एलोपैथिक दवायें ही आई हैं। कुछ लोगों की राय है कि यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक दवाओं को इस में मिला कर हम इसे और कन्स्यूज न कर दें। किन्तु जहां तक इन दवाओं की शुद्धता और मिलावट तथा करप्शन की शिकायतों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कह सकता हूं कि यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक में ज्यादा विकायते हैं। लेकिन सिर्फ एक ही दृष्टि से जो फार्मुला एलोपैथिक पर लागू हो वह इन पर नहीं लागू होना चाहिये उन को आप ने छोड़ दिया है तो अच्छा किया है। लेकिन उन को आप ज्यादा दिनों तक छोड़ न रखिये। इन के लिये आप को अलग से बिल लाना चाहिये और उन को भी कटौती में लेना चाहिये।

सब से ज्यादा जहरत है कि इस के लिये भारतीय दवाओं की कोई कार्मकोपिया विशेष रूप से हो। एलोपैथिक दवाओं के लिये हम को ब्रिटेन और अमेरिका की कार्मकोपिया अवैलबल हैं और उन के आवार पर हम आगे बढ़ते हैं, किन्तु भारतीय दवाओं के लिये हमारे पास कोई कार्मकोपिया न होना एक खलने वाला अभाव है। आप को इस की तरफ भी शीघ्र ही आवार देना चाहिये और यहां

की इंडियन फार्मेकोपिया तैयार करनी चाहिये। उस के पश्चात आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी दवाओं पर कोई एकट आना चाहिये।

अभी यह बिल इम्पोर्ट, मनुफेक्चर और एक्स्प्लेट के लिये है। मैं तो कहूँगा कि फार्मेकोपिया जिस दिन तैयार होगी और उस में आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी दवाओं को आप शामिल करेंगे तो, इस में शायः आप को एक क्लाऊज और लगाना पड़े। क्योंकि इम्पोर्ट ही नहां दवाओं का एक्स्पोर्ट भी हो सकता है जो कि देश के लिये एक गौरव की बात होगी, जिस की ओर मेरे पूर्व बताते ने आप का ध्यान दिलाया है। सर्वान्वय के सम्बन्ध में विशेष रूप से जिक्र हुआ है। एक भाई ने संजीवनी बूटी की तरफ भी ध्यान दिलाया है। यह बात बहुत जरा भय में लेने वाली नहीं है। भारत में जड़ी भूँयों और दूसरी दवाओं की कमी नहीं है। यह देश सब से पहले सभ्य हुआ, उस की सम्भवता का इतिहास सब से पुराना है, साथ ही इस की दवाओं का इतिहास भी पुराना है, परन्तु स्पष्ट है कि इस ओर हमारा ध्यान नहीं है। हमारे तरफ के यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक वैद्य हर बजट सेशन में इस बात पर जोर देते हैं, उन की अभिलाषा को पूरी करने के लिये मैं मंत्री जी से जोरदार शब्दों में अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि इन दवाओं के लिये आप एक बिल लायें, उन को कट्रोल करने के लिये। तभी इन के प्रति लोग अपना दायित्व समझेंगे और इस की तरफ ध्यान देंगे, जिस से फार्मेकोपिया तैयार करने की ओर भी और बढ़िया से बढ़िया दवाओं को मुन्दर रूप में, विशुद्ध रूप में तैयार करने की ओर भी लोगों की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ेगी। उस के बाद इम्पोर्ट ही नहीं बल्कि हम भारत से दवाओं का एक्स्पोर्ट भी कर सकेंगे जो कि देश के लिये एक गौरव की बात होगी।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Chairman, I am not a doctor.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: But, you are a patient.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am but one who has had to come into contact with doctors, chemists and druggists innumerable times during his life. At the same time, a Member of the Lok Sabha cannot help being apprised of this problem if he walks in any part of his constituency for half an hour. I would ask any Member of the Lok Sabha to visit ten families in his constituency. I am sure that after doing so, he will get so many complaints about spurious drugs, about drugs which are sub-standard, about drugs which are being called by right names though they are of the wrong quality. One cannot escape this fact anywhere. Therefore, I cannot but praise the good intention of the hon. Health Minister for bringing forward this measure. He has tried to tighten the provisions in some cases. He has tried to cast his net a little wider than before. He has tried to be a little more effective than before by introducing this Bill. I admire him for his vigilance.

But, I ask myself. Is this Bill going to solve even an one-millionth part of the problem that this country is facing. I am using the words in a very realistic sense; I am not trying to exaggerate. Ever since India became free, I think the manufacturers of spurious drugs have also got a licence to do whatever they like. The chemists have got a licence to sell medicines of a different kind under a different label. Doctors have got a licence to give medicines which are not of the kind that the patient wants. Therefore, this problem is a very very big problem. It is a huge problem and this small Bill, I think, is not going to touch even the fringe of the problem.

That is so, because, there is first of all the question of raw materials for the drugs. Can we control that? Then, there is the question of manufacture of these drugs. Can we control these manufacturing concerns? There is the question of manufacture of spurious drugs. All our vigilance has not prevented these persons from plying their nefarious, satanic, diabe-

[Shri D. C Sharma]

lical trade. Can we say that these Inspectors will be able to control this disease? The hon. Prime Minister said the other day that it is not possible for the Government to control floods. I think the manufacture of spurious drugs is a flood now and I believe that the Government will be unable to control it because it is a very very big kind of flood like the one which has overtaken Rohtak, or one which has overtaken Orissa or the kind of flood which used to overtake my constituency in previous years. I thank God, my constituency has so far been spared this.

How can you do it? The first thing is this. Divided responsibility means ineffective responsibility. When you divide responsibility at the State level and at the Central level, one comes to the conclusion that the sense of responsibility is diluted. They say, too many cooks spoil the broth. There is also a proverb in my State and my country. I think, that too many doctors kill a patient. I believe this Bill will be killed by the very fact that the Centre will poke its nose into one region and the State Government will poke its nose into another region. Then the noses will clash and the poor man will suffer. Therefore, I think, if there is one thing where we want nationalisation, it is here. I think, I am not talking of Siddha vaids. I am conscious of their greatness. I am not talking of the Ayurvedic physicians. I have been a beneficiary of them so many times. I am not talking of the Unani hakims. They are very good in their own way. The homoeopaths are very good in their own way. I have nothing but admiration for these persons because, I think, much more than the allopaths, the Unani, Ayurvedic and Homoeopathic physicians serve the masses effectively. I have, therefore, nothing to say against them. I hold my head before them in reverence for the good work that they are doing. But this Bill has a limited application. It refers only to the allopathic system of medicine. I think in the allopathic system of medicine,

there is room for greater abuse than there is in any other system. Therefore, I would say that the Government should nationalise the drug industry so that we can locate the responsibility for spurious drugs, so that we can locate the responsibility for sub-standard drugs.

I know the Government has taken some steps in that direction. I think that much more than nationalisation of banks or nationalisation of newspapers or any other thing, it is this industry that should be nationalised, for this reason. The people want cheap drugs. The manufacturers manufacture these drugs not with any social motive. The social motive may be at the back of his mind. He manufactures with the profit motive and the profit motive means more and more expensive drugs for the people, more and more costly medicines for the people. If the hon. Minister prices the antibiotics at a higher rate than necessary, I can call him to question here on the floor of the House and he is liable to answer the question on the floor of the House. But he has a very superficial control over private manufacturers. The private manufacturers manufacture these drugs as they do any other commodity. Therefore, it is very essential that the whole drug industry from A to Z should be nationalised. People should be given cheap medicines. People should be given high quality medicines. People should be given those medicines which are real and genuine. This is very necessary. I think if there is a case for nationalisation anywhere, it is here.

There is another point to which I have already referred, but I want to devote a little more time to it. I think the system of diarchy in administration has not always worked well. This is a concurrent subject, and a concurrent subject is like a child owned by two parents and you do not know to whom you should assign the custodianship of the child. There is a conflict between the two parents. The State Government enters by one door, and the Central Government

stands guard there and asks: Why have you come by this door? Then the Central Government comes through another door, and the State Government stands there and asks: Why are you coming here? Therefore, these concurrent subjects do not solve many problems, but they do one thing; they create innumerable problems between the States and the Centre. I therefore submit that this should become wholly and solely a Central subject, so that we know from whom we have to expect something good, from whom we have to expect a reply. In this case I think it is a hotch potch. An analyst or an inspector can be appointed by the State and the Centre. It is a strange intermingling of functions and duties, and is not going to be a move in the right direction.

Then, I come to the punishment. How do you deal with a murderer, how do you deal with anti-social elements? I think you give them the maximum amount of punishment. But here, the punishment is a minimum of one year's imprisonment and fine, and there is also a provision that the punishment can be less than that. Why do you prescribe a minimum punishment and not the maximum punishment? I think it is a crime—I do not call it an offence, I call it a crime of the highest magnitude—and it should be dealt with in the most drastic manner. And you are giving one year's imprisonment; and you are also giving the magistrate a bouquet of flowers and saying: if you want to reduce it, you can do so. Why should the magistrate make himself unpopular by giving this one year's punishment? He will give less than that. Therefore, I think this punishment should be made more deterrent. The hon. Minister knows what is happening in the country so far as these practices go. He knows that the manufacture of these things is going on under our very noses. So, I see no reason why the punishment should be so low.

I am very happy that some powers have been granted to inspectors

which they did not enjoy before. Of course, there are some persons who say to us; Why are you having inspectors? We have so many kinds of inspectors, why are you adding one more class of inspectors to that already very long list? I think so long as we have law and order in this country, so long as we are working under the legal system, we must have inspectors, good, bad and indifferent. You cannot do away with them. I am happy they have been given some power of confiscation, but there is a proviso, "under orders of the court after such enquiry as may be necessary". So, you give power to the inspectors with one hand, and you take it away with the other. In certain cases you require immediate steps to be taken, but here there will be an enquiry, and by the time it is over, the things that you wanted to confiscate may have disappeared. Therefore, power to confiscate forthwith should be granted; it should not follow a court of enquiry.

The analyst is going to be a very important cog in this machine, but we know how sometimes these analysts behave. If the Government cannot accept all that I have said, they should at least have a central laboratory, like the Central Bureau of Fingerprints, where all these things are brought for analysis. Otherwise, the analysts are human beings, the inspectors are human beings.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): You mean to say in the Centre they will not be human beings?

Shri D. C. Sharma: We are all human beings, but if you place these persons under the State Governments, there is more chance of local pressure than if you place them under the Central Government.

I welcome this Bill, but how far will it go? I think this Bill has to cover every inch of our land; every home and every citizen should feel the impact of this Bill.

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon (Mukundapuram): Which is the Bill you have not welcomed so far?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I welcome this Bill, but I do not welcome your interruption which is not of the right kind.

This Bill does not go far. If we want to kill an elephant, we must have a big gun. The Minister is having a toy gun to kill an elephant. I think he must bring forward a Bill with more drastic provisions. He should bring forward a Bill which is more stringent, more drastic and more effective in its administrative apparatus.

श्री आस. (रत्नागिरी) : सभापति महोदय, यह जो विल सदन के सामने लाया गया है वह फर्मास्यूटिकल इनकावायरी कमेटी की सिफारिशों के छः वर्ष बाद लाया जा रहा है। मैंने अफसोस है कि इतनी देर के बाद इसे यहां पर लाया जा रहा है और इतना होने पर भी जितना कम्परिहेसिव इस विल को होना चाहिये था उतना नहीं है। इस में बहुत सी कमियां हैं जिन की ओर माननीय सदस्यों ने मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान लींचा है। अगर इस विल को और यीड़ी सी देर के बाद लाया जाता लेकिन कम्परिहेसिव इसको बना कर लाया जाता तो अच्छा था। अगर ऐसा किया गया होता तो फिर दुवारा और एमेंडिंग विल लाने की आवश्यकता महसूस न होती। इग एक्ट १९४० में बना था। १९५५ में इसको एमेंड किया गया और आज किर एमेंड किया जा रहा है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने राज्य सभा में बहस का उत्तर देते हुए बताया था कि एक कम्परिहेसिव विल वह ला रहे हैं। लेकिन इस तरह से अलग अलग विल लाने से यह अच्छा होता कि एक ही कम्परिहेसिव विल लाया जाता ताकि इसको बार बार एमेंड करने की जरूरत न पड़ती। मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इस और ध्यान दें।

इस विल का उद्देश्य यह है कि इंस्पैक्टरों की नियुक्तियां की जा सकें, सैम्पत ले सकें

और जो नकली दवायें बगैरह बनाते हैं उन पर रोक लगाई जा सके। इसमें स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स को डायरेक्शन देने का जो अधिकार सेंट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट को मिला हुआ है, उसको मान्य किया गया है। लेकिन यह नहीं बताया गया है कि इस विल पर अमल कैसे होगा। इसका कारण यह है कि १९५५ के एमेंडिंग विल में जो अधिकार स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स को मिले हुए हैं, उनके बारे में भी सेंट्रल गवर्नर्मेंट के डायरेक्शन देने के अधिकार को मान्य किया गया है। इसके आस्तर में लिखा है:—

"The Central Government may give such directions to any State Government as may appear to the Central Government to be necessary for carrying into execution in the State of any of the provisions of this Act or any rule or order made thereunder."

मैं समझता हूं कि केवल डायरेक्शन देने की हो बात थी तो इस विल को यहां पेश करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं था। इससे भी ज्यादा अधिकार हमारी सरकार को अपने हाथ में लेने चाहिये थे। आवश्यकता इस बात की थी कि स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स से अधिकार निकाल कर सेंटर उन अधिकारों को अपने हाथ में लेता। अब कहा गया है कि सेंटर के इंस्पैक्टर भी होंगे और स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स के इंस्पैक्टर भी होंगे। इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि कावाई जितनी अच्छी तरह से होनी चाहिये, नहीं हो सकेगी। योड़ा काम सेंटर करेगा, योड़ा, स्टेट्स करेगी। एक कहावत है कि दो घर का मेहमान भूखा रहता है। वही हालत इस विल की होने वाली है। स्टेट्स के जो इंस्पैक्टर हैं वे कहेंगे कि यह काम हमारा नहीं है और सेंटर के इंस्पैक्टर कहेंगे कि कि हमारा नहीं है और जब यह किसी का काम नहीं होगा तो जो स्टूरियस दवाइयां बनाने वाले हैं वे अपना काम करते जायेंगे। इस तरह की बातों का स्पष्टीकरण होना बहुत आवश्यक

है जो कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने नहीं किया है। एक उदाहरण में आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। पिछले संशेन में एक सवाल भी ने मंत्री महोदय से पूछा था जिसके जवाब में उन्होंने बताया कि सैनिटैक्स कैमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, बड़ौदा को उन्होंने ३२ दवायें, विद्रू करने को कहा है। लेकिन उस कम्पनी ने अपते एजेंटों और व्यापारियों को पत्र भेजा है जिसमें कहा है कि जो कुछ प्रेस में आया है, उस पर विश्वास करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है और कम्पनी की बात को माना जाए। ये दवायें कितनी अच्छी हैं, इसका विवरण इस चिट्ठी में दिया गया है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो पत्र कम्पनी की ओर से कनफिडेंशली लिखा गया है, इस पर हमारी सरकार ने क्या कार्रवाई की है। हमारे पास इंस्पैक्टर हैं, स्टाफ है, क्या ये सब चीजे उनके नेटिस में नहीं आती हैं। यहां पर लोक सभा में सवाल पूछा जाता है और उसके जवाब में कहा जाता है कि कम्पनी से कह दिया गया है कि वह ३२ दवाओं को विद्रू कर ले लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया जाता है और कम्पनी पत्र लिख कर कहती हैं जो कुछ अखबारों में छपा है, गलत है। जो बड़े हैं वे मैं आपको पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूँ:

"It has been brought to our notice that press reports about some of our products have created an adverse impression about us."

उनका कहना है कि एडवर्स इम्प्रेशन बन गया है। वे नहीं मानते कि ३२ दवायें जो सरकार ने विद्रू करने को कहीं थीं वे खराब थीं।

आगे चल कर उन्होंने अपने पत्र में कहा है:

"It is well-known that multi-vitamin preparations can be dubbed

sub-standard even if one ingredient is found slightly less than stated on the label. And many of the above 32 items were vitamin preparation."

यह बहुत टैक्निकल है और मैं इसमें नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। आखिर मैं उन्होंने कहा है:

"Our products are examined in our controlled laboratory, which is equipped with up-to-date facilities as reported in the press. Whenever a product is found to have deteriorated, it is withdrawn by us from the market."

ये जो ३२ दवायें हैं वे आज तक विद्रू नहीं हुई हैं, ये आज भी मार्किट में बिक रहीं हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ सरकार बताये उसने इसके बारे में क्या किया है। ऐसी दवाओं के बनाने वाले के खिलाफ जब तक सस्त कार्रवाई नहीं की जाएगी तब तक मैं दवायें बनती भी बिकती रहेंगी।

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था उसी सवाल के जवाब में कि कम्पनी को एक्सपायरी डेट डालने को भी कहा गया है। लेकिन दी सैनिटैक्स कैमिकल इंडस्ट्रीज आज तक एक्सपायरी डेट नहीं लिख रही है। मंत्री महोदय ने यह भी कहा था कि उस कम्पनी के पास अच्छे एक्सपर्ट हैं, अच्छे टैक्नीकल एक्सपर्ट हैं, अच्छा काम करने वाले लोग हैं। लेकिन मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम एक आदमी को तो मैं जानता हूँ जोकि टैक्नीकल एक्सपर्ट नहीं है और उसको बतौर टैक्नीकल एक्सपर्ट के रख लिया गया है। उसको इसका कोई भी ज्ञान नहीं है। ये सब बातें हैं जिन की ओर माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। देखा जाता है कि उसकी सब-स्टैडर्ड दवायें बाजार में बिकती हैं। हामिडिटी बंटोल रूम वहां नहीं है। ऐसे जो मामले हैं उन पर कड़ाई से रोक लगाई जानी चाहिये और जो डिफालटर्स हैं उनके खिलाफ सस्त कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिये।

[श्री आसर]

जिन कारखानों में इस तरह की स्वराब दवाइयां बनती हैं उन पर नजर रखी जानी चाहिये और उनका अच्छी तरह से इंस्पैक्शन होना चाहिये। मैंने एक उदाहरण आपके सामने रखा है लेकिन इस तरह के और भी बहुत से उदाहरण हैं जो मैं आपके सामने रख सकता हूँ। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की चीजों की तरफ आपका ध्यान जाए।

श्री दी० चं० शर्मा जी ने कहा कि हमने कानून में एक वर्ष के दंड की व्यवस्था की है, एक वर्ष की शिक्षा रखी है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वह अपने अन्तःकरन से पूछ कर बतायें कि क्या वह सिसीयरली स्पूरियस मैडिसिस की बिक्री को रोकना चाहते हैं या उनका बनना रोकना चाहते हैं और अगर चाहते हैं तो क्या उसके लिए प्रयास कर रहे हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि एक वर्ष की शिक्षा कम है, इसके लिए दस वर्ष की शिक्षा होनी चाहिये। जब आप एक गलत बात का अन्त करना चाहते हैं, अच्छे परिणाम नाना चाहते हैं तो जो लोग पैसे के बास्ते, अपने फायदे के बास्ते लोगों के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं, उनको आपको छः महीने की नहीं, एक वर्ष की नहीं बल्कि दस दस वर्ष की सजा देनी चाहिये।

रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि हमारे देश में करीब करीब १७०० छोटे मोटे कारखाने हैं और ड्रग कंट्रोल की दृष्टि से, इन्हें कारखानों के संम्पल निकालना और हर एक को एग्जेमिन करना हमारे लिये कठिन है। फार्मास्यूटिकल इनक्वायरी कमेटी ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट के पैरा ४ में लिखा है :—

"The existing laboratory facilities for testing samples of drugs drawn by Drugs Inspectors are most inadequate in all the State Government laboratories and result in inordinate delays. It is not uncommon to receive reports of analysis nine months after drawing the sample.

To take action after a lapse of such a long period on stocks from which the samples were drawn is thoroughly impracticable."

जब आप स्पूरियस ड्रग्ज को रोकना चाहते हैं, इनको बन्द करना चाहते हैं तो इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हमारे पास अच्छी लैबोरेटरी हो। इस रिपोर्ट के बाद से छःवर्षों में हमारे यहां बहुत से कारखाने बढ़े हैं लेकिन लैबोरेटरी फैसिलिटीज़ जिस परिमाण में बढ़नी चाहिये, उस परिमाण में नहीं बढ़ी हैं। इसका परिणाम यह होता है कि संम्पल इंस्पैक्टर्स निकालेंगे और वे छः छः आठ आठ और दस दस महीने पढ़ रहगे और उनका टैस्ट एज्मामिनेशन होगा। ऐसा करने के लिए दवा को छः छः और आठ आठ महीने तक खुले में रखना होगा और जब केस इतना पुराना पढ़ जाता है तो जब वह कोट्ट में जाता है तो वह स्टैंड नहीं हो सकता है और हमारा अनुभव बताता है कि बहुत से केसिस छूट जाते हैं।

14 hrs.

मैं अपनी स्टेट का अनुभव बतलाता हूँ। हमारे यहां प्राहिविशन है। प्राहिविशन के कारण बहुत से केसेज होते हैं। वहां पर जो इलिसिट वाइन चलती है उसके संम्पल को बाटलों में भर लिया जाता है, पंचायतनामा बगरह किया जाता है। उस के बाद जब आठ, दस या पंद्रह दिनों में बाटल खोली जाती है तो यह चमक्तार हो जाता है कि उस में इलिसिट वाइन नहीं रह जाती, केवल पानी रह जाता है। वह इलिसिट वाइन जो भर कर रखी जाती है वह पता नहीं कहां चली जाती है। जब ओरिजिनल वाइन की यह हालत हो जाती है आठ या दस दिनों के अन्दर तो जो दवायें बोतलों में बन्द कर के रखी जाती हैं और वे छः छः, आठ आठ महीनों तक लैबोरेटरी में रखी रहती हैं, तो उन का क्या परिणाम होता होगा। आखिर

वे केसेज किस तरह से सफल होंगे, इस पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। इसलिये जब हम इस बारे में कड़ी कारंवाई करना चाहते हैं तो देश में लेबोरेटरी फेसिलिटीज को बढ़ाना भी आवश्यक है। अगर हम इसे बढ़ाने में सक्षमसुफुल हो जाते हैं तो यह जो ड्रग अमेंडमेंट बिल हम पास कर रहे हैं उसे ज्यादा एफिशियेंट तरीके से चला सकेंगे। इस पर अवश्य ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

बिल का उपयोग केवल ऐलोर्पैथिक यानी विदेशी पद्धति की दवाओं के लिये होने वाला है। मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसका उपयोग आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी दवाओं के लिये करने की जरूरत नहीं? क्या आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी दवायें स्पूरिअस नहीं बनाई जातीं? मेरा यह दृष्टिकोण है कि आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी पद्धति की तरफ हमें जितना ध्यान देना चाहिये उतना हम ध्यान नहीं देते। इन पद्धतियों में भी नकली दवाओं का निर्माण होता है लेकिन हमारी विचार पद्धति इतनी गलत है जिसका ठिकाना नहीं है, हम इस की तरफ ध्यान नहीं देते, हम केवल विदेशी दवाओं के बारे में ही विचार करते हैं। इस का परिणाम यह होता है कि लोगों को विदेशी दवाओं का उपयोग करने की ज्यादा प्रेरणा होती है। लोग कहते हैं कि चूंकि यहां कोई नियम नहीं है इसलिये देशी पद्धति से अच्छी दवायें नहीं बनती हैं। लोगों को कहते सुना गया है कि अगर विदेशी दवायें स्पूरिअस बन सकती हैं, जिन पर इतने प्रतिबन्ध लगाये गये हैं तो आयुर्वेदिक औषधियों का तो कहना ही क्या। इस लिये मेरा कहना है कि आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी पद्धतियों के साथ जो स्टेप मदरली ट्रीटमेंट हो रहा है उस को छोड़ देना चाहिये। हमारे लिये यह विचार करना आवश्यक है कि आज स्वतंत्र भारत में हमारी आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी पद्धतियां जो हैं उन को बढ़ावा देने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। मैं तो यहां तक कहने के लिये तैयार हूँ कि इस बिल के साथ ही वह बिल भी आना चाहिये जिस से आयुर्वेदिक

और यूनानी दवाओं का स्पूरिअस रूप से बनना दूर किया जाये।

मैं प्रार्थना करूँगा कि जिस प्रकार ऐलोर्पैथिक दवाओं पर लेबल लगा रहता है कि उन के क्या-क्या इन्वीडिएन्ट्स हैं, उसी प्रकार आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी दवाओं के ऊपर भी इस तरह के लेबल लगने चाहिये। इसके लिये नियम होना चाहिये कि देशी दवाओं के ऊपर भी लेबल लगाया जाये जिस में इन्वीडिएन्ट्स लिखे हों। अगर यह नहीं लगाये जाते तो लोगों के मन में शक रहता है कि पता नहीं बाजार में ठीक चीज मिलती है या नहीं, या कौन चीज ठीक है और कौन सी गलत। कई मेम्बरों ने बतलाया कि जब लोग घर में बाजार से दवा ले कर जाते हैं तो उन को बहां पहुँच कर कई बार घोला उठाना पड़ता है। इस तरह की जो स्थिति है उस के लिये कुछ न कुछ प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। इसी लिये मैं कहता हूँ कि आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी दवाओं को स्पूरिअस ढंग से बनने से रोकने के लिये अलग बिल लाया जाये ताकि इन के साथ जो स्टेपमदरली ट्रीटमेंट हो रहा है वह खत्म हो।

एक बात मैं आखिर में कहना चाहता हूँ जिस की इस बिल में बड़ी आवश्यकता है। हम ड्रग अमेंडमेंट बिल तो पास कर रहे हैं लेकिन उस के कानून बनने के बाद जो छोटे छोटे द्रुकानदार हैं देहातों में, जिस के पास हाउसहोल्ड रेमेडीज होती हैं, और जिन की हर एक आदमी को हर समय आवश्यकता पड़ती रहती है, उन को बड़ी मुश्किल पड़ जाती है। मेरे भतलब हैं पेन बाम से, नीलगिरि आयल से, कैस्टर आयल से, ऐस्प्रो, सेरिडोन आदि से। इन के रखने वाले द्रुकानदारों को बड़ी मुश्किल होती है। बिल पास हो जाने के बाद वे अपने पास इस तरह की दवायें नहीं रख पायेंगे क्योंकि इस कानून का पालन करना उन के लिये कठिन हो गया और देहात के आदमियों को जो कि रोज ऐस्प्रो, यूकैलिप्टस आयल, सेरिडोन वर्गरह चाहते हैं, वे चीजें

[श्री आसर]

नहीं मिल सकेंगी। इसलिये दूकानदारों को जो तकलीफ होती है उस को दूर करने की कोशिश की जाये। मैंने मंत्री महोदय से भी बात-चीत की है और मंत्री महोदय ने भी आवश्यक दिया है इस के बारे में। यहां पर उन के लिये ५ रु की लाइसेंस फीस रखी गई है। यहां पर लाइसेंस फीस का प्रश्न उतना नहीं है, जितना उन को जो परेशानी होती है इस सिलसिले में उस को दूर करने की। इसलिये इस बिल में जो कमियां रह गई हैं उन को दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया जाये।

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): The shortage of drugs, created by the emergency during the Second World War necessitated the passing of a legislation by the British authorities who were here then, and that legislation was known as the Drugs Act, 1940. It was amended about six years back, in 1954. But if we see the effectiveness of this Act, we find that it has remained a dead letter. What I mean to say is that under our very nose, a large-scale racket is going on from the side of the drug pedlars, and we find that all sorts of spurious drugs are found in the market and are passed on to the consumers to the detriment of their health.

In this connection, I beg to submit that a comprehensive approach should have been made to fill up all the gaps and lacunae, in the light of the experience gained in the administration of this Act during the last twenty years. Anyway, it is better late than never. I think some attempt has been made in this amending Bill to provide some deterrent punishment for those who carry on such activities.

If we take into consideration the constitutional aspect of this amending Bill, we find that an attempt has been made to encroach upon the provincial autonomy of the various States. I quite understand that the control of drugs is found in the Concurrent List,

and it is the duty of the Centre and the States to see that it is effectively controlled. At the same time, I feel that so far as the planning aspect is concerned, it should have been done by the Centre, while the executive part of it should have been left to the State. Since a Bill of this type is going to affect so many people, it would not be possible for a centralised administration like the Central Government to go into every village and ensure that the drugs that are found in the petty shops are not adulterated but drugs of the proper standard are supplied to the patients. It would have been most appropriate if the administrative part of this drug control had been left with the various States, who could see through their own executives that drugs of the proper standard are supplied. We have also found that diarchy has never functioned properly. I do not think this kind of duplication of authority both in the Centre and in the States will serve the purpose for which the Bill is being introduced. So, I most respectfully submit that this part of the administration of this Act should have been left to the States.

So far as the appointment of the Government analysts is concerned, I beg to submit that it would not be possible for the Central Government to appoint so many Central analysts all over the country. Actually, the States are the biggest users of the drugs, and their Medical and Public Health Departments use the largest quantity of such drugs, and, therefore, it would have been most appropriate if instead of the Central analyst, there had been State analysts, and every State capital had been equipped with the most modern laboratory which could go and examine at any time, if any doubt arises, regarding the effectiveness or the adulteration of any drug. It is very often found that the actual adulteration takes place at the packing stage. I know that there are so many firms in Bombay labelling themselves as druggists. But actually they purchase those drugs in big bulk and repack

them in small phials. At that stage, the adulteration takes place. We know from our experience that the penicillin produced in our Hindustan Anti-biotics should have been packed at the very place of manufacture, but instead of that it is sold in big bulk to various suppliers in Bombay who repack them in small doses and sell them. Some times ago, there was a discussion in this House over a most unfortunate accident that took place when a Member of this House fell a victim to this penicillin drug. I know of so many cases, so many of my dear friends, who had fallen victims to this penicillin injection, and died. It is now high time that the production of penicillin and its marketing and administration are controlled by the strictest measures. At present, the Hindustan Anti-biotics factory is under the control of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. I beg to submit that it should instead come directly under the control of the Ministry of Health. It is the primary concern of this Ministry to see that drugs are properly manufactured in this country.

This Bill envisages the control of drugs that are being manufactured according to the British Pharmacopoeia. Even though we are independent since the last 13 years, no attempt has been made to compile an Indian Pharmacopoeia. Even in the British Pharmacopoeia mention is made of so many Indian drugs. The hon. lady Member who preceded me mentioned *Rauwolfia Serpentina*. This is an indigenous plant of India. India holds the monopoly of this drug. But its effectiveness and its standard production has been monopolised by British Pharmacopoeia, and we find that its modern use has been brought to light by them.

We find that India is very rich in flora. Among the flora of the world, India has the largest contribution to make, because in a small compact area, we find climates varying from the tropical to the arctic. We we find erophytic plants in the desert area

and plants which grow in the arctic climate in the Himalayan region. We find very effective medicinal plants here. A proper study of these should have been made in this country to compile an Indian Pharmacopoeia and evolve standard production of those drugs, which may throw some new light on the treatment of various diseases to which the western world has not yet found an effective answer.

Even though some attempt has been made in this regard at Jamnagar by way of research on our indigenous drugs and also in the botanical laboratories at Lucknow and Sibpur and so on, I think the effort is far from adequate, and more funds should have been provided for the same in the Third Five Year Plan.

Regarding the penal clauses of this Bill, there can be absolutely no two opinions on the need for providing more deterrent punishment of those persons who play with human life. I want a categorical answer from the Minister as to how many cases have so far been investigated and how many persons brought to book. I do not think that an adequate number of such cases have been dealt with effectively. It is immaterial if we provide for more deterrent punishment, unless the culprit is brought to book. Enhancement of the length of sentence or provision of more deterrent punishment is not of much consequence, unless the offenders are actually brought to book. In this connection, I beg to submit that the Minister should, instead of coming in with a piecemeal amendment Bill like this, come forward with a more comprehensive Bill which would include within its scope both the Ayurvedic and Unani form of medicines.

So far as drug addicts are concerned—my remarks will not be complete, without a reference to them—I beg to submit that even in those areas where we bombastically speak of the success of our prohibition policy, we find alcohol being sold fairly. You know that in the district of Koraput from which you come

[Shri P. K. Deo]

it has been a failure. In medical stores and shops, you can find the tonic *Mritasanjeevani sura*, which is nothing but cent per cent alcohol. If you go to any shop, you find various kinds of tinctures. Drug addicts can pay any price for such kind of drugs. I think there should be effective control in this regard.

So far as opium addicts are concerned, in areas where there is prohibition, the addicts have started taking morphia injection. I know there are so many persons who have addicted themselves to this kind of drug, so much so that they pay any price for obtaining it. This has brought ruin to families. It is now high time that the manufacture and sale of such kind of drugs is stopped once for all.

श्री राजेशलाल व्यास (उज्जैन) : सभापति जी, यह जो ड्रग्ज अमेंडमेंट बिल हमारे सामने लाया गया है यह इस दृष्टि से लाया गया है कि ड्रग्ज ऐक्ट में जो सामियां थीं उनको दूर कर दिया जाये। ठीक है। लेकिन इसका मुख्य उद्देश्य क्या है? ड्रग्ज ऐक्ट का सही या इस अमेंडमेंट का सही, मुख्य उद्देश्य यही है कि कोई नकली दवायें न ले और उसका स्वास्थ्य न बिगड़े। इसकी तह में यदि हम जायें तो इसका खास उद्देश्य यह है कि लोगों के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा की जाये और उसको बिगड़ने न दिया जाये।

इन छोटी छोटी बातों की तरफ तो काफी ध्यान दिया जाता है, लेकिन हमारे इन्हें बड़े देश में कि जहां ४० करोड़ की आबादी है, उसके अदर नकली दवा लेने वाले कितने होंगे और नकली दवा देने वाले कितने होंगे। अगर इनकी संख्या देखी जाये तो ये लोग बहुत कम निकलेंगे। लेकिन, जैसा कि मैं पहले भी कह बार कह चुका हूँ और आज फिर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ माननीय मंत्री जी से कि जो मोटी बात है जिसका सम्बन्ध आम तौर पर लोगों के स्वास्थ्य से है, उसकी तरफ अभी तक

हैल्य मिनिस्ट्री का ध्यान नहीं गया है। बगैर दवा दिये लोगों के स्वास्थ्य को बिगड़ने से रोकने के लिये अभी तक कोई इतन्जाम नहीं किया जा रहा है।

कल मैं श्री एस० के० डे० के यहां था, जो कि हमारे कम्युनिटी डेवेलपमेंट और कोआपरेशन के मिनिस्टर हैं। वहां रात को एक फ़िल्म दिखाया गया था। वह फ़िल्म शायद यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स आफ अमेरिका के सम्बन्ध में था। उसमें दिखाया गया था कि नदियों में जो गन्दगी होती है उस को रोकने के लिए वहां क्या-क्या प्रयत्न किया गया है। उसमें दिखाया गया था कि उस गन्दगी से कितनी बीमारियां होती हैं, उस जल में रहने वाले जीवों जैसे मछलियों आदि को कितना नुकसान होता है, जो आदमी उस पानी को पीते हैं और उस में स्नान करते हैं उन को किस प्रकार नुकसान होता है और उस पानी से जो दूषित गैस निकलते हैं उन से किस प्रकार स्वास्थ्य पर बुरा असर पड़ता है। और उस गन्दगी को दूर करने के लिए और पानी को साफ करने के लिए देश में किस प्रकार जगह-जगह प्लांट लगाये गये हैं। मैं उस सब को देख कर आश्चर्य में आ गया। लेकिन हमारे देश में नदियों और तालाबों में काफी गन्दगी है। दिल्ली में ही पानी की गन्दगी के कारण किस प्रकार जांडिस लोगों को हुआ था। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस गन्दगी को रोकने के लिए हैल्य मिनिस्ट्री प्रयत्न करे। उसका ध्यान इस तरफ जाना चाहिए। आज देश के लोगों के स्वास्थ्य के साथ खिलवाड़ हो रहा है, उसको रोकने के लिए आज ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। छोटी छोटी बातों की ओर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जा रहा है, जब कि जो लोग करोड़ों की संख्या में इस प्रकार अपना स्वास्थ्य खो रहे हैं उसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। इसका मुझे बड़ा दुःख है।

समय आ गया है कि शासन को ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिए ताकि मनुष्यों का स्वास्थ्य अच्छा रखा जा सके । दवाइयों से आप कब तक मनुष्यों को स्वस्थ रखेंगे ? महात्मा गांधी ने लिखा है कि अच्छी दवाई भी देंगे तो आदमी का स्वास्थ्य उससे बिगड़ेगा ही अच्छा नहीं होगा । जो प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा के पांडित हैं, जिन्होंने अनुभव किया है, जो डाक्टर रहे हैं वैद्य रहे हैं वे भी इस नतीजे पर पहुंचे हैं कि दवाई चाहे अच्छी हो या बुरी वह बाराई में उसके लिए एक जहर है । अब होता यह है कि दवा से बक्ती आराम हो जाता है लेकिन जो उससे हमेशा के लिए स्वास्थ्य मिलना चाहिए वह नहीं मिलता है और देखा यह जाता है कि उस समय तो वह दवाई किसी न किसी रूप में उस बीमारी को दबा देगी लेकिन आगे चल कर वह पुनः भड़क उठती है और उस दवाई का रिएक्शन स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकर साबित होता है । हम शुद्ध जल और शुद्ध वायु का अगर सबके बास्ते इतजाम न कर सकें तो कम से कम इतना तो कर ही सकते हैं कि जो बुराई होती है और पानी को बिगाड़ने वाली जो गंदगी और जहरीला मादा पानी में आकर मिलता है उसको तो नष्ट करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठा सकते हैं । मैं माननीय मंत्री से निवेदन करूँगा कि वह अपने डिपार्टमेंट वालों को कहें । वह यह मालूम करें कि कल जो फिल्म शो दिखाया गया था उस के सम्बन्ध में लिटरेचर मंगायें और देखें कि दूसरे देशों में पानी में जो यह गंदगी और जहरीले तत्व मिले होते हैं उनको नष्ट करने के बास्ते क्या प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं और क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं और मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन उपायों और प्रयत्नों का हमारी तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में समावेश होना चाहिए । जहां तक कि इसके लिये पेसे जुटाने का सवाल है तो आवश्यक पैसा आपको लोगों के सहयोग से अवश्य मिलेगा क्योंकि स्वास्थ्य एक ऐसी चीज़ है जिसमें हर एक शस्त्र की दिलचस्पी स्वाभाविक है और धन के लिए आप व्यक्तियों से, मूनिसेपलिटियों से और

इंडस्ट्रीज से अपील कर सकते हैं और मुझे विश्वास है कि आप को उन से आवश्यक धन प्राप्त हो सकेगा ।

आप इंडस्ट्रीज से इस में सहयोग ले सकते हैं क्योंकि इंडस्ट्रीज बड़ी हद तक पानी को गंदा बनाने के बास्ते जिम्मेदार होती हैं । अब मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि एक कारखाना है, एक करोड़ गैलन रोज उसको पानी चाहिए और बाद में वह एक करोड़ गैलन पानी गंदगी मिला हुआ और जहर मिला हुआ नदी के अन्दर डाला जाता है और मैं आप को बतलाऊं कि मछलियां वहां की मरी हुई लोगों ने देखी हैं । उस से गैस निकलती है और जिससे कि सोगों ने फसल नष्ट हुई देखी है, दरख्त सूखे हुए देखे हैं । यह सारी चीजें हैं । अगर यह चीजें नष्ट हो सकती हैं तो उस गंदे और जहरीले पानी का मनुष्यों के स्वास्थ्य पर विपरीत असर नहीं पड़ता है, समझ में आने वाली बात नहीं है और अवश्य ही मनुष्यों के स्वास्थ्य पर उसका स्वाराब असर पड़े बर्गेर नहीं रह सकता ह . . .

Mr. Chairman: How is it all relevant to the Bill?

बो राष्ट्रेलाल व्याप्त : मैं इस बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ जिस में यह प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है कि नकली दवाइयों की रोकथाम हो ताकि लोगों के धन और स्वास्थ्य से लिलबाड़ न किया जा सके । दवाइयों में नकलीपन और मिलावट को रोकने के बास्ते जो यह इंस्पैक्टर्स मुकर्रर किये जाने हैं तो मेरा निवेदन यह है कि इतनी बड़ी स्टेट में १, २ इंस्पैक्टर्स मुकर्रर किये जाने से कोई खास नतीजा निकलने वाला नहीं है । हमें काफी तादाद में यह इंस्पैक्टर्स रखने होंगे ।

इसके घलावा हमें यह भी व्यवस्था रखनी पड़ेगी कि इंस्पैक्टर अपनी चैकिंग की रिपोर्ट किसी मैडिकल आफिसर को करे अर्थात् एक तरह से उस पर मैडिकल आफिसर का नियंत्रण रहे ताकि आज जो अधिकारियों द्वारा पावसं के मिसूज करने की शिकायतें

[श्री राधेलाल व्यास]

आये दिन सुनने को मिलती हैं वे न मिले और वे अपनी पावर्स का दुरुपयोग न कर सकें। मुझे आशा है कि मूल बात की ओर मिनिस्टर महोदय का ध्यान जायेगा और वे इसके हेतु आवश्यक व्यवस्था करेंगे।

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Mr. Chairman, while one would welcome the provisions of this Bill, the outstanding impression, so far seen from the speeches of various hon. Members, has been that the provisions of the Bill will not materially check commerce and trade in spurious drugs; and it is very necessary that some more stringent measures should be taken, apart from providing punishment which this Bill provides.

Several hon. Members have stated that adulteration of drugs and misbranding of drugs has been an extensive evil. May I say that so far as Bombay city, in particular, is concerned—I have no experience of other cities—this type of trade in adulterated drugs is not only extensive, but it is extremely well organised? It cannot be that the police are not aware of it or the enforcement machinery under the Drug Control Act is not aware of it. It may be that the enforcement machinery is weak and that there is not sufficient staff or sufficient facilities for speeding the analysis of the drugs, samples of which are seized. But the fact remains that today trading in adulterated drugs is an organised industry and unless this organised industry is broken up, there is absolutely no possibility of the public obtaining a square deal in the matter of pure drugs.

It will be appreciated that not only trade is carried on in the manufacture of labels, containers and even the contents of the particular drugs or packages, but even reputed chemists and others take complete advantage of this. And the reason is that we have not anything in our

Acts to enable the inspectorate to have surprise raids just as we have in the case of prohibition. My submission is that the powers of the inspector which have been defined under the Drugs Act—section 22—require to be thoroughly overhauled. The inspector should have powers to enter the premises not merely at reasonable hours, as has been mentioned here, which would exclude hours after sunset, but at any time of day and night as they do in the case of prohibition.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Even at a reasonable hour a Drug Inspector was murdered recently.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Maybe.

Shri Karmarkar: In Kerala?

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Yes.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Unless the inspectorate is vested with very wide powers of having surprise raids, nothing can happen. Not only the power to take samples must be given to them, but also the power to seal the entire premises must be given to the inspectors. Even if a single bottle is found, the entire premises must be sealed. That ought to be done. Unless the powers are radically altered, I am afraid, if the inspector tries to follow the routine of the law, by that time the drug offender has sufficient warning and he will be in a position to remove the evidence of his own crime.

The second point, as has been rightly pointed out by Shri D. C. Sharma, who spoke before me, is this. On the one hand, you provide the minimum punishment, namely, one year's imprisonment; with the other hand you give the magistrate an option that for special reasons to be recorded in writing he may impose imprisonment of less than one year. My submission is that this should be altered this way that the magistrate should have no power whatsoever to give a

sentence of less than one year but permission should be given to the accused to go on appeal to the High Court or whatever the appellate Court may be, to reduce a heavy sentence. The difference is that so far as the lower court is concerned, the accused understands that the minimum sentence is one year; and it is very seldom that when the offence is proved, the accused dares to go to the High Court, because the High Court may as well enhance the punishment. Therefore, the discretion left to the magistrate should be taken away.

Thirdly, I would like to suggest that this type of arrangement even will not have a salutary effect, unless you have something which adds to the social stigma of the offender. One thing I would suggest is this. Supposing we enact that whenever a particular firm or person is convicted of the manufacture of a faked drug, in addition to the punishment he should be compelled to exhibit a board in his own shop showing that he has been convicted for manufacturing spurious drugs.....

The Narayankutty Menon:
Why not cancel the licence altogether?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: I am coming to that.

And, if that firm is made to exhibit this Board for a period of 12 months, I am sure, half the number of offences will stop. I do not understand why a simple thing like this is overlooked.

With regard to the cancellation of licences, I am absolutely in favour of such permission. I am of the opinion that where the offence is of sufficient gravity, the licence not only of the offending firm which deals in that drug must be cancelled but it should be made impossible for the firm to change its name and have licence in another name. And, that can be done by prohibiting a particular party who has been guilty of an offence

from obtaining a licence if he is associated as partner in any other firm. These things can be done. Why is it not being done—I cannot understand? Probably, Sir, the hon. Minister will say that it is very difficult to implement all these things. I do not think so.

Sir, I am of the opinion that those anti-social characters who virtually gamble with the lives of other people for the sake of a few rupees of profit have got to be brought to book. At the same time, we have to look into the deeper causes of this problem. Why is it that drug faking is taking place on such an extensive scale? It is because there is large profit in the manufacture of drugs. The margin of profit is very big so far as the manufacturers are concerned. and, particularly in the case of certain drugs which are very difficult to obtain from outside, the temptation for blackmarketing and faking is very great. I do not understand why it should not be possible for the Government to take over the manufacture of at least certain types of important drugs which could be made available to the public at reasonable prices. If some such thing is done side by side, I think the deep causes, the rooted causes which induce people to fake drugs will at least partially disappear.

I am of the opinion, Sir, that while this amending Bill is on the right lines, it does not go far enough to solve the problem. I do not think it is going to make any difference whatsoever. I should like to know from the hon. Minister whether some type of liaison is being maintained between the Drugs Inspectorate and the Criminal Investigation Department—perhaps it is maintained or perhaps both are working in isolated spheres. Therefore, Sir, I think the provisions of the Bill should be still more tightened up. At the same time, Government should explore the possibilities of manufacturing particular types of drugs which are in great demand, the wonderful drugs which recent science has discovered and brought to

[Shri Naushir Bharucha]

light. If this could be done, Sir, I think to a large extent we will be able to minimise faking of drugs.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill with very great pleasure. When spurious drugs are offered even in the mofussil and when we find the wonderful kind of advertisements that we get with regard to these drugs, it is time, Sir, that this industry is controlled. So I agree with the hon. Members who have supported this Bill and I give my full support.

It is only with regard to one or two provisions that I wish to say a few words. No doubt, in the parent Act there is a provision which says that when this examination or inspection is held the Criminal Procedure Code applies, but there is no specific provision in clause 5 or 6 which says that when the inspector goes he must have at least two respectable gentlemen with him, he must frame a list at the time of search etc. Though there is no provision here, as there is a provision in the parent Act I think there may not be any difficulty and there may not be any abuse of powers. Though it would have been better if some provision had been made in clause 5 or clause 6 here, as there is a general clause saying that the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code will apply, there would not be any difficulty and, therefore, so far as those provisions are concerned I have not much of an objection even though I would have preferred the wording done in a little different manner.

But the most important point on which I would like to urge a few observations is with regard to penalty, the punishment. This, I would submit, is not in accordance with the general principles of jurisprudence. Here we are suspecting the magistrates and judges. The Indian Penal Code has been tried for generations. I would say, time has proved that it

is a very good Act and its provisions are very good. What do we find in that? Wherever any penalty is provided, in sections after sections, the minimum is not provided and only the maximum is provided. It always says: "Whoever commits such and such an offence shall be punishable with imprisonment not exceeding so many years or fine or both". You may look into the Penal Code or any other Act which we have passed. You will find that the wording is: "not exceeding", and you have never controlled the discretion of the magistrates.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The prohibition Act is there.

Shri Achar There may be a very exceptional case—I think my hon. friend for the interruption—but the general principle which I enunciated cannot be denied. If that is so, why, I ask the Minister, we should suspect in this Act the discretion of the magistrates or the judges? I do not know why the offences committed by a person who manufactures for sale, sells, stocks or exhibits for sale or distributes any drug should be considered more heinous, more anti-social than the several offences that are contemplated under the Indian Penal Code. For example, Sir, there is the highest crime: culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Even in such a heinous crime there is the discretion given to the judges. Then why do you suspect only in these cases of offences? The hon. lady Member, Dr. Sushila Nayar, who spoke from a doctor's point of view, gave us the picture of the illness of a child or a husband or the wife and getting some medicine which practically was water or some other thing and not the real medicine that was wanted. She depicted that picture and said that a person who commits such an offence must be given at least one year's imprisonment. I am afraid it is not a proper approach from the legal aspect. There is the other aspect of the question also. It may be that

some servant might have been engaged in a shop only for two days and he might not know exactly what things are exhibited and what things are sold. Should he be also given one year's imprisonment? The point that I am making out is this. It is a matter for our judges and magistrates to decide. We must provide the maximum and the sentence to be given must depend entirely on the discretion of the judges. They have got vast experience. Certainly, if it is an anti-social offence of a very serious nature they will give the required sentence to the person concerned. But their discretion should not be tied.

At this juncture, Sir, I would like to submit one thing. What is happening now? Not only in this amending Bill but also in the several Acts that we have passed, I would say, the general approach towards judiciary is not fair. We are trying to reduce the jurisdiction of courts. We do not want that appeals should go to the judiciary, we want separate courts. Whatever the circumstances may be, as far as possible, there is an attempt always to restrict the power of the judiciary, to avoid it. In this amending Bill, it is not exactly that but here it is something analogous to that, here the effort is to remove even the discretion of the magistrates. I would submit, Sir, this is not a very healthy and good position. I know the hon. Minister will refer to the proviso which says:

"Provided that the court may for any special reasons to be recorded in writing impose a sentence of imprisonment for less than one year."

There is a provision, no doubt, but there it is stated that he must give specific reasons. If he gives reasons he can reduce the sentence. It is a very good provision, at least it stands much better than what I feared it to be at the outset; but still I submit, Sir, is it fair to the magistrates and judges to have such a sort of restric-

tion? Do you find anything of that kind anywhere in the Indian Penal Code? Why do you suspect the magistrates and judges? The most important point that I want to stress is that it is not fair to practically suspect the judges and restrict their discretion.

The next thing that I want to submit is this. I am as anxious as anybody else in seeing that there should be a law regarding the products of Ayurveda and unani medicines. I join other hon. Members in their anxiety to see that these drugs are not spuriously prepared and sold. There may be difficulties in this matter, and I do not deny it. But then we see advertisements in various ways; I have seen advertisements saying that a man aged 70 may be made to feel as a young man aged 20 or 25 by using such and such a medicine! Even for such things, some drugs are advertised. We find such advertisements especially in the local language papers. All sorts of things are being advertised, and, if I may say so, the public are being practically cheated. No doubt it may be difficult to check all this, and probably each individual has got a particular kind of patent or some such thing. But, all the same, I submit that some effort must be made to check such things. If necessary, a committee may be appointed to ascertain the exact situation in this regard, so as to avoid such spurious drugs being advertised.

Shri Bajakrishnan (Dindigul—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Chairman, I am not going to make a long speech touching on various points about the efficacy of drugs, etc., as have been referred to by Dr. Sushila Nayar and Shri C. Nanjappa, because I do not know much about drugs. I am a layman. But I know of a number of advertisements every day in the newspapers claiming wonderful properties for some drugs said to have been sent by the Lord himself through Viramamuni from the Himalayas to save the sinners! I do not want to touch on those points.

[Shri Balakrishnan]

But I want to bring one important point to the notice of the hon. Minister. Our country is the only country which can be proud of implementing prohibition successfully, whereas even in America, where they were trying to introduce prohibition, there was an uprising and it ended in failure. But, with the blessings of Mahatma Gandhi, we have introduced prohibition, and we can be proud of implementing prohibition. However, I think there are certain loopholes in the parent Act regarding the enforcement of prohibition. I think there is no prohibition even in the Prohibition Act to prohibit the selling of ordinary essences in the medical shops. I see in the bazaar, in every medical shop, essences being sold in different ways and different colours. There is no prohibition to prohibit or prevent the people from drinking such essences. If anybody refers the matter to the police, I think the police authorities say that there is no provision in the Act to bring the culprits to book. I believe that according to the original Drugs Act, every licence-holder is permitted to sell essences in the open market. I also think that in this amending Bill, there is a word 'misbranded'. But I do not know how far this word can help the Prohibition Act. I request the hon. Minister to make it clear. There should be a clear provision saying that essences containing a high percentage of alcohol should not be sold. I request the hon. Minister to empower the inspectors to check such sales of essences. I wanted to say only this much.

श्री श्रुत्सुनवाला (भागलपुर) : सभा-पति जी, बड़े सौभाग्य की बात है कि जो हमारे हैल्थ मिनिस्टर आज हैं, वे पहले कामसं एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री मिनिस्टर थे। उस समय उन्होंने कितनी स्पूरिप्रस मेडिसिन्स बनवाई, यह तो वे ही जानते होंगे। अब वे यहां पर यह बिल प्रस्तुत कर रहे हैं कि इस तरह से वे स्पूरिप्रस मेडिसिन्स का आगे बनना रोकने की चेष्टा करेंगे। यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण

बिल है क्योंकि इसमें लोगों के जीवन मरण का प्रश्न है।

श्री हैरचन्द्र माथु : जीवन का नहीं मरण का ही है।

श्री श्रुत्सुनवाला : यह ठीक है, मरण का ही प्रश्न है। इसके लिये जो बिल लाया गया है वह बहुत ठीक है। इसमें बहुत सी चीजें कही गई हैं, जिनके द्वारा यदि कोई व्यक्ति अपराध करता है तो उसको सजा दी जायेगी। परन्तु जैसा मैंने कहा, पहले हमारे स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री महोदय कामसं एण्ड इण्डस्ट्री मिनिस्टर थे और वे बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं किस प्रकार से लोग मिलावट करते हैं और क्या-क्या गड़बड़ियां करते हैं। यदि वे कोई इस प्रकार का उपाय करें जिससे कि के स्पूरिप्रस मेडिसिन्स बनें ही नहीं और लोगों के मन में इसके बारे में भावना लाई जाये तो यह एक अच्छी बात होगी।

जो लोग स्पूरिप्रस मेडिसिन्स बनाते हैं, वे केवल लाभ के लिये, पैसे के मोह में पढ़ कर मेडिसिन्स को सस्ती बनाने के लिये इस प्रकार की मिलावट करते हैं। जैसा हमारे कई भाइयों ने बतलाया, ऐसे लोगों की बनाई हुई मेडिसिन्स को ऐनालाइज करना, उन लोगों को पकड़ना बड़ी मुश्किल की बात है। जब तक उनको पकड़ेंगे तब तक न जाने कितनी दवायें बाजार में बिक चुकी होंगी और लोगों के जीवन के ऊपर उनका क्या असर पढ़ चुकेगा यह तो हमारे मन्त्री महोदय ही जान सकते हैं तो जैसा मेरे मित्र श्री दी० च० शर्मा ने कहा, क्यों नहीं हमारे हैल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब खुद अपने ऊपर यह भार ले लेते हैं कि जितनी भी चीजें हैं उनको नेशनलाइज कर दें। आज बहुत सी चीजें नेशनलाइज की जा रही हैं, अगर मेडिसिन्स भी नेशनलाइज कर दी जायें और वे केवल गवर्नर्मेंट की देखरेख में ही बनें तो इसमें किसी प्रकार की गड़बड़ी की आशंका ही नहीं रहेगी। यदि प्राइवेट सेक्टर

मैं भी यह चीजें बनाई जायें तो भी वे सरकार की देख रेख में बनाई जायें ताकि बनने के बाद उन को ऐनालाइज करने या उनको देखने का मौका ही न रहे। मैं समझता हूं कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कोई भी आदमी ऐसा कर सकता है जिसके अन्दर प्राफिट मोटिव न होकर मानव सेवा की भावना हो। परन्तु ऐसे आदमी का पाना इस समय जरा मुश्किल बात है। हमारी सरकार तो बेलफेअर सरकार है, मैं तो उसके ऊपर भी जोर दूंगा जिस प्रकार की बातें यहां कही गई हैं यदि उस प्रकार की स्पूर्यरिअस मेडिसिन्स बनाई जाती हैं तो यह बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है। यहां पर कहा गया कि अगर कोई मार्किया इंजेक्शन लेकर मरना भी चाहे और कहे कि मरने के लिये हमें इसकी जरूरत है, तो उस को भी सही चीज नहीं मिल सकती है। इसलिये बहुत आवश्यक है कि इस चीज की ओर ध्यान दिया जाये।

अभी हमारी बहन डा० सुशीला नायर ने एक बात बहुत अच्छी बतलाई कि एक ही दवा आज कई नामों से बिकती है। जब उसको खरीदने वाले जाते हैं तो घबरा जाते हैं कि वे यह लें कि यह लें या तीसरी लें। एक बार एक डाक्टर ने नुस्खा लिया, उसने कहा कि इस बीमारी के लिये यह चीज लाओ, फिर उसने दूसरे डाक्टर से नुस्खा लिया, तो उसने उसी दवा के लिये दूसरा नाम लिख दिया कि यह लाओ। तब आदमी डाक्टर से पूछता है कि फलां डाक्टर ने इसी बीमारी के लिये यह चीज दिलवाई थी, अब आप बतलाइये कि कौन सी ठीक चीज है ताकि मैं उसे ले आऊं। तो वह कहते हैं कि नहीं दोनों एक सी हैं, थोड़ा बहुत इधर उधर फक्क होगा। ऐसा कहने से उसके मन में भारी शक पैदा हो जाता है। ऐसी बहुत सी चीजें हैं जो एक से अधिक नामों से प्रचलित हैं। इसमें घोड़ा देने का बहुत मौका मिलता है। इसको यदि आप चासकें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा।

कई भाइयों ने कहा कि आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी दवाओं के लिये भी इस तरह का बिल

आना चाहिये। आप कह सकते हैं कि दस पन्द्रह बरस बाद हम एक काम्प्रिहेसिय बिल लायेंगे जिसमें यूनानी और आयुर्वेदिक दवाओं के बारे में भी कानून बनाया जाएगा। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह बिल आखिर किस दिन आएगा और कब लोगों की भलाई होगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब बतला दें तो अच्छा हो।

मुझे कुछ विशेष कहने को नहीं है। यह बहुत ही महत्व की चीज है। इसको बहुत सीरियसली हमको लेना चाहिये। हमारे आचार साहब ने बहुत सी कानूनी बातें बतायी हैं कि मजिस्ट्रेट को यह पावर होनी चाहिये और उसको यह पावर होनी चाहिये। मिनिस्टर साहब वकील भी हैं। वह कामसं मिनिस्टर भी रह चुके हैं और अब वह हैत्य मिनिस्टर हैं। इसलिये सब बातों को सोच कर उनको ऐसा कानून बनाना चाहिये ताकि ये सब चीजें न होने पाएं। मेरी मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना है कि इस बिल को ऐसा बनावें कि यह इफेक्टिव हो।

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I thank the hon. Minister for bringing in forward this Bill. I would like to say something on the various provisions of this Bill. I am neither a doctor nor a compounder nor a druggist. My observations unfortunately are the observations of a patient. I would like to say what I feel about medicine, the prices of medicines, about the spurious drugs, etc. for the consideration of the hon. Minister.

Much has been said about spurious drugs and how to control them. My hon. friend, Shri Bharucha referred to the manufacture of such drugs in the city of Bombay. Bombay does not monopolise the spurious drugs. It is a chain; it is a vicious circle throughout the country. Sometime back I read a report in the Press that in Calcutta Gripewater, which is used for children, was manufactured by some concern in the bottle of

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

Gripewater, but there was no Gripe-water in those bottles, with the result that some children who were given that Gripewater never came to their senses again after that. After all, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, who is an eminent doctor in this country, gave enough publicity to the manufacture of such drugs. Even documentaries were shown in Calcutta.

Kanpur is an industrial city. Apart from the spurious drugs, I would invite the kind attention of the hon. Minister to a tincture called tincture ginger. In Kanpur there is absolute prohibition. It was done with a motive by the State Government in consultation with the Central Government. They thought that Kanpur is full of industrial workers and they spend a lot of money on liquor. So, it was decided to have prohibition in Kanpur. This work started after prohibition. There are some quacks. Of course they have the signboard of a druggist or some people write after their names M.B. and a small 'h' for homoeopathy. They have started selling this tincture ginger, which is worse than any liquor.

Shri Karmarkar: Are you quite sure?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I can take him to the shop, but the police people are so influential and they may not allow anybody to enter. When Dr. Jawaharlal Rohatgi, one of our respected friends and a Congressman, became Deputy Health Minister in U.P., I requested him and he also tried his best. Unfortunately, this tincture ginger is being sold in Kanpur still. It is clearly written that it is a medicine shop or the shop of a chemist or a druggist. Four or five people go there, take the medicine, drink the medicine inside that shop and they come out singing songs like anything, because it is actually a liquor.

I am telling these things, because it is a grim reality. I can show

representations from the housewives of those workers, who have requested me to put this question in Parliament as to how a major portion of their income goes to these quacks—so-called doctors—in the name of purchasing medicine, purchasing this tincture ginger, which was actually meant for cleaning the surgical apparatus—methylated spirit and other things—being used as liquor. Maybe there are numerous shops in Bombay, but in Kanpur I have seen this wretched condition of the poor ladies, whose husbands spend a lot of money on this, because they have to purchase it concealing the whole fact from the police and they have to pay a heavy amount to purchase this particular medicine, which is actually liquor.

So, I would request the hon. Minister to take up this matter with the State Government and ascertain the full facts, so that an inquiry may be conducted. If this is stopped in Kanpur, it will be resented by very big people, because very big people are running those shops, minting money out of the misfortune of the industrial workers. So, there will be resentment from them to any investigation in this regard. But I can help the hon. Minister and the State Government authorities if they appoint an inquiry to stop all these things.

The question has been raised as to why these industries should not be nationalised. I congratulate the Government of India for having an integrated plant in collaboration with the Soviet Union for manufacturing antibiotic drugs. Of course, in Pimpri, there was this one case of our hon. friend, Shri V. D. Tripathi, who died after using penicillin. But we have analysed the whole thing and after all, the penicillin manufactured in this country can be compared with that manufactured in any other country. I am proud of this drug industry. Apart from this, there are many other drugs which can be

manufactured by the public undertakings. So, this industry needs nationalisation. But before nationalising this industry, we should also try to nationalise those people who will work in this nationalised industry, because in our country, sometimes nationalisation means unfortunately scandal, because those men who run the nationalised industries are non-nationalised. We must nationalise them first and then nationalise the industry. Otherwise, in the name of nationalisation, anti-social elements and anti-national elements will attain their own ends, in the garb of nationalisation.

My other point is about labelling of medicines. A lot of medicines are being sold secretly. The chemist will not give you that medicine, unless you specifically demand it. It has not been properly analysed at all. I wish the inspectors all success and I also wish that these inspectors who are going to be appointed may not become a part and parcel of this big circle, which is unfortunately playing with the human life of our countrymen.

Coming to the spurious drugs, the hon. Minister had replied to many questions and supplementaries and he has made a genuine effort to solve the problem. But how can we solve the problem unless the social conscience of the people is also aroused? There are documentaries on everything on anti-social elements but about the manufacture of spurious drugs I have never seen a documentary. There are various methods by which we can rouse the social conscience of our people and condemn the anti-social elements from the very core of our heart. Such films should be shown to the common people. Now people do not know anything about it and they go and purchase the medicine from a chemist or drugist, who, because of profit motive and without taking into account the fact that human beings are going to suffer because of that, sells them spurious drugs.

15 hrs.

I welcome this particular measure. Whether the Bill is comprehensive or not, it is a progressive step, a step towards a comprehensive Bill. A comprehensive Bill is always welcome. But, sometimes, in the absence of a comprehensive Bill, if you have to wait for 10 or 15 years for a comprehensive Bill, then I do not think any fruitful purpose will be served by waiting till then. So, whatever little has been done in the direction should be welcomed. The only thing is that it should be strictly followed.

About the punishment, my hon. friend, Shri Achar was telling that there was no faith in the judiciary or magistracy. We have a feeling that every time people who have been apprehended for this offence are acquitted or punished very leniently by the magistracy. It seems that unless a magistrate is not personally affected by a spurious drug he cannot feel the pulse of the people who have been affected. So, in the end I want to say that the speeches made by the various hon. Members should be taken into account and in the future a comprehensive Bill may be brought in.

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up the next item.

15.02 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF U.P.S.C.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the Ninth Report of the Union Public Service Commission, laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on the 17th December, 1959."

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): May I know whether this motion will be voted?

Mr. Chairman: Yes. There are no amendments, but it will be voted upon.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Whenever we have a particular motion for discussion, we say "This House takes note of...." and we have voting. When it is approved like this, what is going to be the procedure?

Mr. Chairman: The other day a vote was taken on a similar motion.

Shri Datar: This is a motion for discussion for two hours.

Mr. Chairman: I think time is not the criterion. The other day the Speaker ruled on a similar motion that vote should be taken.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Have we decided that only two hours will be allotted?

Mr. Chairman: Three hours.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There is a half an hour discussion. So, the motion will be carried to the next day.

Mr. Chairman: No. This discussion will go on till 6 P.M. and then the half an hour discussion will be taken up.

Shri Datar: Since no time has been specified for the half an hour discussion, the Chair was perfectly right in saying that after three hours that will be taken up.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Let the hon. Minister be very brief in the beginning.

Shri Datar: When we have got three hours, then I am entitled to at least a few minutes out of the three hours.

Mr. Chairman: This is the Ninth Report of the Union Public Service Commission.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: 'Ninth' report or "Nice" Report?

Shri Datar: Ninth Report. Let the hon. Member not be impatient; let him hear me.

This is the Ninth Report of the UPSC for the period 1-4-58 to 31-3-59. It was received from the UPSC on

18-11-59. We presented the Report to this hon. House on 17-12-59 and today this matter is coming up for a debate thereupon.

Before I deal with the other matters, may I invite your attention and the attention of the hon. House to certain remarks or observations made by members of the UPSC, and I invite, in particular, the attention of the House to page 17, paras 34 and 35. In para 34, they have stated:

"There was no case in which the Commission's advice was not accepted by Government during the year under report."

This is only for the last year, but for the last two years continuously we have been accepting all the recommendations of the UPSC in this respect. So, that would show the measure of our agreement and our desire to accept UPSC's advice generally in every case. Now, in this respect, on earlier occasions certain comments were offered, but may I point out that all along our policy has been to follow the advice or the recommendation of the UPSC, even though their recommendations under the Constitution are of an advisory character.

Now, in 1950-51 we had departed from their advice in six cases. In 1951-52 in one case, in 1952-53 in two cases, in 1953-54 in five cases and in 1955-56 and 1956-57 in one case each we had dissented from the UPSC's advice, but for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59, you will find, we have been accepting all the advice of the UPSC. So, one of the grounds on which my hon. friends, Shri Mathur in particular, had been criticising us, has been naturally taken away from them.

15.08 hrs.

[Dr. SUSHILA NAYAR in the Chair]

So far as the work of the UPSC is concerned, that is increasing. Naturally, in view of the expansion of governmental activities their work has been expanding year after year. We

have met their request in certain respects, because in the present year they have not made any reference to any particular types of inconveniences that they had once suffered from. They had now been given adequate staff and we are also attending to their suggestions, so far as a number of matters are concerned.

Now I would invite the attention of the House only to one or two matters. The number of candidates admitted to examinations is naturally rising very high. A number of examinations are held of an all India character, competitive character, apart from departmental examinations, and that is the reason why the number of candidates has been rising very high. It was 62,704 and it recorded an increase of 5,748 over the last year. This is, they have pointed out, because many people were recommended for the IAS, IPS and for the other Central Services.

I need not bother the House with giving those figures, but I might only mention one circumstance, namely, that the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates has been rising though I would agree that it is very slow. That is on account of a number of circumstances which we discussed only the other day when we were considering the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. All the same, as the House is aware, we have laid down certain rules by which relaxed standards have to be applied for them and after applying those standards their number is rising to a certain extent.

Then the UPSC have also pointed out another circumstance, namely, that in certain cases it becomes very difficult to get suitable candidates for ordinary administrative posts to a certain extent in respect of scientific and technical posts. Notifications are there. Advertisements appear in the English language as also in certain Indian regional languages and generally candidates are available, but still the UPSC have pointed out that

in certain cases it becomes very difficult to get suitable candidates. They have mentioned that at least for 72 posts they could not obtain suitable candidates at all. This is on account of the peculiar nature of the subject of the posts for which the candidates were required. Government have taken some initiative in this matter by way of starting training classes in respect of certain types of subjects where suitable candidates are not available.

Then there are certain suggestions that have been made. Of course, certain complaints also have been registered by the UPSC. I would point out to this House that all these complaints and suggestions will receive our respectful attention. These complaints are scattered over certain grounds. One is delayed appointments. After the recommendations have been made, on certain occasions it becomes very difficult to make appointments forthwith because in certain cases the Government have to consider whether the appointment should be made at all or not. The policy of economy is also there. Sometimes a question arises as to whether particular appointments need not be filled at all. It is on account of such considerations that often times the appointments are delayed.

I would not go into the details of what the UPSC have stated, but I shall merely point out in a general way that their complaint also relates to what can be called delayed references. It is true that in certain cases there were some delays, but those delays could be explained away on account of certain difficulties that Government had. The Commission have mentioned five typical cases in respect of which there was a delayed reference. That is true. But even here also I would point out in a general way that in certain cases the rules of recruitment had not yet been made. There were also certain difficulties where the State Governments were concerned. Some of our work was being carried on, say, for example, by the U.P. Government. Therefore

[Shri Datar]

in each of these cases there were certain difficulties. Finally in this respect I would point out that when these circumstances were pointed out to them, either in the year under report or in the subsequent year most of these appointments have been duly regularised by their general agreement. So that fact also may be taken into account.

Lastly, I would make a reference to a point which has not been dealt with in the report but to which the UPSC in their previous reports, specially for about two years, made a pointed reference. They stated that after examining the performance, or rather the indifferent performance, of the candidates that had appeared at the examinations—the examination is generally a written examination; sometimes to some extent it is an oral examination also, popularly called the 'personality test'—their general complaint was that there has been a fall in academic and other standards. That complaint was voiced, if I mistake not, at least in two previous reports though in this particular report they have not made a reference to it. It is quite likely that they know or they believe that the Government are anxious to take some steps to arrest this particular fall in standards.

Last time when this question came before the House, the question was naturally discussed because there was a pointed reference to it in the report and I assured the House that Government would take up this question for the purpose of a proper solution as early as possible. Naturally we come into the picture only so far as the Services side is concerned. The Central Ministry of Education along with the ministries of education in all the States have to deal with this question. It is not a very easy question. The other day in the other House an hon. Member, Sardar Panikkar, pointed out that India was not the only country where this complaint was voiced and to a large extent justifiably. On

account of a number of reasons, which might be common to India and to other countries also, there has been a considerable fall in the standards of education. But all the same we are anxious that the standards are maintained at a proper level. For that purpose my Ministry took up this question with the Ministry of Education. The Central Ministry of Education went into the whole question and addressed a letter in this respect to all the universities and also to the State Governments because the standard that has to be improved has to be at least at two stages, namely, the secondary stage as also the higher stage. It has been pointed out that they are expecting the replies of the State Governments. After these replies have been received the whole question will be considered not only in reference to the general improvement of educational standards but also specially with reference to the question of the complaint that had been voiced in the UPSC's reports, if I mistake not, for two years. Then we shall be having a conference, after all these replies have been received, between my Ministry, the Ministry of Education and the UPSC and, if it becomes necessary, other ministries or even the representatives of the State Governments will be consulted for the purpose of finding out how this rot can be stopped as early as possible.

As you are aware, we are spending crores of rupees over education. When such a body as the UPSC has made a complaint that there has been a general fall in standards, so far as the performance of the candidates is concerned, it is a matter that requires our immediate attention. In order to satisfy hon. Members, I have pointed out that the Government are alive to this problem and they are anxious to have it solved properly in co-operation with the State Governments. You will also agree that the results of the action that the Government would be taking for the improvement of the standards of education might not be

seen immediately because, this is a process of gradual improvement in the secondary and higher stages. In some respects, I may also point out that certain steps have been taken by the Central Education Ministry on the one hand and by the State Governments on the other. You are aware that a special Commission was appointed by the Government of India a few years ago with a view to find out to what extent secondary education required improvement. From the papers that have been supplied to me, it becomes clear that already certain action has been taken and is being taken by the State Governments and the Central Ministry of Education in common collaboration with each other. In respect of higher education also, you are aware that a number of points are under consideration. One of the questions to which references were made in this House the other as to the extent to which admission to the colleges and Universities should be regulated is a very important question. Ultimately, we shall have to solve all these questions for the reason that the amount that we are spending in crores of rupees ought not to be wasted at all. The general level has to rise and not to fall. That question is also before the Government. I am quite confident that proper action would be taken as early as possible.

I need not go into the other portions of the U.P.S.C.'s report. I would merely content myself by saying that except in respect of a few matters, the U.P.S.C. are satisfied that whatever their recommendations are, they are respected and they are given effect to and they receive also the general cooperation required by them for the purpose of carrying out their functions.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Ninth Report of the Union Public Service Commission, laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on the 17th December, 1959."

1020(A) LSD—7.

The hon. Minister has moved this Motion. It is open for discussion. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Madam Chairman, in fulfilment of a constitutional obligation, the Union Public Service Commission has to submit an annual report to this House and it has been the practice....

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): May I request that a time-limit may be fixed so that many hon. Members may participate in the debate?

Mr. Chairman: The time limit, I am afraid, will have to be 10 minutes because there are 12 Members who want to speak.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): There are others also who want to speak. Kindly include my name.

Mr. Chairman: Three hours are allowed altogether for this Motion. The hon. Minister has taken 22 minutes to present the Motion. He will require some time to make a reply at the end. Therefore, we do not have much more time. To curtail the time to less than ten minutes will, again, not enable any one to speak and express his ideas properly. Therefore, I suggest that we keep the limit of ten minutes. Hon. Members may please try to finish in time.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Ten minutes would be too short to do justice to this subject. Anyway, it is much better to enlarge the time rather than have a very fragmentary discussion here on the floor of the House. That is no use. This is a very important constitutional obligation which an important institution is discharging. Once in a year, we get some chance to say something about it. It is a very large subject.

An Hon. Member: Time may be extended by one hour.

Mr. Chairman: Let us not waste more time in this discussion. Let us proceed. The hon. Member Shri Harish Chandra Mathur has spoken

[Mr. Chairman]

so often on this subject that I am quite sure he has all his arguments ready and I may be able to extend his time by a few minutes as he is the first speaker on the subject.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Madam Chairman, my first feeling is that this report now should undergo a complete change at the hands of the Union Public Service Commission. It is a very fragmentary and unintelligent report which is presented before the House, which does not lead the House, as a matter of fact, anywhere to appreciate the real work and real improvements which are being effected or are likely to be effected by the U.P.S.C. Look at this report. Except repeating certain complaints against the Ministry and making certain routine references, there is nothing very much. If you look at the report, you will find that they have made reference to certain appointments of retired army officers. What do they say? They say that the Commission recommended 20 or 22 retired army officers for appointment to other posts. Finished; nothing beyond that. One does not know how many Army officers were available for recruitment, what is the number of posts to which they were appointed, whether the number of posts is larger or the number of officers. It does not lead us anywhere. What is the use of this information that 22 officers were recommended.

We have heard so much about the personality test. In this report, we no idea, as a matter of fact, of the effect this personality test is having on recruitment. I wish the U.P.S.C. gave us a statement, showing the marks obtained by the various candidates in the written test, now the written test has been affected by the personality test, whether the first fifty in the written test have suffered because of this personality test. No information which is of real value is given here.

Again, they say that they had two conferences with the State Commissions. I do not know what the result of these conferences is and whether anything has come out of these conferences which the U.P.S.C. had with the State Public Service Commissions. Nothing absolutely. So, I think it is very necessary that we have a better report in which on the important subjects in which we want to get some insight, some information is doled out to this House so that we can understand and criticise. I hope, note will be taken and we will get a better report next year.

Before I begin my comments, I would like to invite your attention to what I said last time. I made certain very disparaging observations against the working of the U.P.S.C. The Chair intervened and my hon. friend Shri Menon intervened. The hon. Minister Shri Datar was pleased to say that the statement which I had made was very serious—it was a very serious sort of a complaint which I had made—and may be, that statement is incorrect. Now, he has had one year's time to assess whether the statement which I made on the floor of the House—disparaging statement against the U.P.S.C.—was correct. He has had time to make a correct assessment of the situation, to collect information and now, if he wants to vindicate the honour of the U.P.S.C., it is open to him here and now to say that the statement which I made on the floor of the House was incorrect. Otherwise, the whole House will definitely be in doubt whether the statement which I made was absolutely correct. I even challenged at that time. I said, all you can say is that I will make enquiries, you cannot say that the statements are incorrect. My hon. friend, 'he very clever lawyer he is, said, I have been very clever in my observation, I have not said that your statement is incorrect. I have said that your statement is likely to be incorrect and therefore you should not make such a statement. Now, he has had one year's time. I

hope he has made enquiries and is in a position to say whether the disparaging statements which I made against he way the UPSC worked are correct or not, if he wants to redeem the honour of the UPSC. I do not want to go into the various individual instances now, but I wish to make it perfectly clear to my hon. friend that it is my keen anxiety that the U.P.S.C. and the State Service Commissions should enjoy high respect and command the confidence of the people whom they serve, because only then people would feel that justice would be done to them. I wish to make it perfectly clear that so far as the States are concerned, the entire services of Rajasthan feel that somehow the U.P.S.C. tests for promotions to the seniormost services like the I.A.S. and I.P.S. do not do any justice to them, and these tests have become a subject of ridicule among them. I do not know whether their grievances are genuine or not, but that is the general feeling prevailing there, and it is therefore absolutely necessary that the U.P.S.C. create confidence in the minds of the people that justice is being done.

Again, a case has been brought to my notice, which I will dispose of summarily. It is about certain Assistant Superintendent examinations, to which possibly a reference was made in the Rajya Sabha also, and how the U.P.S.C. has become inconsistent. Here again, the impression of the services, people in the secretariat serving directly under Shri Datar, is that the U.P.S.C. has conducted itself in a way subservient to the Home Ministry.

Shri Datar: Let the hon. Member criticise us to the fullest extent, but let him be a bit careful about the U.P.S.C. It is a statutory body, and he himself has agreed that the fullest confidence should be maintained. Let him criticise us and we will answer to the best of our ability.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Am I to take it that the Minister is telling

us that all the statutory bodies are sacrosanct, and no notice should be taken even if they do anything wrong?

Shri Datar: I never stated like that.

Mr. Chairman: I may remind hon. Members that this is the general rule that those who are not present in this House to defend themselves should not be attacked. He may criticise the Government, the Ministers, that they interfere or that they do things they should not do, but he should be careful in making statements about persons who cannot answer here.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It is a body.

Mr. Chairman: If you say that the U.P.S.C. as a body has completely failed or done this and that or shown lack of a sense of justice or something of that type, it does become a very serious matter. If he has strong and incontrovertible proof, he has a right to do that, but general allegations and insinuations should be avoided in the very interests of the confidence that the hon. Member is anxious to create.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will not say anything. I will only state facts. Here in this examination of Assistant Superintendents again what happened? They have had three examinations from 1955, and the U.P.S.C. published the lists of persons who got more than 45 per cent. the qualifying marks all the three years. The Ministry had notified the Commission that in the first year they wanted only 26 people. In spite of that the Commission published a list of more than 200 persons. The next year the same thing happened. But the Ministry kept the original list and went on recruiting persons from those who had not been absorbed in 1955. Those who were not absorbed in 1955 and 1956 were absorbed in 1958.

Shri Ranga: That was right.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That was right, but I want them to be consistent. You can raise your standard

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

and make it 60 per cent, but the list in these three examinations has been a continuing one, it has not been confined to the number of vacancies notified by the Ministry. But now for the last examination held in 1959 the result has not been published by the Commission. I do not know whether the U.P.S.C. or my hon. friend is responsible for it.

Shri Ranga (Tenali): The Home Ministry.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May be, but my complaint is this: why should the U.P.S.C. acquiesce in such a behest of the Home Ministry? The U.P.S.C. should take absolutely no note of it. I am a strong disciplinarian myself, and I have condemned this in the strongest possible terms, but if you conduct yourself, and if even the U.P.S.C. conducts itself in this manner, that a reasonable suspicion is created in the minds of the services, the whole trouble arises. The U.P.S.C. is there only to create confidence in the minds of the people that very good care will be taken, that no principles will be violated. Now there is a glaring inconsistency between their conduct and profession, and it is natural that a vast section of the Assistants in the Secretariat have this sort of feeling. I hope the hon. Minister will not stand on prestige. It is no use defending something which cannot be defended. How was it stated on the floor of the other House that it was a competitive test, when it is not borne out by facts? Even then, how is it in the last three examinations the results of all these people were announced and you went on absorbing them? How is it this time when there are only 50 vacancies, 78 names are announced? How does it come to 78?

Shri Ranga: Was it said that it was a competitive examination? I do not think.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It was never said, but they have con-

ducted themselves in such a way. I can understand the Ministry conducting itself in such a way, but it hurts me when the U.P.S.C. acquiesces in such things. That is why I say the U.P.S.C. has got to conduct itself in a manner that it inspires on confidence in the minds of the services.

I told you about the examples in Rajasthan. Last time I made very disparaging observations, I am really sorry for it, but I made them so that the U.P.S.C. and the Minister would be aroused, so that my hon. friend would go out of his way to see that the U.P.S.C. was not treated in a manner that it would come in for any criticism, that the U.P.S.C. behaved in such a way that there was a sense of confidence and respect created for the U.P.S.C.

Now I pass on to two other minor points. The U.P.S.C. has repeatedly, year after year, made certain complaints against the Ministry to which my hon. friend referred very casually. One is about delayed references. If you go through the report you will find that they have quoted instances which cannot be excused under any circumstances. There has also been a lot of complaint about temporary appointments. My hon. friend went out of his way, and the U.P.S.C. met his wishes half way, to have a sort of adjustment, a sort of formula evolved, so that the difficulties of the administration are minimised. The U.P.S.C. agreed that for a period of one year Government could make temporary recruitment. This is a concession which the U.P.S.C. granted to the Ministry so that there could be a workable arrangement arrived at, but what is the result? In two or three places the U.P.S.C. have said in very strong terms that this is something which is inexcusable, which should not be done.

They have also drawn the attention of the Ministry to forward planning for recruitment. Most of the trouble comes because there is no plan for

recruitment in advance. Particularly about the people who are going to retire from the services you know ahead. At least in respect of such cases action should be taken in time. Even in such cases no action is taken within a year. So, these are the serious complaints which have been made by the U.P.S.C. against the Government. When these complaints are repeated from year to year, these create a wrong impression in our minds. I quite understand that the administrative machinery is having such a vast organisation; here and there, such things might occur. But I wish that the hon. Minister had told us here on the floor of the House, that he takes a serious note of this particular case or that particular case, that he has examined this case and so on. When we are to discuss this report, it is expected of him to make such a statement. It is no use putting this report before us. I expect the hon. Minister to come forward and say, yes, we have examined this case and we have taken necessary steps. He should, in fact, have submitted a memorandum to this House saying that he has examined these cases, and that he has taken action against the defaulting officers. If he had submitted such a memorandum, then we shall be satisfied. That would vindicate the position of the U.P.S.C. And we shall be satisfied only then that Government hold the U.P.S.C. in respect; we shall be satisfied only when we know that on all these complaints made by the U.P.S.C., Government have taken some action. But year after year, we find that the complaints are being repeated. And we do not know whether even in one single case, they have taken any action against the defaulting officer who has purposely vilified the directions of the U.P.S.C.

In this report, the U.P.S.C. has also made a reference to certain posts for which suitable candidates are not available. There may be certain posts for which it may be difficult to get the technically skilled people. But

they have made a pointed reference to something to which I would like to draw your attention. They have stated at page 7 of their report:

"There is an appreciable dearth of suitable candidates for posts requiring teaching experience."

In other words, they have made a particular reference regarding their difficulty in recruiting teachers. Last time and also on another occasion, I myself had raised this point in the House, namely that in any developing democracy, if we are to go ahead in any place, the teacher is a very important person, particularly in the higher educational institutions. Why are we not getting teachers? What is the matter? The reason is that there is a drift from the teaching side to the administrative side. The U.P.S.C. has been making this complaint all the time that they are faced with this difficulty of not getting proper teachers. We would like to know whether the Ministry has examined this position, and whether they have done anything to stop this flow of teachers to the administrative side.

If you examine the results of the I.A.S. etc. examination, you will find that 20 to 25 per cent of the candidates applying for it are from the colleges, that is, from among the college lecturers and teachers. I may tell my hon. friend that we have done something in Rajasthan in this connection. There, the flow is just the other way round. The people from the I.A.S., I.P.S. etc. are now going from the administrative side as teachers. So, we are not facing this difficulty there

We find that Government do not appear to be serious in tackling this problem. I wish that they take full note of this matter and do something about this important aspect.

There are many other important points which I had to deal with, but since you have rung the bell for a second time, I shall conclude now.

Mr Chairman: I have given 19 minutes to the hon. Member. There are

[Mr. Chairman]

so many other Members who want to speak.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I know your difficulty. I do not make any complaint of that.

Shri Ayyakannu (Nagapattinam—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I stand here to speak on the Ninth Report of the U.P.S.C., because I feel that it is one of the very important documents placed before us. It is a fact well known to all of us that under a democratic set-up of government, the administrative wing plays a very notable, effective and decisive role. To go one step further, in my opinion, it is the administrators, the privileged class, which I prefer to call the neo-caste, that virtually rules the country. It is the U.P.S.C. that selects the administrators. So, I think this report is a very important document.

I would like to take up only a few of the aspects of this report. In this House, I hope much has been said already against too much of emphasis on personality tests for recruitment to the I.A.S., the I.P.S., the I.F.S. and other Central Services. I feel that whatever has been said against this, needs consideration.

If we analyse the list of successful candidates in the personality tests, we shall find that at least 80 per cent. of them are urban candidates of aristocratic birth. When I say this, I do not mean thereby that any partiality is being shown to them, but the urban candidates stand best in the so-called personality test and get themselves selected. The urban candidates have many advantages to their credit as compared to those unfortunate candidates from the rural areas. Parentage, environment, society and easy availability of materials and best institutions make the urban candidate best suited. But the students from villages, generally speaking, are devoid of all the advantages mentioned above.

The Government could say—that they could not help it, because our Constitution says that every citizen

should be given equality of opportunity and no discrimination should be shown. When I think of this equality of opportunity, I am just reminded of the law of the jungle, which is described in an entirely another context by the great Rousseau as,

"The fruit belongs to him who plucks it; and the animal belongs to him who slays it".

If this is the equality of opportunity, I cannot but call it as nothing but high-sounding words embodied in our Constitution.

To make it more clear, may I with your permission, make an analogy? Supposing there is an elocution competition on 'Gandhian Philosophy', and if I were to take part in it along with you, Madam Chairman, I hope it can be pre-concluded as to who would be the winner. So also at present, only the privileged classes dominate the administrative service.

We speak about social justice in season and out of season. If we want to show it in our deeds, is it not necessary to find out suitable means by which we can do some justice to those less fortunate sons and daughters of this country? For the moment, let us leave this comprehensive and far-fetched issue and take a specific question.

Under our Constitution, article 16(4), nothing prevents us from making the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, adequately represented in services in the Centre and in the States. Yet we are not able to fulfil that guarantee given in the Constitution. It seems to me that this failure has not been thought of by any responsible persons in authority. It is indeed a matter of regret. The Home Minister, the 'Iron Man of India', one of the illustrious sons of our nation, is in charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and yet nothing has happened. Of course, we all know—and we are grateful for that—that he has taken some steps to

increase the intake of the Scheduled Castes in the administrative services. Ye. I am sorry to say that the percentage of the Scheduled Caste officers in the administrative services is deplorably poor and negligible.

I am happy to inform you that in various U.P.S.C. competitive examinations a fairly good number of Scheduled Caste candidates have come out successful. For example, in 1958, 30 candidates passed the written examination of I.A.S. and in 1959, 34 candidates passed the written examination. But even though there were 30 or 34 candidates available, only two and six were selected. So I am afraid that if the reserved quota is not filled up during the regime of the Iron Man of India, it would never be filled up under any regime. If we are not able to fill up this quota at the present time, I honestly believe that it will not be possible for us to fill it at all.

So I appeal to the Home Minister to see that he best among the appeared candidates are selected so that we could see that the reserved quota is filled up. If not, the Government could take away the reserved quota from the purview of the U.P.S.C. and appoint directly the best available Scheduled Caste candidates to the various cadres. If we fail to take radical and serious steps to fill up the reserved quota, I am afraid posterity will blame our Congress Government for the failure to produce sufficient number of Scheduled Caste administrators, as the other day our Prime Minister blamed the Belgian Government for not having produced a sufficient number of Congo administrators.

In this connection, may I draw attention to what happened when Rajaji was the Chief Minister in Madras in 1937? 200 candidates of Scheduled Castes appeared for the post of Deputy Superintendent of Police and Deputy Collector. The Service Commission rejected them. Then the Chief Minister wrote on the file:

"Select them this year and see them next year".

That meant that because of poverty and poor environments they were not well up. If they were selected they would prove to be the best administrators. I may also submit that at present, the Deputy Superintendent of Police who was selected under this note is holding a very high post in the Railway as D.I.G. of Police. The other gentleman who had been selected as Deputy Collector, had risen up to the position of Director of Harijan Welfare, that is, head of the department. But, unfortunately, he is no more. I am bringing this to the notice of this House because it shows that if sufficient opportunities are given to the Scheduled Castes they will come up and prove themselves better.

Another point I would like to make is that enough consideration should be given for the bent-up of mind in assessing the personality of a candidate. Apart from the agility of mind and quick observation, which is defined as personality in the U.P.S.C. report, it is also indispensable to consider the spirit of service one has embodied in him because, for our developmental work, mere intelligence is not adequate. There should be the spirit of service which would make one to identify himself with the masses and carry out the developmental programmes. So, I would like to suggest that out of 400 marks allotted for the personality test, at least 100 marks should be assigned to the bent-up of mind. I hope the Home Minister will kindly take note of this.

The third point which I wish to state is the question of granting pension to these non-pensionable U.P.S.C. members, which had been pressed in the other House and rejected by the Home Ministry. According to our Constitution, a Member of the U.P.S.C. is prohibited from taking up any job either in the States or at the Centre. The poor Members are virtually in a blind lane. In other

[Shri Ayyakannu]

words, whoever accepts the membership of the U.P.S.C. is just as if he is accepting suicide. I cannot understand why the Members of the U.P.S.C. are prohibited from taking up any jobs while even the High Court Judges are eligible to hold jobs.

Again, in Bombay, Bihar and Rajas-than, pensions are given to the mem-bers of the State Service Com-mis-sions. In England, even Mem-bers of Par-lia-ment are given pensions. As such, why not consider the grant of pensions to these persons? If it is not pos-sible to give pensions, it is worth con-sidering whether an amendment of the Con-stitu-tion should not be brought forward so that these non-pensionable mem-bers are eligible to hold jobs.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Madam Chairman, when the Constitution was being framed and founded—I am not attempting to cast any reflection on those people who framed and founded our Constitution—the temper of the country—I mean the intellectual temper of the country—was such that in matters of Constitution our minds had been cabined in Victorian era. That is why when the Constitution was framed no consideration was shown to the new directions which the social policies of this country would have to take during that time, with the result that today we find when all these Five Year Plans are evolved there are shortfalls in the performance which has been due absolutely to our administrative difficulties. When I say administrative difficulties, I do not mean inefficiency of the man but inefficiency of his outlook in relation to the social circumstances.

Today, every time it has been em-phasi-sed in this House from all sides that our administrators, no matter wherever they are selected, should

have an outlook. They should have an urge, instinct and inspiration which should be commensurate with and in consonance with the of the times. In this respect, I dare say that the failure has been so woe-ful that no words can be found to describe it.

Now, Madam, it follows from the same corollary, as my hon. friend Shri Mathur has several times pointed out, that the performance of the Public Service Commission has not been above board. I think many of the instances that came to my notice have confirmed the doubt which my hon. friend Shri Mathur has many a time raised in this House—even today.

Madam, I do not wish to reflect on any individual, because their character is such. Who are in the Public Ser-vi-ce Commission today? The same ICS men, the same men whose minds, heats and feelings are hidebound by certain social interests, certain social economic interests. I can never believe that the people who are there, not even the Chairman, can have the social outlook which we want to have in this country. Most of them are ICS men who have served under the British regime. Can they be men who would be capable of deliver-ing the goods that we want today? Impossible. That is a fact. There is a tendency in the mind of the Gov-ern-ment to think that all good and tall things can be done only by the ICS men. * * * * In fact, this is one of the most sensitive spots in the present day policy of the Gov-ern-ment, that this Government has the belief that ICS men and IAS men only are worthy of holding all tall offices in the country and outside the country.

Shri Datar: Does the hon. Member know that under the Constitution nearly half the number of members of the UPSC have to be those who have administrative experience of ten years?

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Shri Rajendra Singh: That is why at the very outset I said that when the Constitution was being framed our mind, our intellect was cabined in the Victorian era, we did not take note of the new urges and instincts coming in our minds. At the very outset I deposed that.

Then, Madam, it is said that all opportunities should be open for free competition in this country. I think there is a demand that the Scheduled Castes should be given representation and the Backward Classes should also be given representation. Something is being done in that direction, but he submitted that it is not being done so expeditiously and in a manner and to a level which could be considered satisfactory. Similarly, I submit to you, Madam, with all humility, that the question of backward areas are as much important in this connection as the question of backward communities. You will find that whether it is a State cabinet or the Central Cabinet even some ministers are appointed because of communal considerations and caste considerations. I do not object to this, because there might be some reasons for it. Similarly, what do you find when you look at the lists? You will find that the IAS, the IPS and other Central Service officers are all coming from a particular side of the country. I must acknowledge the growth which that side of the country exhibits, but, nonetheless, I can never accept that a particular part of the country has all the genius, the wisdom and all the merits and the qualifications for competition and getting at the top. My two children—one of them....

16 hrs.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Who has claimed such a thing? Where was the claim made that a particular State is sending them all?

Shri Rajendra Singh: It is not a claim. It is on record. From the records, I find that people come from a particular part of the country and

they come on top of the competitions. That is what I am saying. This is not because there is something intrinsically meritorious on that side of the country. It is because of a historical situation that certain parts of the country are more developed than the other parts.

An Hon. Member: In the past, it was so.

Shri Rajendra Singh: In the present also, it is like that. You can look at the whole list. That is one of the roots for the language controversy you find in this country. Therefore, my submission is that, just as we have in this House 500 odd Members from all over the country, certain quotas for each State should be reserved for all the Central Services. I do not say that it should be strictly on a numerical basis, but, nonetheless, some arrangements could be found so that the country as a whole, the people as a whole, can find satisfaction in the fact that the all-India services are being manned by all people from this country and not by those from a particular area, by those in this area or that area.

At the same time, the language controversy which has so much agitated the country and which has become a vicious bogey will also go away. Therefore, with all the emphasis at my command, I request that this Government should, in the name of fairness and justice, apply this criterion, namely, from among the Scheduled Castes the best should be taken and similarly, for all the States, a quota should be fixed and the best among them be taken.

Shri Narayananarkutty Menon (Mukandapuram): Then how will you take the best in the country?

Shri Rajendra Singh: Supposing, in Bihar,.....

Mr. Chairman: What the hon. Member is suggesting is that there should

[Mr. Chairman]

be no All-India competition for taking the best people in the whole country, but that each State should have a quota and he is also suggesting that this will remove the language controversy. Perhaps he meant that it will aggravate it!

Shri Narayananukutty Menon: That is what it comes to.

Shri Rajendra Singh: My submission is, the competition should be based not on the 'average' India but on the 'average' of the State. I fully believe that this will eliminate the language controversy which has so much agitated the country. Of course, one has a right to differ, but this is my belief.

The last point that I would like to make is this. There is a tendency even among the educated people to go in for administrative jobs. Well, we are short of technical hands. Every now and then we find shortfalls wherever we want technical hands. But even when the scarcity for technical hands is so acute, the tendency among the technical men or people who have received a certain type of specialised education, to go in for administrative jobs is really quite a disturbing feature. That is because, in my country, the administrative job has certain glamour, certain economic opportunities and economic benefits and advantages, which are not available to our technical personnel. Therefore, this is an undesirable flow. So, I suggest that the service conditions of the technical personnel should be better than the conditions of the administrator, so that the flow should not be from technical posts to administration, but rather, the administrative personnel should be tempted to acquire specialisation, so that they can have better economic amenities.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): Madam, Chairman, in the very beginning, I am inclined to support one point which my colleague Shri Mathen has made. It is very neces-

sary that the UPSC should always inspire confidence among the services, especially among the younger people. I admire the way in which the UPSC has been conducting the various competitive examinations and I think out of 100 cases, at least in 99 per cent cases UPSC has been making selections on merit.

There is another point which has been agitating my mind for sometime. That is the system of *ad hoc* appointments made by the various Ministries and Government departments. An argument put forward for the *ad hoc* appointments is that in case of emergency and urgency, these *ad hoc* appointments are made. I feel that whenever *ad hoc* appointments are to be made, the UPSC can always keep a standing list of the successful candidates in various categories of posts of similar nature and recommend names for such *ad hoc* appointments.

For instance, let us take the example of the various types of people required in the agriculture department or the Agriculture Ministry. If certain departments require immediately a man to be appointed in a certain post in the agriculture department, I am sure for a post very similar to that post, candidates must have been called in the past by the UPSC in some other connection. While conducting the interview or any kind of competitive examination for that particular post, a standing list of the other successful candidates can always be maintained by the UPSC. Whenever a Ministry or a Government department require a candidate to be immediately appointed in a particular post, they can just ask the UPSC and the UPSC can send the names of the successful candidates from that standing list. It is necessary because, these *ad hoc* appointments are creating discouragement among the younger people and creating misunderstandings.

It is general impression that for these *ad hoc* appointments, people who have got approach in the Government departments get into Government service through back-door. Then after six months, their cases are sent to the UPSC for approval. When the cases of such *ad hoc* appointments are sent to the UPSC, the reason given is that this post is temporary for another six months, so the post may not be advertised and the appointment already made by the Government may be regularised. So, this kind of appointment in the Government services, especially in the services for which the UPSC is required to make recruitment, is not very desirable. Therefore, I would impress upon the hon. Minister to kindly see, as he has been doing in the past—I know that he is taking very keen interest in these matters—that, as far as possible, *ad hoc* appointments are avoided.

In the end, I would impress upon the hon. Minister another thing, which relates to competitive examinations as far as Assistant Superintendents and Assistants are concerned, and I believe this point has also been put forward by my hon. friend, Shri Mathur. I came to know that when this examination was to be held, the Government stated that they would require probably about 100 or 120 persons to be appointed in that category. The UPSC supplied the list of successful candidates, which was probably more than the number actually required by the Government. Here I would only suggest that whenever the Government approaches the UPSC with the request that such an examination should be held where the candidates are called to appear before the UPSC, Government should have a clearcut idea as to the number of posts they are going to fill up. Of course, there can be variations in the number of posts to a smaller extent; it may be five more or five less, but variation to a greater extent creates unnecessary misunderstanding among the candidates and puts them to a lot of inconvenience.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Radhelal Vyas.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): Will I have an opportunity to speak on this?

Mr. Chairman: I will put his name in the list.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Is my name on the list?

Mr. Chairman: Name here or not. He is always in my memory.

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब को एक बात के लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि जो सर्टिफिकेट यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन ने उनको दिया है.....

श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथूर : यह हमेशा ही रहता है।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : कमीशन ने कहा है कि कोई भी ऐसा केस नहीं है जिसमें कि जो सिफारिश उसने की हो, गवर्नर्मेंट ने उससे असहमति प्रकट की हो। सभी सिफारिशों को गवर्नर्मेंट ने मंजूर किया है। इसके लिये मैं शासन को बधाई देता हूँ।

इस रिपोर्ट में जो बातें बताई गई हैं उनके बारे में अब मैं अपने विचार सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। एक बात जिसकी भौत मेरे मित्र श्री माथूर ने ध्यान आकर्षित किया है उसका मैं भी चिक्क करना चाहता हूँ भौत वह कान्क्षेसस के बारे में है। ये कान्क्षेसस चेयरमैनों भौत सदस्य-गणों की होती हैं। हमारे देश में कान्क्षेसों की एक परिपाठी सी चल गई है। ये कान्क्षेसे देश के अलग-अलग भागों में होनी चाहिये.....

श्री बज ज सिंह : ज्यादा तर काशीर में होनी चाहिये।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : जिससे देश के अलग-अलग भागों में देखने को भी चीजें

[श्री राष्ट्रेलाल व्यास]

मिलें और विचारों का भी आदान प्रदान हो सके। मुझे इन कानूनों के बारे में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन साथ ही मैं चाहता हूँ कि क्या उपयोगी बातें इन कानूनों में होती हैं, जो खारबियां होती हैं। वे दूर हुई हैं या नहीं, दूसरी स्टेट्स में क्या चल रहा है वया नहीं चल रहा है, देश के भिन्न भिन्न भागों में क्या-क्या बुराइयां हैं और उन बुराइयों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कुछ किया गया है, यह सब कुछ भी अगर रिपोर्ट में हमारे सामने आ जाया करे तो अच्छा हो। इसकी जानकारी हम को तथा जनता को भी हो जाया करे ताकि लोगों को पता चल सके कि कमीशन जो, बुराइयां हैं, उनके प्रति सजग हैं, उनको दूर करना चाहते हैं, तो अच्छा हो। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो फिर कमिशन को उसकी बात मनवाने के लिये हम भी शासन पर जोर डाल सकेंगे। अब तो ऐसा होता है कि हमें पता नहीं होता है कि क्या-क्या बातें कमीशन ने शासन को लिखी हैं, क्या-क्या अपनी कठिनाइयां बताई हैं, क्या क्या बुराइयां बताई हैं और उसकी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये शासन की तरफ से क्या प्रयास किया गया है। इस वास्ते मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये सब बातें रिपोर्ट में हमारे सामने आनी चाहियें और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि अगली बार जब कमीशन अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश करेगा तो इन सब बातों का उसमें समावेश होगा।

दूसरी बात मैं डिलेड आफर्स आफ एव्हाइटमेंट के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। जो वहां से सिफारिशें होती हैं, उनकी नियुक्तियां देर से की जाती हैं इसके बारे में हमारे माथ्यर साहब ने कुछ आपत्ति की है। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सर्विसिस में एक बड़ी आशंका लोगों को रहती है कि जिनका हक है उनको वह मिलता नहीं है, जिनका जो जायज हक है वह उनको नहीं मिलता है। यह एक परिपाटी सी बन गई है कि खाली जगहों पर हमारे उच्चपदस्थ

आफिसर अपने मिलने जुलने वालों को या जिन पर उनकी कृपा होती है, उनको नियुक्त कर देते हैं प्रीर दूसरे लोग यह समझते हैं कि वे वर्षों तक चलते रहते हैं। जब सिलैक्शन हो गई तो नियुक्ति न करने का साफ मतलब यह है कि वहां दूसरे लोग काम कर रहे हैं, कोई जगह खाली नहीं रखी गई है, जिनमें अधिक से अधिक समय तक लोगों को रखा जा सकता है रखा गया है। समझ में नहीं आता है कि आफर्स देर से क्यों भेजी जाती हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि हमें इसका एक्सप्लेनेशन दिया जाए। जब सिफारिशें आ गई हैं तो क्यों नियुक्तियां करने में देरी की जाती हैं।

श्री हरीश्वरन रामायु : साल-साल भर देरी से की जाती है।

श्री राष्ट्रेलाल व्यास : इस तरह की शिकायतों का मौका नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये। खास तौर से जबकि हमारे यहां प्रजातन्त्र है तो लोगों को इस तरह की शिकायत का मौका देना सर्विसिस में एक तरह से डिमारेलाइजेशन फैलाना है। इसके बारे में एपेंडिक्स ६ में ४० केसिस बताये गये हैं। लेकिन वे ४० नहीं हैं, बल्कि १२० हैं। उसके पेटे में अगर धूस कर आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि एक-एक आइटम में दो दो चार-चार और दस-दस केसिस हैं जिनके बारे में सिफारिशें

श्री जयपाल सिंह (रांची-परिचम-रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियां) : ४२० हैं।

श्री राष्ट्रेलाल व्यास : . . . आ गई हैं कमीशन की ओर से लेकिन उनकी नियुक्तियां देर से हुई हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि भविष्य में इस तरह की शिकायत करने का मौका नहीं दिया जाएगा।

श्री जगराज सिंह : वह ४२० बता रहे हैं।

श्री राघेलाल व्यास : वह कह रहे होंगे मैं तो १२० कह रहा हूँ ।

अब मैं रिकूटमेंट कोओर्डिनेशन के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ जिसका जिक्र सफाई पर है । इसके बारे में कमीशन ने एक सुझाव दिया है कि जो लोग पैशन पर जाने वाले होते हैं जो रिटायर होने वाले होते हैं, उनके बारे में हमको पहले से पता होता है कि इस साल इतने रिटायर होने वाले हैं और उनकी जगहों पर लोग नियुक्त हो सकें, इसकी सूचना पहले से ही कमीशन को दे दी जानी चाहिये और पहले से प्लान काम को कर लिया जाना चाहिये । कमीशन ने कहा है कि यह पहले से प्लान कर लिया जाना चाहिये कि इस वर्ष हमारे इतने आदमी रिटायर होंगे और इतने आदमियों की हमको जहरत होगी और उन आदमियों की गवर्नरमेंट को बहुत पहले से ही सिलैक्शन करवा लेनी चाहिये । इतना ही नहीं कमीशन की यह भी अपेक्षा है कि उनकी नियुक्ति से पहले उनको जो ट्रेनिंग वर्गरह देनी है, वह भी पहले ही पूरी तरह से दे दी जानी चाहिये । अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो तो हमारा जो प्लान है वह पीछे रह जाएगा । यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात कमीश ने कही है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नरमेंट इपसर अमल करे ।

कमीशन ने यह भी कहा है कि एक ही किस्म के पदाधिकारियों की नियुक्ति केलिये बार बार, साल में तीन तीन और और चार चार बार कहा जाता है । अलग अलग मिनिस्टरीज की तरफ से ऐसा किया जाता है । इन पोस्ट्स के लिये वही क्वालिफिकेशन्स होती हैं, वही ग्रेड होता है और जो दूसरी आवश्यक तायें होती हैं वे भी एक सी ही होती हैं । अलग अलग डिपार्टमेंट्स से लिस्टें जाती हैं । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये । कोओर्डिनेशन डिपार्टमेंट्स में होनी चाहिये । पहले से ही योजना तैयार कर ली जानी चाहिये जिससे कि समय की बचत हो, समय भी अधिक न लगे, खर्च भी अधिक न हो और काम की भी खराबी

न हो और साथ ही साथ समय पर अफसर मिल सकें । इस वास्ते इस कोओर्डिनेशन की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना बहुत जरूरी है ।

इरेगुलर एप्वाइंटमेंट्स और डिलेड रेफरेंसिस के बारे में एपेंडिक्स १४ की ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ । इसमें वैसे ३५ आइटम्स हैं लेकिन उसमें नियुक्तियाँ जो हुई हैं वे २२द हैं । यह काफी बड़ी संख्या है । इस तरह की शिकायत करने का मौका कमिशन को नहीं मिला चाहिये ।

प्रामोशंस टू दी इंडियन एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस राज्यों में जो होती है उसके बारे में मैं थोड़ा सा अब कहना चाहता हूँ । मैं मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में तो कुछ जानता हूँ दूसरी स्टेट्स के बारे में कुछ नहीं जानता । हमारे यहाँ तो यह बात है कि सिलैक्शन किस तरह से होता है, इसका पता किसी को नहीं होता है । किस तरह से जो जूनियर केडर में हैं वे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव सर्विस में जा सकते हैं, क्या आठ साल जिन की नौकरी हो गई है उन सब के केसिस को देखा जाता है या जिसको चीफ सैकेटरी या डिपार्टमेंट सैकेटरी दस, बीस, सौ, दो सौ, नाम जो उसके सामने पेश हो जाते हैं, उनमें से छांट करके भेजता है, उन्हीं के केसिस को देखा जाता है ? मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके बारे में कोई नियम होने चाहिये ताकि सब को पता चल सके कि सिलैक्शन का क्या तरीका है । यह उनकी ही इच्छा पर नहीं छोड़ दिया जाना चाहिये कि जिसको चाहें भेज दें जिसको चाहें न भेज दें । अगर यह बात हुई तो पब्लिक सर्विस कमिशन किस लिए है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग जो इस मद में आ सकते हों, उनके नामों को भेजा जाना चाहिये, उनका ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिये ।

प्राविजनल एंड अदर टैम्पो एप्वाइंटमेंट्स की एक बहुत बड़ा लिस्ट इसमें दी गई हैं और बताया गया है जो कि प्राविजनली पैंडिंग रिकूटमेंट रखे गए थे उनकी संख्या

[श्री राधेलाल व्यास]

६८४ थी और जिन लोगों को सर्विस में रख लिया था और जिनके लिए फिर से रिटेंशन के बास्ते लिखना पड़ा, उनकी संख्या ४५६ थी, जो कि एक बड़ी संख्या है। यह ठीक है कि पब्लिक सरविस कमीशन ने एकी कर लिया, लेकिन मैं नहीं समझता कि इस तरह का भौका आना चाहिए कि पहले से नियुक्तियां कर लें और फिर रिटेंशन के लिए लिखें। जहां तक हो पब्लिक सरविस कमीशन की राय ले कर ही नियुक्तियां की जानी चाहिए।

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Madam Chairman, we are now discussing the Ninth report of the U.P.S.C., received on 18th November, 1959 and laid on the Table on 17th December, 1959. It would have been better if we were called upon to discuss the tenth report. However, I am grateful to the hon. Minister and this House that we are given this opportunity to discuss this report.

The Union Public Service Commission and its independence are the main pillars of our constitutional structure. Mention has already been made about the Assistant Superintendents' examination by one of the previous speakers—the examination which was held in 1959. The names of two hundred and odd persons who secured more than 45 per cent have not been published in the list which was given by the U.P.S.C. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why the U.P.S.C. had not published the full list? I went carefully through the speech of the hon. Minister in the other House where he says that all the lists of qualified candidates lapsed as a matter of course. I must humbly submit that this is not borne out by facts, because qualified persons of 1955 and 1957 were absorbed in 1958 as per Ministry of Home Affairs Order dated 24th July, 1958.

Having said this, I would like to refer to three or four important points which have been mentioned in this

report. It is regrettable that the Government has disregarded an implied view of the Lok Sabha that the U.P.S.C. (Exemption from Consultation) Regulation, (Appendix XV, page 65) to which reference is made at page 2, para 5, does not show proper respect for the U.P.S.C. and its position under the Constitution. All that the report says is that the Government considered this point and have come to the conclusion that the provision is in order and does not offend article 320 (5) of the Constitution. Irregular appointments have been made taking advantage of the said Regulations. Certain reference was made to this by one of the previous speakers.

The next point that I would like to mention is about cases of delayed references. At page 12, abnormal delay has been mentioned. Appendix XIV pages 61 to 64 mentions 35 instances. In the body of the report, six glaring instances are mentioned. In the Commerce and Industry Ministry, two officers had been retained irregularly for a period of over 3 years. This is what the U.P.S.C. has to say. In the Ministry of Labour and Employment, "there was obviously no justification for holding up this reference to the Commission for four years" There are two cases where delays occurred for 3 years and 4 years. I would like to know what the Ministry has got to say about this? Whenever there is a report of the Estimates Committee or the P.A.C., the Ministry is called upon to tell us what action they have taken in the matter. Here are six glaring instances and more than 35 instances have been given. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what answer he has to give for the 35 instances.

Appendices XI and XII give the number of requisitions (twenty seven) that were cancelled after the Commission had issued advertisements or completed interviews. As mentioned in the earlier reports, these

cancellations cause inconvenience and hardship to the candidates apart from causing a good deal of avoidable work in the Commission. The Commission also point out how they are called upon to do a particular thing and when they are half way through, they are asked to drop the matter. I do admit that the quality of the U.P.S.C. must be upheld. As one of the previous speakers said, the non-official members of the U.P.S.C. must be made eligible for pension. The quality of the education at the university and the improvement that is sought to be made were mentioned elaborately by the Minister himself. I am very thankful to him. The Commission has repeatedly pointed out that educational standards have gone down. The remarks of the examiners on the performance of the candidates under examination show that the general standard of attainment is going down. The Commission has drawn attention to this in its previous reports, and meantime it is concerned about maintaining the quality of the candidates. At least when the Tenth Report is published, I hope we will be able to know whether the standard is improving.

About the kind of examinations held and the *viva voce* and personality test, there is a widespread apprehension that the relationship with a VIP or a near VIP is an asset. Unless we want a closed group or a sort of caste, which the Prime Minister repeatedly castigates, this should not happen. In this connection, I would bring to your notice the views expressed in the editorials of many newspapers.

In this House Starred Question 844 was asked on 29-8-1960. The point that was raised there is very pertinent. The question was:

"whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that in the I.A.S., IFS, Central Services and IPS examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission there is often remarkable dis-

parity between marks awarded to candidates in written papers and in the '*viva voce*' personality Test."

The reply was:

"There has been disparity in some cases."

Another question was:

"whether he is aware that the presumably different standard of marking for the personality Test, as followed by the IAS and IFS Board of UPSC at New Delhi, and by the Zonal Boards, injures many of the better qualified candidates called for interview at New Delhi;"

The answer is:

"The UPSC endeavour to maintain common standards of interview by having certain common members on the New Delhi and the Zonal Boards."

The point is that in this particular year the interviews were held in Delhi as well as in five zonal centres. In the IAS, if I remember aright, 278 candidates were interviewed in Delhi and 510 in the five zones. The reply of the Minister says that they try to have a common standard by having common members, but in the very nature of things this is impossible, because the interviews at New Delhi and in the five zonal centres took place about the same time. I can mention here that the Central Board consisted of the UPSC Chairman, Shri K. M. Panikkar, Shri A. N. Jha, Shri Compte and Shri Bhatnagar, while the zonal board consisted of Shri S. H. Zahir, Shri A. T. Sen, (both of the UPSC), Dr. B. P. Prasad and Shri Swaminathan. So, it is clear that there are no common members at all.

The last part of the question put to the Minister was:

"whether such anomalies would be examined and the question of reducing the total number of

[Shri Tangamani]

marks allotted for the personality test be considered to make the examination more balanced?"

This was the answer of Shri G. B. Pant:

"The question of reducing the marks allotted to the *viva voce* tests is under consideration."

I wanted to make a pointed reference to this because there has been injustice done patently as evident from the following facts.

Only 82 candidates were selected at the Delhi interview by the IAS and IFS Board, but those who were not in this list of 82 candidates could secure only 13 places out of the first 136 places in the Central List. Out of 278 candidates, 82 were selected by the Central Board; 196 were not selected. It stands to reason that these 196 candidates must have been given the opportunity to appear for the personality test before the Zonal Boards. This was not done, with the result only 13 out of the 196 could secure places out of the first 136 places in the Central List. Many parents have written to me, and several letters have appeared in the press. For want of time, I would merely refer the House to a detailed letter which has appeared in *The Hindusthan Standard (Delhi edition)* of 31st March, 1960. It shows in detail how a person who has been only eighth in one list has come 34th in the other list. In that letter, the suggestion which I have made has also been advanced.

The other letter to which I wanted to make a reference was the one published in *Amrit Bazar Patrika* dated 11th April, 1960, that is, in the Calcutta Edition. This letter bears the caption 'Personality Test', and this is what it says:

"On the result of the written test first 278 were called for interview before a board consisting of

4 co-opted members and the Chairman of the UPSC for IAS & IFS, while the next 510 were called to appear before the five zonal boards consisting of two other members of the UPSC and two locally co-opted members from each zone for the Central Services. It is common knowledge that even with the same board the standard of test varies from day to day and even during the same day according to the temper and whims of the members."

It further goes on to say:

"In the IAS examination Personality Test carries more than 25 per cent of the written test marks while in the Central Services, it is more than 28 per cent."

In this connection, I would like to say that this disproportionate allotment of marks in the personality test is often rather like a game of chance. There have been many cases where the examinees score 55 to 60 per cent in the written test and secure high marks in the essay paper, but get only 5 to 20 per cent in the personality test.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Why not?

Shri Tangamani: After all, the written test, I believe, appears as far as possible to be fool-proof and partiaity-proof.

I can understand such a thing happening in the case of the selection to the ICS of old, where the very fact that a candidate is an undergraduate from the Cambridge University will entitle him to 300 out of 300 marks; similarly, an undergraduate from the Oxford University also could get 250 to 300 marks. But if a candidate hailed from the London University, the maximum that he could expect to secure was only 150. That was some kind of test; if he came from Oxford, he could get 300, if from Cambridge also he could get 300, but if from London, he could get

only 150 marks. But if the candidate had just gone from India and had not been attached to any of those universities, the maximum that he could get was only 100 out of 300 marks. That was the British test. This proficiency in pseudo-European mannerism was often rewarded, while the meritorious candidates brought up from Indian standards of dignity and good behaviour were thought of as backward. Whatever it is, the discrepancy in the marking which has been brought to our notice is very astounding.

So, I would request the hon. Minister, while he replies to the debate, to give a categorical assurance on this point, because the Home Minister had stated on the 29th August, 1960 in reply to the question that the question of reducing the marks allotted to the *viva voce* test is under consideration.

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल) : आदरणीय सभानेत्री जी, संघीय लोक सेवा आयोग के जिस प्रतिवेदन पर आज इस सदन में विचार किया जा रहा है वह १ अप्रैल, १९५८ से ३१ मार्च, १९५९ तक सम्बन्धित है। लेकिन जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री ने स्वयं अपने प्रारम्भिक भाषण में बतलाया कि १८ नवम्बर, १९५९ को स्वयं सरकार के पास यह रिपोर्ट आई और उसने लगभग एक महीने के बाद यानी १७ दिसम्बर को इस सदन की मेज पर उसे रखा। शायद इस बीच में वह रिपोर्ट छपती रही होगी इसलिए एक महीना लग गया। जब कि संघीय लोक सेवा आयोग को राज्य सरकारों से रिपोर्ट नहीं मंगानी है और दिल्ली में ही उस का कार्यालय है तब यह साढ़े सात महीने के बाद रिपोर्ट आना कुछ उचित नहीं जंचता। श्री तंगामणि ने ठीक ही कहा कि इस सन्दर्भ तो सन् १९५६-६० की रिपोर्ट पर बहस होनी चाहिए थी और मैं भी उनके इस सुझाव और राय से सहमत हूँ और मैं भी माननीय मंत्री से अनुरोध करूँगा कि इस सदन की ओर से वे लोक सेवा आयोग से यह अनुरोध करे और हमारा अनुरोध आयोग को पहुँचायें।

कि उन्हें दो या तीन महीने के अन्दर अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देनी चाहिए ताकि कम से कम उसी वर्ष के अन्दर उस पर वाद विवाद हो सके और कुछ सुझाव दिये जा सकें।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ और पिछली बार भी यह प्रश्न उठाया गया था कि आयोग की जो भी रिपोर्ट पेश की जाती है वह अंग्रेजी में ही होती है। जब गृह मंत्रालय से उस वक्त हमने बहुत प्रश्न पूछे तब उन्होंने उसका हिन्दी अनुवाद कराने की कृपा की, लेकिन वह भी कई महीनों के बाद। अब भारत सरकार ने अपनी नई धोषित नीति के अनुसार यह स्वीकार कर लिया है, कि हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी समान रूप से प्रयोग की जायेंगी। तब आखिर इसको अमल में क्यों नहीं लाया जाता आशा है। कि भविश्य में जितनी भी आयोग की रिपोर्टें सदन में रखी जायेंगी उनके हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों के संस्करण एक साथ सदन की मेज पर रखले जायेंगे।

सभानेत्री महोदया, राष्ट्रपति के आदेश का यहां पर मैंने उल्लेख किया इसलिए मैं यह उचित समझता हूँ कि उससे सम्बन्धित एक विषय की ओर सदन का व्यान आकृष्ट करूँ ताकि इस रिपोर्ट से उसका सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। राष्ट्रपति जी का राज भाषा के सम्बन्ध में जो आदेश सदन की मेज पर पिछले दिनों रखा गया था और जिसका कि उत्तर देते हुए गृह मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया था कि अब उस पर कार्यवाही की जा रही है, कुछ कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं तो मैं यह जानना चाहूँगा राज्य मंत्री महोदय से कि क्या उस सम्बन्ध में आयोग से कुछ लिखापड़ी की गई है? दो बातें उस में खास तौर से व्यान देने योग्य हैं। एक तो यह कि एक नोटिस दे कर के यानी पूर्व गूचना दे कर के हिन्दी के माध्यम द्वारा भी अखिल भारतीय जो परीक्षाएं हों, प्रतियोगिताएं हों उन में बैठने की छट दी जायगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उस सम्बन्ध में कोई लिखा-

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

पढ़ी हो रही है या उस सम्बन्ध में आयोग का व्यान आकर्षित किया गया है और कोई तेजारी इस बारे में की जा रही है?

अभी इस सदन में मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने बतलाया और स्वयं मंत्री जी ने इसे स्वीकार किया कि दो शिकायतें की गई हैं। एक तो यह कि विभिन्न राज्यों के बीच में जो इन सेवाओं का बंटवारा होना चाहिए वह कुछ उचित नहीं मालूम पड़ता बल्कि उस में बहुत कुछ उपचारपूर्ण होने की गंभ आती है। दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारा स्तर गिरता चला जा रहा है। मेरा अपना व्यक्तिगत रूप से स्थान यह है कि विदेशी भाषा के माध्यम द्वारा जो हमारी प्रतियोगिताएं हो रही हैं उस के कारण भी हमारे सामने बड़ी अड़चन पड़ रही है। ऐसे बहुत से विद्यार्थी होते हैं, प्रतियोगी होते हैं और जिनकी कि संस्था कौफी होती है जो कि परीक्षा सम्बन्धी विषय के बहुत बड़े अधिकारी और विद्वान होते हैं लेकिन चूंकि उनका भाषा पर अधिकार नहीं है इसलिए उनके अन्दर पावर औपर एक्सप्रेसन नहीं होती, अभियंजना शक्ति नहीं रहती जिससे कि वे अपने भावों को अच्छी तरह से प्रकट करने में असमर्थ रह जाते हैं और परिणामतः वे प्रतियोगिताओं में पूरे और ऊंचे नम्बर नहीं पाते हैं। मेरा निवन्दन है कि मंत्री महोदय यह बतलाने की कृपा करें कि इस बारे के में आयोग से क्या परामर्श चलाया जा रहा है।

दूसरी बात उस आदेश में यह बतलाई गई है कि प्रत्येक प्रतियोगी को कम से कम जो हिन्दी के माध्यम के द्वारा परीक्षा दे उसे एक अंग्रेजी का पर्चा करना पड़ेगा किसी दूसरी भारतीय भाषा में पर्चा देना होगा। जो अंग्रेजी के माध्यम के द्वारा परीक्षा देता है उसे कम से कम हिन्दी का एक पर्चा जरूर पास करना पड़ेगा। मैं इन दो चीजों की ओर मंत्री महोदय का व्यान आकर्षित करते हुए उन से अनुरोध करना चाहूँगा कि वे इस बारे में कुछ प्रकाश ढालने की कृपा करें।

अभी कई मिन्टों ने इस सदन का व्यान साक्षातकार अर्थात् परसंनालिटी टैस्ट की ओर दिलाया है। मैं यह चीज बिल्कुल स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में मैं ने अभी तक यही समझा है कि यह एक महज गोरख-धंधा और ज़म्मट है और मेरा स्थाल है कि अन्य माननीय सदस्य भी इसे एक गोरख-धंधा और ज़म्मट ही समझते हैं। ऐसे उदाहरण मौजूद हैं जिन में एक दफा तो ४००, ४०० नम्बर १, १ लड़के को मिल जाते हैं और एक दफा ४० नम्बर भी नहीं मिलते हैं। समझ में नहीं आता है कि यह सब गडबड़ क्या है? ऐसे बहुत से उदाहरण हैं और कमिशन के सामने ऐसे बहुत से दृष्टान्त होंगे कि एक परीक्षार्थी को परीक्षा में इसलिए असफल कर दिया गया कि वह साक्षातकार अर्थात् परसंनालिटी टैस्ट में सफल नहीं हुआ लेकिन दूसरी बार दूसरी परीक्षा में वही बैठता है और सफल हो जाता है। ऐसे बहुत से उदाहरण हैं कि बहुत से परीक्षार्थी राज्य सरकारों के जो आयोग हैं उनकी परीक्षाओं में तो असफल हो जाते हैं लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार की परीक्षाओं में सफल हो जाते हैं। इस प्रकार यह परसंनालिटी टैस्ट तो मुझे एक बड़ा घपला और गोरख-धंधा मालूम पड़ता है। राज्य सभा में मंत्री जी ने यह घोषित किया था कि अब परसंनालिटी टैस्ट में उत्तीर्ण होना अनिवार्य नहीं है। यह प्रतिबंध तो हटा दिया गया लेकिन एक तरफ ४०० नम्बर दे देना और दूसरी तरफ ५०, ५० नम्बर दिये जायं तो इससे कितना बड़ा अंतर पड़ जाता है। अगर लिखित परीक्षा में कोई सिद्धहस्त भी हो और वह उसमें बहुत अच्छे नम्बर भी पाये तो भी वह उस भारी कमी और अन्तर को कहां तक पूरा कर पायेगा यह सोचने की बात है। मैं अनुरोध करूँगा कि इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाय। आयोग को भी विचार करना चाहिए और स्वयं हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए कि क्या यह नहीं हो सकता कि इस तरह के जो यह साक्षातकार की व्यवस्था

है उसे बिल्कुल समाप्त कर दिया जाय। उसके स्थान पर एक मैर्डिकल एग्जामिनेशन या कोई इस तरीके की चीज हो जिसमें पूरी तरह देख लिया जाय कि हां कोई अंधा, काना, लंगड़ा व गूंगा सर्विसेज में न आ जाय क्योंकि जाहिर है कि एक लंगड़े आदमी को देख कर जनता में क्या आदर होगा यह सोचने की बात है। इसलिए शारीरिक परीक्षा उसकी हो जाय व एक विस्तृत डाक्टरी परीक्षा उसकी हो जाय। यह उचित ही है कि बिल्कुल ही कमज़ोर और बुरे स्वास्थ्य के लड़के हमारी सर्विसेज में न आयें। लेकिन यह साक्षात्कार अर्थात् पर्सनेलिटी टैस्ट का धोखा और माया जाल फैलाये रखना मैं समझता हूं कि उचित नहीं होगा।

मैं अधिक समय न लूंगा। लोगों की एक बड़ी शिकायत यह रही है कि पिछले दिनों इस सदन में यहां एक विवाद उठाया गया था कि सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय (मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ इनकार्मेशन एंड ब्राडकास्टिंग) की ओर से जो विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं वे भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचारपत्रों को बहुत कम दिये जाते हैं। तब डा० केसकर ने उसके बारे में यह कहा था कि हमारे सामने अडब्बन यह है कि लोक सेवा आयोग हमसे सहयोग नहीं करता है क्यों कि यह अपने विज्ञापन सीधे समाचारपत्रों को देता है और चूंकि अभी तक अप्रेज़ी माध्यम के द्वारा यह प्रतियोगिताएं होती हैं इसलिए अप्रेज़ी समाचारपत्रों में भी यह विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं।

16.40 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ये माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि हमारा यह अनुरोध उन के पास पहुंचा दें कि उन्हें बदली हुई परिस्थितियों पर विचार करना चाहिये और जो ये परीक्षायें हैं, महत्वपूर्ण प्रतियोगितायें हैं, इन के जो विज्ञापन हैं उन को ने भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्रों में भी देने की कृपा करें।

एक और बात की ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिला कर मैं समाप्त करता हूं। इस रिपोर्ट के सातवें पृष्ठ के पैरा १४ में दिया हुआ है कि २२ भूतपूर्व सैनिक अफसरों को नौकरी पर लगाया गया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे जो फौजी अफसर हैं वे जब अवकाश प्राप्त करते हैं, रिटायर होते हैं, तो अकसर यह शिकायत रही है कि ४५ से ले कर ४८ वर्ष की उम्र में उन को रिटायर किया जाता है। यह ऐसी उम्र होती है जिस समय कि उन के बच्चे विद्यालयों में या विश्वविद्यालयों में पढ़ते रहते हैं और एक दम से उन का बेतन घट कर के आधा या तिहाई रह जाता है। इस से उन के सामने संकट का एक पहाड़ खड़ा हो जाता है। मैं अनुभव करता हूं कि उन की सेवाओं से लाभ न उठाना, उन की सेवाओं से वंचित हो जाना, उचित नहीं है। जो लोग यहां पर सशस्त्र सेनाओं के सम्बन्ध में दिलचस्पी लेते रहे हैं, उन के आनंदोलन के फलस्वरूप अब रक्षा मंत्रालय ने कुछ योगी बहुत उम्र बढ़ाने की कृपा की है और शायद ४८ वर्ष के बजाय ५१ या ५२ वर्ष कर दी है। लेकिन फिर भी जब हम देख रहे हैं कि दूसरों के लिये रिटायर होने की उम्र ४५ वर्ष रखी गई है और किन्हीं के लिये ६० और ६५ वर्ष भी रखी गई हैं, जैसे सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजों के लिये, तो इन को क्यों जल्दी रिटायर किया जाय? मैं आशा करता हूं कि आयोग का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित होगा और हमारे जो फौज से निकले हुए अधिकारी हैं जोकि वास्तव में बड़े योग्य हैं और जिन की कार्यशीलता के बारे में कोई सन्देह नहीं किया जा सकता है, उन को अधिक संस्था में नौकरी में लिया जायगा, और उन को सेवा करने का फिर अवसर दिया जायगा ताकि उन की योग्यता से, उन के अनुभवों से देश लाभ उठा सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आयोग को और शासन को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि

[बी भक्त दस्तावेज़]

हमें यह अवसर दिया गया कि हम इस रिपोर्ट पर अपने विचार प्रकट कर सकें और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि असली रिपोर्ट जब आयगी तो वह जल्दी आयगी और उस पर भी वाद-विवाद करने का मौका सदस्यों को दिया जायगा ।

Shri Jaipal Singh: Mr. Speaker Sir, I participate in this debate purely from a personal point of view because I feel I should pass on to this House my own experience in the field of selection for whatever it is worth. I have been deeply grieved at the assault that has been made on scientific selection. Some hon. Members have talked very glibly about personality test. I have been through the grill in the Imperial regime, put through the severest of tests there and I was in the services; and I have been in India for very nearly 10 years in selection work, largely with the Armed Forces Services Selection Boards and the like. Even to this day, I have to do selection work at one level or the other.

There are various ways of selection. One is by the process of elimination where by you go on taking persons and the moment you find them unsuitable you get rid of them; in the end you end up by having what you want. This basis is such as you have in the Crack Regiments Cold stream Guards, Household Brigade and the like.

Then, there is the other one where you become purely academic. Apart from the formal physical medical tests, you go by sheer written results.

Then, there is the other one which came into vogue in the first World War, which was introduced by the Germans in the Army. The world began to wonder why the German officers were better than other officers. Other countries were also advanced;

yet, man man, officer for officer, the German officers were more competent than the others. That was the time when for the first time what is known as the psychiatric test—at a lower level it is called the psychological test—came into existence, where, quite apart from the academic proficiency of a man, the quasi-medical test was introduced. That system, after the first World War, was adopted by practically all the countries of the World including America. In the second World War that system was adopted by our country also. The Home Ministry and the Defence Ministry themselves inherited it, and I know it for a fact that when we attained independence many people, particularly the Cabinet, were very very suspicious about it because in no time it was discovered that our Cabinet Ministers could not push people through. Sir, I do not want to give out any secret.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It should be easier.

Shri Jaipal Singh: It is very difficult, because there the question of a Minister does not come into the picture at all. It is a scientific test, Mr. Mathur, please accept it. But the difficulty in this country has been the fact that we have not many competent enough psychiatrists. During the last World War there were only 52 competent psychiatrists to do the selection of officers. A psychiatrist in order to be competent has himself to have experience in the front line to see how a man feels when bullets are fired round about him instead of being an arm-chair psychiatrist. Well, we were short of them, but still we did have them. But the little few we have are all bogged up in our mental homes. Well, we have them in Ranchi, for example; we have them somewhere else in Bangalore and the like, but they are not enough to go round and assist in the selection of people.

Shri Narayanan Kutty Menon: You have the IQ machine.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, I am very glad that IQ has been mentioned. I wish my hon. friends there will accept the IQ. The matrix test, for example, is a thing which is not related to academic qualifications at all. You can administer the matrix test to any child from eight years up to a man of 90 years. They can all compete on equal terms. People when they use this IQ do not appreciate the fact that IQ is something like native intelligence test. It was in South Africa that they tried to develop a theory that the black heads, the Negroes had no brains. That was the psychology they were trying to develop. But modern science anywhere today rejects that completely. Everybody has more or less the same quantum of grey matter. God has given everybody about the same amount of IQ. But, of course there is the question of inheritance. After centuries, families like the Cecils in England or the Nehrus in this country or they have had certain opportunities—obviously, will inherit something. But basically, Sir, God has given everyone of us nearly the same amount of, what we call in our Constitution, equal opportunity to rise to the occasion.

Now, that is a thing we have to realise very very seriously in this country. So when we attack this personality test, I think our colleagues here have been attacking it out of ignorance because I do not think they quite appreciate what it means. I fully realise that its application may have been in wrong hands—I think that is where I am inclined to agree with my hon. friend Shri Mathur, otherwise, I don't. Sir, only the other day we were talking of Assam riots. What is really the thing behind it all? It is the human being. If human beings are of a particular pattern, a particular mould, what are we going to do? What is the good of

talking here? Exactly the same picture presents itself when we talk of selection either at the Central level or at the State level. You may make me the Chairman, as I said the other day, and I will see to it that the Adivasis do very well. It is not because I am dishonest. The other man sees through coloured glasses, not because he is dishonest. Go to my own State where we have the administration on a caste basis. You look at the Public Service Commissions there. I know I am not supposed to talk about that matter, but I am only bringing that instance into the picture. This whole question of selection to the services, I submit, has to be reviewed once again, because the whole question is this if the Avadi resolution has any significance at all, then, what we have put down in the Constitution, namely, selection on efficiency, on sheer examination, merit alone, will have to be jettisoned. If the idea is the socialist pattern of society, then it means that every area has to be pushed up. We must not have 'Menon-jitis' or 'Nehru-its' in this country. You know what I mean by that, because other people cannot compete with Menons—

An Hon. Member: I do not understand.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The story is that there are too many Menons in the city of New Delhi in various fields. Similarly, people say there are too many Nehrus. There is this joke—'Menon-jits' and 'Nehru-its'.

Shri Narayanan Kutty Menon: I protest against the remark, that so many are there!

Shri Jaipal Singh: Well, I do not know whether mathematically it is correct or not. That is the talk that used to be there. I say that is the Avadi resolution, I think it is going into the background, but at any rate, the main point is this. We will have to make up our minds as to what we

[Shri Jaipal Singh]

mean. Do we mean that a particular area should rather be first governed by second-rate, third-rate or fourth-rate people or be well governed by better people? I am putting it that way. We have to make up our mind, because the whole process of selection depends upon that. If we make it scientifically, then I submit that the whole pattern of our Public Service Commissions has to undergo a radical change. But there is this point. If, like the judiciary, our Public Service Commissions are completely detached from any administrative influence or interference, I think that is the one hope. I personally would not support the idea of our—all in the name of the socialist pattern of society—trying to forcibly introduce—I hope I would be forgiven if I put it that way—an element of lower efficiency. I think a certain standard has to be maintained.

Time and again, questions have been asked in this House and elsewhere also as to why so many Scheduled Caste people have not become officers in the armed forces? I myself have been in the armed forces selection boards for years and years, and I do not think I could be accused of being in anyway prejudiced against a section of the Indian community. They perhaps have not had the same opportunities as the rest. But now we have got rid of the martial and non-martial categorisation that used to take place, and today there are people from humbler communities who are getting those opportunities. But they must make up their minds that they shall be competing on equal terms.

That reminds me of one thing. My hon. friend Shri Bhakt Darshan is not here. He raised this particular question as to why somebody should get 400 marks on the one side—in the written test—and 40 marks in the personality test. I wish he were here, but I think my hon. friends over there would benefit if I were to tell them what it means in the simplest

way I can. Here is a young man who comes up before me to become an officer of one of the wings of our armed forces. He does extremely well in the written test, the verbal test, the IQ test, and what you call the out door test and the physical test and all the rest of it. But then there is one more test to be yet undergone.

Mr. Speaker: Has the Union Public Service Commission anything to do with army selection?

Shri Jaipal Singh: Yes, Sir; at the earlier stages.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In the report they have mentioned that they help the Defence Ministry for civilian forces. (*Interruption*)

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): They aid the Defence for selection to civil posts. To that extent the defence forces are helped.

Mr. Speaker: Not the defence personnel.

Shri Narayananakutty Menon: They select for the National Defence Academy.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Earlier at the cadet level, the selection is done by the UPSC. What I was trying to point out is, here is a boy who has done brilliantly in everything else, as we understand normally as lay men. Then, what you call the personality test—it is a tricky test—comes and he is discovered to be a sadist. His personality is that of a sadist, any officer who will take delight in his men being slaughtered. So, if he is fighting a battle, for example, his duty is to save his men and be cautious about it. Here if we discover by a highly scientific test that this individual is a sadist, do my friends want that he should become an officer and he should be commissioned when his personality has displayed that he will delight in putting his men into trouble. I have given only one instance. I am only doing that because, somehow or other, nowadays, we are inclined to discourage the usefulness of science.

I find in the realm of anthropology, the politicians damn anthropologist day and night. They say, anthropologists are no good; they are useless people to advise us how the tribal areas should be administered and the like. There is a certain very very deep prejudice against the way science can be a handmaid to us.

So, in selection, we have got to make up our mind, whether we are going to produce a new pattern for ourselves according to our own genius—that is one way of doing it—or whether we are going to follow, say, Switzerland. In Switzerland, how are the judges appointed? Just by show of hands. Can you imagine that thing happening in this country? What happens in America? Why is there such an uproar during the Presidential Election, whether the Democratic Party or the Republican Party is going to come? It is because hundreds and thousands of Government appointments are going to be affected. A postman who may have been there for 20 years, if a party comes in that does not like him, has to go. So, we have to make up our mind as to what we want.

We hear plenty about the *Praja Tantra*, *Gana Tantra* and something like that. I think we have to reconcile ourselves to a particular heritage and it is a heritage which we should not discard or jettison in a hurry till we have something better to replace it.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Members have brought out and focussed several ideas and points in regard to this report. I would like to draw attention to some of the points which have been already referred to, but from a different angle of vision. I am not so particular as the hon. Member there who was saying that it is scant and it is not a full report covering all aspects of the question. But still, I would like to mention a few points which I think are very important.

As regards the limitations of the functions, I may be permitted to say that the functions of the Commission have not been free; to some extent they have been asked to do a thing in a particular way. When a provision is introduced in accordance with article 320(3) of the Constitution, it is to specify matters in respect of which UPSC shall be consulted. Those matters have to be categorised and it shall not then be necessary for the Commission to be consulted in regard to other matters.

17 hrs.

I find in the last discussion attention was focussed on this and it was pointed out that there should not be any impediments so far as the exercise of power in that respect is concerned. The Government has considered this and has come to the conclusion that the provision is in order and does not offend article 323. As regards certain posts, for which no consultation is necessary, they have provided certain scheduled. In that, I find in item 12 of the schedule "any service or post or class of posts in respect of which the Commission has agreed that it shall not be necessary to be consulted". Here it is very vague and ambiguous. What sort of service or post, or class of posts are there in respect of which the Commission has agreed that it need not be consulted? That information is not given here. Unless it is specifically stated, the responsibility cast on the Commission cannot be properly discharged.

Mr. Speaker: Is there a list of posts which have been exempted?

Shri Datar: Yes, certain class III and class IV posts. In respect of class IV posts, we cannot make a reference to the UPSC every time. Therefore, it has been agreed that in respect of such lower posts there should be no reference.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The fact is that we discussed this matter thoroughly on the floor of the House. We raised the objection that this

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

should not be there. The UPSC has mentioned it. But it was found that legally it is correct. Now the only question is whether after the passing of this legislation any posts have been exempted after consultation.

Shri Datar: That is what is being followed. The UPSC have agreed that they should not be encumbered with the consideration of cases of a minor nature.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: My point is not with regard to a large number of class IV posts. There are certain posts, where the emoluments are said to be Rs. 200, and still those posts are categorised as class III posts. So, unless we could know what type of posts, or class of posts, are to be exempted, and they are categorised properly, it will not be possible for us to make out a case either for exemption from consultation of UPSC or insistence on consultation. Here Government had thought over the constitutional propriety of this aspect and they have come to the conclusion that UPSC need not be consulted in all cases. Here I am not referring to the large number of class IV posts, to which the hon. Minister has just now referred. But there are a large number of posts for which the emoluments are Rs. 200 or ranging from Rs. 160 to 200; there are also class III posts. Therefore, I want to know whether such a thing can be permitted. Even though the Commission accepts that it need not be consulted, still, the liability which has been vested on the Commission cannot be bartered away like this by any agreement between the Commission and the Government on this issue and this cannot absolve the Commission or the Government if they merely say that the constitutional propriety has been properly discharged.

The other point which I would like to refer to is with regard to the written tests and method of interview. I remember last time also I referred to

this matter of the written test and the method of interview. We all know that a large number of candidates appear for the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and the Central Service examinations. But though a large number of them sit for the examination, only 10 or 12 per cent of the total number get the interview cards, and very much less get actually selected. In this connection, my plea is that the result of the examination should be announced piecemeal. That is to say, as soon as the written examination is over and the result is ready, that should be announced initially. Those persons will get the interview cards. It is quite possible that some of them may not be selected, though to some extent they satisfy the conditions. They are within the age limits of 21 to 24. Now, suppose a man who is 21 years of age has not been selected in the interview even though he has passed the written test. He must be called again the next year for interview because he has three more years instead of allowing his chance to lapse. What I find is that a large number of candidates who have passed the written test do not qualify from the standpoint of the interview. They have got several methods of putting questions at the interview. Many of the students do not come up to the standard and so they are not selected. But still they had qualified to some extent—at least in part I or part II. They have passed the written test. So they must again be called the next year for interview alone. It is quite possible that they might be suitable for some other post. So they should be called for interview again instead of saying that the result of all the persons who have passed in the written test but have not been selected in the interview has lapsed. This method has to be modified because they have passed the written test. It may be that next time when they appear they may not pass the test. We all know that sitting at the examination and passing it is mere chance. Even persons who are

brilliant may not come out successful in interview. Possibly, they might come out successful in the interview next year or the year after that. They have got the age in their favour. So in that regard I want the Government to give some thought to the proposition and see whether they may not be called at the interview in the following year.

About the method of interview there is one aspect which I have been noticing even though it has been agitated on the floor of the House. That is that when an interview takes place, some heads of departments or somebody belonging to certain category of posts or persons who have got certain standard or position in the office are deputed to sit along the members and offer their opinion. For example, the Commerce and Industry Ministry wants to have one of their own men and one of them is deputed to sit there at the time of the interview. They seem to have some say. I do not mean to say that the members of the Commission are bound to listen to them, but still it goes a long way, that is, their sitting with them. Their advice is also sought and to some extent they succeed. Therefore I want that the method of asking the representatives of the departments to sit with them at the time of interview and taking their guidance in selection has to be given a clean go-by. In the ultimate analysis this results in this. Persons who have already been working in the Ministry might have applied for the post. They might also have got the interview card. Naturally the department would support them instead of other persons who might have qualified and possibly might have got a better position. Therefore this should not be the method.

As regards irregular appointments and delayed references a good deal of pages have been devoted here categorising several instances where irregular appointments have been made and have been referred to the Commission after the lapse of some

time. I believe for a period of one year they can make appointments and before the expiry of one year they must call for suitable candidates for the post. But what happens is that they are not called. No reference is made to the Commission. After two or three years they are referred to the Commission. Then the Commission is placed in an awkward or embarrassing position. They have no other go except to ditto it. Several cases have been cited. I think the Ministry of Commerce and Industry seems to be the number one culprit in this respect because they happen to have a monopoly of this method which they have been adopting all this time. I only wish that such a thing will not be repeated not only in that Ministry but in other ministries too.

As regards scholarships to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes, I find from here that about 12 candidates have been selected, four in each category. I would respectfully state that in view of the population of these three sections of the community and the proportion that they bear in relation to other communities, the number of candidates selected is very inadequate and meagre. I only wish that they will increase it year after year and see that they are also encouraged. It is not possible to run a race with communities which are very well advanced and which have got their own tradition. They are very much advanced culturally and educationally too. We should give certain fillip to all these backward classes who have remained neglected and whose uplift is the utmost concern of the Government. They must be given extra fillip in regard to this.

The last point which I wish to place before the House is in regard to the composition of the Commission. About 8 members are to be in the Commission. I find only 7 members. I do not know whether one member has already been appointed or not appointed. I would only say this. To some

[Shri N. R. Manuswamy]

extent, it is gratifying to note that it has been distributed very nicely state-wise. But, I would still wish that some more members from the neglected communities can be added on: at least one or two. There is already one. They can add one more. Unless we have got that composition, it is not possible to get any extra help to all these communities.

Finally, I may be permitted to say one matter in regard to certain questions ordinarily put by the Members at the time of the interview. Suppose an advertisement is given for recruitment of a mathematician. Unfortunately, the Members put questions on Geography or it may be some other subject. It seems to be inconsistent with the job for which the candidate is selected. Suppose we want a historian. Questions on physics are put. Suppose we want a Physician, the radiologist puts some questions. This seems to be apparently inconsistent with the object with which we make the selection. The questions must be relevant to the post for which persons are recruited. Sometimes, they put very many silly questions. According to them, they are pertinent; according to me, they are not pertinent. For example, I was told on one occasion. . . .

Shri Datar: Let the hon. Member not say silly questions.

Shri N. R. Munisamy: I do not think it is unparliamentary. Any question which is not very relevant to the issue must be other than relevant. What is other than relevant is silly, as I said. If you take objection to that, I have no quarrel with you. I am not bothered about the words. I only say that questions not relevant to the issue are ordinarily put. This is the point which I am taking up. I only request that care should be taken that this is done.

The other thing is about proper questions. It is better they record the

questions put and the answers given. If they have a stenographer there taking down the questions and answers. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Thirty-five per cent is allotted for *viva voce*.

Shri Datar: I shall make it clear. It is not a qualifying test. I have made it clear last time also.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: My point is this. At the time of the interview, questions are put by Members and answers obtained from the candidates. I only feel that they should maintain a record of the questions put by the Members and the answers given. If it is also published *seriatim*, it would be for the future guidance of the students. We can understand whether the questions are right or pertinent. In that way, I say. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Is a record maintained of the questions?

Shri Datar: I am not quite sure whether a record has been kept.

Mr. Speaker: Just as everything that is said on the floor of the House is reported, I want to know whether, for their benefit, they have a record.

Shri Datar: Whatever is stated here, I will send all the proceedings to the U.P.S.C.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has misunderstood me. All that I want to know is, for the benefit of the Home Ministry, whenever it is necessary to look into the matter, is a record maintained? It may or may not be published. Is a record maintained of the questions that are put and the answers elicited from each?

Shri Datar: During the personality test? I have no information on that.

Some Hon. Members: Never.

Mr. Speaker: How then does the Home Ministry check up whether these questions are. . . .

Shri Datar: Entirely it is in their discretion. To mark the papers is entirely a matter for the U.P.S.C. according to a long established convention. It is not a matter in which we can enter.

Mr. Speaker: Supposing hypothetically there is a lot of complaint in the House that they are not valued properly. There is no remedy at all.

Shri Datar: We bring it to the attention of the UPSC.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: And sit tight.

Shri Datar: And they send their opinion.

Mr. Speaker: There is a complaint. Shri Muniswamy used rather a hard expression, and the hon. Minister naturally took exception to it, but it is not unparliamentary and I therefore did not expunge it out of the records. But to answer that question, he can give a sample of the questions and answers and show there is no ground for complaint.

Shri Datar: We bring it to the attention of the UPSC.

Mr. Speaker: But they do not have a record.

Shri Datar: But the Members are there who interviewed the particular candidate.

Mr. Speaker: How do they remember what they asked?

Shri Datar: Anyway, this is the position.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members may know that there is no record of the questions put and the answers given. They may proceed.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): During the time of the Federal Public

Service Commission there used to be a record. They have given it up.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: It is quite important from our standpoint. If they are recorded, we can understand that the mark given to the candidate is justified. If a candidate is simply asked if he is related to so-and-so and given 400 marks, that would not be proper. I do not want to put it that way, but if there is a record, you can say: "These were the questions put and these were his answers. How can that fellow be selected?" I can understand that. It will help future candidates also, they will come to know the psychology of the examiners, the kind of questions put to them, the kind of answers expected of them etc.

Shri Datar: I understand that they keep copious notes for themselves, but according to the convention established, we are not entitled to look into them, but we can ask them.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You will have to change the convention

Shri Datar: When we ask a particular question, they look into these notes.

Shri Narasimhan: This Report comes to us not under any ordinary statute, but under the provisions of the greater or the organic law, the Constitution itself. Even the Constitution gives great importance to this Report. That being so, I would expect the Commission and the Government to pay a little more attention to the method and manner of its presentation. That is very important. Neither the Report nor the explanations should be scrappy. Wherever Government differ from the Commission, they are bound, under the Constitution, to give their explanation along with the Report. That is the letter of the law. The Government have no doubt observed it and stated that in this case there have been no differences, but I would like them to appreciate the

[Shri Narsimhan]

spirit of the law also. Where, on important matters, the Commission expresses grave doubts or fears, Government, while placing the Report on the Table, may give their explanations on such points. In this particular Report that is missing. As an hon. Member pointed out, in the case of the Estimates Committee at some stage or other we are always provided with the Government's viewpoint on matters under enquiry. This is seriously and very prominently missing in the case of the document before us. Only the Report is there, Government's explanation on many doubts are not at all available.

It is quite possible for Government, while dealing with this matter, to be very complacent about things. An ordinary, oral statement by the Minister may not do full justice to the grave issues raised by the Commission in the Report which it is placing before us as a final court of appeal so to speak. When the Report is placed before us, it is practically the last attempt of the Commission to make the highest body know the facts which they want it to know. That being so, we should have a full version before us for deciding. Therefore, in future I would like both the Commission and the Government to apply their minds to the procedural aspect of this matter, and see that we have a satisfactory document before us to discuss properly.

Secondly, it has been found by experience that the scientific personnel are not getting their due share or enough prominence in the scheme of things. When people are appointed in various Departments as Heads, generally, the I.C.S. people are preferred, and the scientific man, however eminent he may be has to play only a secondary role. This is a grave defect in the methods of selection and appointment. The criteria have to be changed, and proper emphasis has to be placed on the qualification of the man. For instance, in a steel project,

the man who knows all about steel should be the head, but the general convention seems to be that an I.C.S. or I.A.S. man is competent to handle any post and other technological persons need only play a secondary role. Values in this respect should really change, now that we are living not in a mere administrative age but in a technological, scientific or engineering era.

Mr. Speaker: For all technological posts, are only some administrative officers members of the U.P.S.C. or is there a separate Service Commission for technological and engineering posts etc.?

Shri Datar: What is done is this. The U.P.S.C. members are common, but along with them are associated persons who have a special knowledge, either about the technological or engineering or scientific aspect.

Mr. Speaker: Only one?

Shri Datar: It depends upon the requirements. Sometimes, there may be more also.

Shri Jaipal Singh: It is never more than one.

Mr. Speaker: Has he got a right to vote in the matter of selection?

Shri Datar: No. His help would be by way of assistance to these people.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member evidently suggests that now that there is a growing demand for technical personnel, there must be a separate Service Commission of experts for recruiting such personnel.

Shri Datar: What is done is this. While making appointments to the personnel of the U.P.S.C., we take the circumstances into account; and we appoint on the U.P.S.C. a person who has engineering experience or technological experience or some other experience also. It is not merely people with only administrative experience who are appointed.

Shri Narasimhan: I go a step further. What I really ask for is that while placing men at the helm of affairs, if it is a technical matter or an engineering matter, the man at the helm of affairs should be a qualified technical or engineering man, and he should be put in charge, instead of going by the present convention that wherever difficult positions or situations are to be filled in, only the I.C.S. or I.A.S. men should be appointed. No doubt, they are important people..

Mr. Speaker: Under the Constitution, I think there can be only one Public Service Commission. There cannot be a separate Technological Public Service Commission?

Shri Datar: They can be appointed on the U.P.S.C. itself.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants a majority of technical people on it.

Shri Datar: Two things are done. One is that a person with engineering or scientific experience is appointed to the committee as a member; and in addition we have also associate members, and an officer from the Ministry also attends the meeting.

Mr. Speaker: But the hon. Member's complaint is that, after all, it is just one among so many. That is his point.

Shri Datar: The advice of the experts will be there.

Shri Narasimhan: The present experience is that more or less uniformly technical men are playing only a secondary role everywhere. Take the case of the Lignite Corporation, for instance. The chairman there is an I.C.S. man. Why should a technical man not be there? I am not referring to any persons there.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It is not an I.C.S. man; it is Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Narasimhan is talking of the executive.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Chairman of Neyveli is Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman.

Shri Narasimhan: No, no. My hon. friend is out of date.

The point I wish to make is that more and more importance should be given to technical men. They should be made to feel that they are running the show, instead of being mesmerised by IAS and ICS men, who for historical reasons have come to have greater pull with both Government and the Ministries.

As regards *viva voce*, and personality test, much has been said. The fear that is haunting many Members is that this is a kind of method which is not open to inspection and, therefore, liable to abuse.

Mr. Speaker: Is there a psychiatrist on the board of the U.P.S.C.? Shri Jaipal Singh raised that question?

Shri Datar: Yes, there were technical persons. I have got here a list of members who were appointed to the U.P.S.C. One was an engineer, one was a Puisne Judge of a High Court, one was the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, a member of the Bombay P.S.C. and served in Indian States.

Mr. Speaker: He wants technological experts.

Shri Narayananankutty Menon: The hon. Minister may gather some more information.

Shri Datar: One was Director of the I.A.R.I.; then Director of the Central Building Research Institute (*Interruptions*). It is also a technological post; there also, it is necessary. One was a former Chief Engineer.

Shri Narasimhan: I was making the point that the fear that the *viva voce* will be liable to be abused should be dispelled.

[Shri Narasimhan]

The Commission has reported that 70 per cent. of the applicants were, even on the very first examination, found unsuitable. It was practically well known that they would not succeed; still they had applied. So it is a problem. People simply try a chance there. This is a kind of situation to which we must apply our mind. We should see that people who really do not have a chance should not be tempted to apply. It must be made clear to them in the rules and announcements that there is really no chance for them.

Mr. Speaker: How long does the hon. Minister propose to speak?

Shri Datar: About 25 minutes. One more hon. Member can speak.

Shri Narasimhan: One important complaint that the Commission has made is on page 9, regarding recruitment co-ordination. The Minister's answers are somewhat complacent; they really do not touch the problem. Wordy respect like 'We will see', 'We will give our greatest respect' etc. is not enough. The Commission actually says:

"They feel that there is considerable room for forward planning".

The Commission practically accuses Government in so many words of want of forward planning. So I would request Government to remember this and see that there is planning regarding what they need by way of total recruitment, so that the Commission will not be put to serious difficulty in implementing it.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): There may be proper classification. We must know the kind of personnel we require for various types of service.

Shri Narasimhan: The Commission has devoted a long chapter to this and ultimately insists that there should

be forward planning in the matter of entrusting recruitment to them and for arranging training staff well ahead of actual requirement, particularly in the light of the needs of the future Five Year Plans. That is a point which Government should remember.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप (मथुर): श्रीमान जी, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहूँगा . . .

Some Hon. Members: Speak in English please.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Sir, I will speak in English because many of my friends want me to do so. I just want to request that hon. Minister to decide this fact whether he only wants to carry on this Government as it was constituted by the British for the British or whether he wants to have a new system as our Prime Minister always says that we will have a socialist pattern.

I may tell you very frankly that many people today say that this Government has not given us swaraj. The police may have got swaraj; some great Congress leaders may have got swaraj; but not the people. That is what the people think today. I also believe that to bring real swaraj to the people, the people should manage their own affairs. I mean to say that every village should manage its own affairs. The police should not interfere; the officers should not interfere.

I am elected not by the officers of my district. I have been elected by the people of my district. And the people of my district always bring complaints to me that the District Magistrate does not do justice to them or the police is oppressing them. What is this? Is this swaraj of the people? This is not. So, I mean to say that this structure of the Government must be changed. I suggest that we should all concentrate upon this point that we do not make more laws and more laws and make more chains and bind the people more and more. But we should create good people. If good people are created, if independent and free peo-

pie are created, then, it will be the model pattern. Otherwise, people will say, 'Oh, they speak very nice things but do all the time something in their own interest'.

It has also to be decided whether by these examinations you want only to bring out clever people. These clever people may be very immoral people. So, I beg to say that these examinations are not correct to find the right men. I repeat that the system of government has to be changed. All the people are looking for government jobs. Why? It should not be so. People should be given bread and butter. Every man who is born in this country must be sure that he will get bread today, bread tomorrow. But the man is always feeling uncertain about his future. So, I beg to say that this system of government has to be overhauled altogether.

We are all elected, I must say. We get salaries; but we do very little work here. I believe that this system of legislatures in which very many people come is not needed. I say that every locality should have swaraj; they themselves should be helped to manage their own affairs. This too much interference from the Centre is not needed at all.

Mr. Speaker: We are going away from the topic.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Sir, a very important subject is being discussed. Many subjects are discussed in this House and I have always some new points but I am not given an opportunity.

Mr. Speaker: I agree; but the difficulty is . . .

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Sir, I insist that war is always between evil and goodness. That war between evil and goodness always goes on in our minds too. Sometimes we are ourselves misled by evil. So I beg to say, Sir, that a new conception has to be created in all of us. We must realise what we aim at.

We aim at a moral society, a happy society in which not one man will live in uncertainty. These examinations bring out some people at the top, and those people who come at the top only think of their salaries and their promotions. They just try to lead the people as sheep. They always have in their minds that the people are nothing but sheep to take out their wool, take out their skin and take out their flesh. That is often in the minds of the officers of this system of society.

श्री बबराज सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो रिपोर्ट कमीशन ने पेश की है, मैं चाहूँगा कि वह ढर्ने की रिपोर्ट न बन कर, उस में कुछ नई बातें भी आयें, लास तंर से पसं-नेलिटी टेस्ट या इंटर्व्यू के बारे में कई सालों से आलोचना होती रही है। क्या यह सम्भव नहीं है कि कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में इस के बारे में भी कुछ हो और वह इस की कुछ सूचना भी दे। मान लीजिये कि १५० प्रादमी बुलाये गये पसंनेलिटी टेस्ट के लिये १५० जो आदमी मेरिट के हिसाब से ऊपर थे उन १५० में से कौन से आदमी ऐसे थे जो पसं-नेलिटी टेस्ट या वाइवा वोसी के इम्तहान के अन्दर मेरिट के हिसाब से नीचे जा कर पड़ गये और कितने नीचे पड़ गये? अगर इस तरह की बात हमारे सामने आये तो कम से कम यह अन्दाजा तो लगे कि कौन से ऐसे लोग हैं जो पसंनेलिटी टेस्ट में आगे बढ़ जाते हैं और टिंटन टेस्ट में पीछे रह जाते हैं क्योंकि उन के नम्बर नहीं आ पाते हैं। वैसे तो मैं कई सालों से कहता रहा हूँ और आज भी दोहराता हूँ कि पसंनेलिटी टेस्ट ऐसी चीज़ है जो सिर्फ़ कुछ लोगों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिये है। उस से कभी भी मेरिट का अन्दाज़ नहीं लग सकता है। हम कभी भी उस से नहीं देख सकते कि कौन कितना काबिल है।

आज के जमाने में कौन कैसे कपड़े पहनता है, कैसी भाषा बोलता है, या किस शाकल का है, इस से शासन के ऊपर कोई असर नहीं पड़ेगा। जब विदेशी शासन या तब तो

[श्री लंजराज सिंह]

यह माना जा सकता था कि अगर कोई अच्छी भाषा बोलना जानता है तो वह अच्छा कलेक्टर बन सकेगा या अच्छा कमिशनर बन सकेगा । लेकिन आज जब हम जनता का राज्य कायम करने की बात कहते हैं खास तौर से समाजवादी राज्य कायम करने की बात कहते हैं, तो कोई आदमी कैसी भाषा बोलता है, किस प्रकार के कपड़े पहनता है या उस की कैसी शब्द है, इस का असर नहीं पड़ता है । इसलिये मैं जोरदार शब्दों में कहना चाहूंगा कि अब वक्त आ गया है जब कि पर्सनेलिटी टेस्ट को हमें खत्म कर देना चाहिये । इसके कर्तव्य माने नहीं हैं कि अगर कोई आदमी मेडिकली फिट नहीं है, उस की अच्छी तनुरुस्ती नहीं है तब भी उसे ले लिया जाय या किसी खास ऊंचाई का नहीं है तो भी उसे ले लिया जाय । इस के लिये तो आप नियम बना सकते हैं कि इस से कम ऊंचाई का आदमी अफसर नहीं बनेगा, या इस तरह की तनुरुस्ती होगी तभी अफसर बन सकेगा, उस के बास्ते वैसे भी इम्तहान होते हैं । लेकिन पर्सनेलिटी टेस्ट लेकर आप बहुत से ऐसे आदिवियों को जो आ सकते हैं, वहां आने से रोक देने हैं ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस रिपोर्ट में यह भी आना चाहिये कि जो उम्मीदवार उन जाते हैं आखिर वे किस वर्ग से आते हैं । मुझे कुछ ऐसा अन्दाज है कि एक ऐसा वर्ग बन गया है जिसके लड़के ही हमेशा पर्सनेलिटी टेस्ट में पास हो जाया करते हैं, इम्तहान में पास हो जाया करते हैं और वही हमेशा उस में आया करते हैं । नर्तीजा यह होता है कि हिन्दूस्तान का बहुत बड़ा भाग ऐसा है जो यह महसूस करता है कि उन के बच्चे कभी भी सविसेड़ में पहुँच नहीं सकते । ये उदाहरण हूँ । हरिजनों की बात कही जाती है, आदिवासियों की बात कही जाती है कि चूंकि वे हरिजन हैं, आदिवासी हैं पिछड़े वर्ग के

हैं इसलिये वे अच्छे अफसर नहीं बन सकते । मैं नहीं कहता कि इस में कोई बेईमानी की बात होगी, या नियत में कोई खराबी होगी । लेकिन यह कुदरती बात है कि चुनने वाले जिस वर्ग के होंगे वह हमेशा यही सोचेंगे कि जो आदमी उन के वर्ग से है वही अच्छा रहेजा और अनजाने में वह उस को चुनेंगे । इस का नर्तीजा यह होता है कि देश का एक बड़ा वर्ग सरविस तक नहीं पहुँच पाता । इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये यदि आवश्यक हो तो आप को संविधान की आर्टिकिल ३२० को भी बदलना चाहिये । उस में यह लिखा है कि परीक्षा ली जायेगी, और माननीय मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि इस प्रकार की परीक्षा परम्परा के अनुसार ली जाती है । इस आर्टिकिल में यह नहीं कहा गया है कि किन किन विषयों में परीक्षा ली जायगी । अब यह बात तै होनी चाहिये कि किन विषयों में परीक्षा होगी । अब पुराना ढर्डा नहीं चल सकता । और अगर आप पुराना ढर्डा ही चलायेंगे तो शासन भी पुराने ढंग का ही होगा । जैसे अफसर होंगे वैसा ही शासन चलेगा क्योंकि उन पर ही शासन निर्भर करता है । सरकारें तो आती हैं और जाती हैं, अफसर वहीं रहते हैं । इसलिये सरकार चाहे जैसी भी हो, जो स्थायी अफसर हैं शासन उन पर ही निर्भर करता है । आप नीतियां भले ही बना लें, लेकिन अगर उन पर ठोक प्रकार से अमल नहीं होगा तो उन का लाभ जनता तक नहीं पहुँच सकेगा । इसलिये अगर आप को नया राज्य बनाना है, नया समाज बनाना है तो आप को अक्सरों को चुनने का नया तरीका इस्तेमाल करना पड़ेगा । अब अक्सरों को चुनने की पुरानी परम्परा नहीं चल सकती । इस परम्परा को बदलने की जरूरत है । इसलिये मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय और करें और अगर आवश्यकता हो तो आर्टिकिल ३२० और ३१६ को बदल दें जिस में कहा गया है कि कमीशन के आधे मैम्बर ऐसे होने

चाहिये जो कहीं न कहीं सरविस में रह चुके हों। अब यह आवश्यक नहीं रह गया है कि कमीशन के कुछ मेम्बरों का सरविस में रहना आवश्यक हो। उन को शासन का अनुभव हो यह अच्छी बात है लेकिन यह अहरी नहीं होना चाहिये कि कमीशन के आधे आदमी सारविस के आदमियों में से ही लिये जायें।

एक बात में और कहना चाहता हूँ। आप केवल एक ही भाषा में सरविस के लिये विज्ञापन करों देते हैं। इस बारे में मिनिस्टर आफ इनफरमेशन और वाडकास्टिंग से प्रश्न पूछा गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि यह चीज तो पब्लिक सरविस कमीशन के हाथ में है। इस-लिये मैं चाहूँगा कि इस ओर गृह मंत्रालय व्यान दे कि ये विज्ञापन केवल अंग्रेजी भाषा में ही न दिये जायें। आज देश में अंग्रेजी पढ़े लोग केवल एक प्रतिशत हैं और ६६ प्रतिशत जो दूसरी भाषायें पढ़े हैं, क्या उन के लिये ये विज्ञापन नहीं हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि आप अंग्रेजी के विज्ञापनों को रोक नहीं सकते हैं तो जो दूसरी १४ भाषायें संविधान में दर्ज हैं उन में भी सरविसेज के लिये विज्ञापन देने की व्यवस्था करें जिस से कि आम जनता को इस के बारे में जानकारी हो सके। केवल एक भाषा में विज्ञापन देने से लोगों के मन में यह भावना पूरा हो जाती है कि शासन एक भाषा के पत्रों को विशेष प्रोत्साहन दे रहा है। इस भावना को दूर करने को कोशिश को जानी चाहिये। लोगों के मन में यह भावना नहीं रहने देनी चाहिये कि शासन अंग्रेजी के पत्रों को विशेष सुविधायें दे कर उन को फाइनेंस कर रहा है और उन को आमदनी बढ़ा रहा है और दूसरी देशी भाषाओं के पत्र पिछड़ रहे हैं।

इसी के साथ साथ में यह भी निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि अब समय आ गया है कि हम को मैरिट के पुराने स्टेंडर्ड पर जिद नहीं करनी चाहिये। हमें हरिजनों और आदिवासियों और पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों के लिये

उसी स्टेंडर्ड तक आने की जिद नहीं करना चाहिये। और आखिर यह स्टेंडर्ड क्या हो सकता है किसी के अनुसार यह स्टेंडर्ड हो कि एक आदमी कितनी मिट्टी खोद सकता है या कितने पले डाल सकता है और दूसरे के अनुसार स्टेंडर्ड यह हो कि वह कैसी अंग्रेजी बोल सकता है। तो आप को यह निश्चित करना पड़ेगा कि जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं और जिन में से अकसर नहीं हैं, अगर वह उस मैरिट के अनुसार नहीं भी है तो उन को लेना पड़ेगा। मुझे अकसरों के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के लिये संविधान में जितने पदों की व्यवस्था की गई है वे पद भी उन को पूरे नहीं मिल पाते। उस के अलावा पिछड़े वर्गों के लोगों में भी अकसर नहीं हैं। इसलिये अगर हो सके तो कुछ समय के लिये इन के लिये ६० प्रतिशत स्थान सुरक्षित कर दिये जायें ताकि पूर्व दस साल में वे अपनी आवादी के अनुपात में अकसरों में आ सकें।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी मेरे मित्र श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह जी ने कहा कि राज्य के मुताबिक हम को अकसर लेने चाहिये। मैं इस से सहमत नहीं हूँ क्योंकि ऐसा करने से प्रान्तीयता और लिंगिजम फैलेगा और इस से मुल्क टूटेगा। मुल्क तभी आगे बढ़ सकता है जबकि लोगों में यह विश्वास पैदा हो कि हमारे आदमी भी शासन कर रहे हैं, किसी एक वर्ग के ही लोग शासन नहीं कर रहे हैं। मुझे अकसरों के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हम को आजाद हुए इतना समय होने के बाद भी आज देश में लोगों में यह विश्वास नहीं है कि उन का अपना राज्य है। इसका सब से बड़ा कारण यह है कि उन के अपने आदमी नौकरियों में नहीं पूर्व आय पाते। हमारे मंत्री महोदय इस बात के लिये रेडिट लेना चाहते हैं कि इस साल कोई मामला ऐसा नहीं हुआ जिस में गवर्नरमेट का कमीशन की राय से मतभेद रहा है। उसी के साथ साथ मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस रिपोर्ट

[श्री जगराज सिंह]

मैं बहुत से ऐसे मामले हैं जिन में डिकरेंस हुआ है। मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि फूड एंड एप्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री में तीन तीन चार चार साल से ऐसे कुछ पद चले आ रहे थे जिन में कमीशन की राय नहीं ली गई थी। और जब चार पाँच साल बाद राय ली जाती है तो कमीशन के पास इस के अलावा कोई चारा नहीं रहता कि उन को मंजूर कर ले। इसलिये मैं चाहूँगा कि सरकार इस पर भी ध्यान दे।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ। हम लगातार कुछ ऐसे कारपोरेशन बना रहे हैं जिन में बड़ी से बड़ी तनावाह वाली जगहों के लिये कमीशन को पूछने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस रिपोर्ट के अन्त में कुछ पद दिये गये हैं जिन को रूल बना कर मुक्त कर दिया गया है यानी जिन में कमीशन की राय लेने का जरूरत नहीं है। इस में यह भी कहा गया है :

"Any service or post concerned with the administration of the North East Frontier Agency."

इस में बड़ी से बड़ी तनावाह वाली जगह के लिये कमीशन से पूछने की जरूरत नहीं है। इस के अलावा कारपोरेशन्स की बड़ी से बड़ी तनावाह वाली जगहों के लिये भी कमीशन की राय लेना जरूरी नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस से बहुत गड़बड़ पैदा हो सकती है। कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये कि कारपोरेशनों में जो बड़े बड़े पद हैं उन के लिये भी कमीशन की राय लो जाय।

Shri Datar: Mr. Speaker, I am obliged to the hon. Members for the number of suggestions they have made for improving the work of the administration and for seeing to it that the Government and the UPSC carry on their work in as satisfactory a manner as possible. A number of questions were raised and in particular, the question of personality test was brought forward.

A number of hon. Members stated on the one hand that the personality test should be scrapped altogether. I was very happy to note that my hon. friend, Shri Jaipal Singh, who has been associated with a number of such boards, pointed out the other side in a very clear manner and I hope test should be scrapped altogether. I also in a very convincing manner, far as this personality test is concerned.

The House is aware that some years ago, an objection was raised that the personality test should not be a qualifying test in the sense that if a candidate fails at the test, he would be deemed to have failed in the whole examination. That we have already removed and we have made it a rule that whatever marks a candidate obtains at the personality test would be added on to the general marks that he obtains in the written test. That, I am confident, has given some relief to the candidates. Government are prepared to consider the whole matter on merits, but let us try to understand both sides of the question.

On the one hand it was suggested that the personality test was the test only of the dress or the hair being combed in a particular way and a number of other things. That is not correct at all. It is a test of the promise of personality that the man has and therefore, it is not merely the number of marks that he obtains at the written test. It is quite likely—not that it does happen in every case—that sometimes some of our candidates cram and get a large number of marks. That is a very unfortunate state of affairs, but there are such persons. In order that such things should not happen, we must have some test by which we shall try to understand by asking certain questions, especially with a view to draw out the personality that the man has. Now, at least 15 or 12 minutes are given and various questions traversing a very large ground are put to the candidates in order to understand whether they have a grip over the general

knowledge and they know what is going in the country and whether they would ultimately so develop their personality as to make proper officers, district officers or any other officers. This is an important test and, as my hon. friend, Shri Jaipal Singh has pointed out, it depends upon the promise of what he holds out. I know a number of cases where the candidates have done extremely well, so far as the written examination was concerned. There was an M.A., who afterwards got Ph.D., who passed the I.A.S. examination and was the Deputy Commissioner or the District Magistrate. But may I point out that he failed at the psychological moment: he could not immediately understand the full implications of a particular rather intriguing situation and he did not pass proper orders. This is on account of the fact that the personality had not been properly developed in him. It is for this reason that the personality test is kept here. But, all the same, I need not go further into this question, because I have pointed out that Government are considering all the objections that have been placed before them in this respect.

Then I come to some of the points raised by hon. Members. So far as the point raised by Shri Tangamani is concerned, he was under the impression, and possibly the writers in the newspapers also were under the impression, that the number of marks are the same for all the examinations. We have a different set of marks both for the personality test as also for the written test, and the number of papers also are different.

Then he made a reference to the personality test held at Delhi and the one that was held by the zonal members at different places. May I point out here that, so far as the IAS and IFS examinations are concerned, the candidates were examined only in Delhi and not elsewhere? If they are not qualified in either of these two examinations, then they are also considered as to whether they can

qualify for the Central Services examination. This is the work of the Delhi interview board. So far as the interview boards in the various zones are concerned, they deal only with the applicants or candidates for the Central Services examination, and the UPSC are particular in seeing to it that, apart from those diversities in the subjects, a common standard is properly maintained.

Then, a general question was asked as to whether the UPSC have been following proper standards. In this respect, certain matters have to be understood. One is that the President, or the Government, take the fullest care to see that the best men are appointed in the UPSC, and that they have got not merely administrative experience but, as the Constitution has pointed out, half the number as nearly as possible—some such words have been used there—have administrative experience extending over a period of ten years or more. The hon. House will understand that here we are dealing with service matters, with the question of appointments to Government services. Under these circumstances, the officers have a lot of things to contribute, so far as the competency or the qualifications for these posts are concerned.

May I also point out in this connection that in addition to the members who have such administrative experience others who have experience either in the scientific field or in the technological field are also considered and are appointed as members of the UPSC. It would be entirely wrong to say, merely because their number is one or two, that they are likely to be swayed by other considerations. Let us not think so low of the members of the UPSC.

What is further done is this. Whenever there are certain posts which are technical or are of a complicated nature, two courses are followed. One is that certain officers of the ministry concerned attend these meetings. Similarly, there are also, what can be called, associate members who attend

[Shri Datar]

the meetings and advise the UPSC in this respect.

Under these circumstances these tests that the UPSC applies do not fail on account of the absence of any member, who does not know the particular subject concerned. That is the reason why this examination is there.

As I have pointed out, Government are considering as to what should be done so far as this personality test is concerned. At this stage it will not be possible for me to indicate what the Government propose to do, but I would point out that the Government are considering the whole matter. They considered it once and it has given a certain measure of relief though my hon. friend may not like it. But the Government are further giving thought to this particular matter. Therefore I would like that the question of personality test should not be brushed aside so lightly, specially in view of the very weighty contribution to the debate that my hon. friend, Shri Jaipal Singh, made and what he has from his personal experience and from what is being done in other States and nations clearly pointed out.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: When is the decision expected to be taken on it?

Shri Datar: As early as possible.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Ah!

Shri Datar: Another point which has no direct bearing on it was brought in. But I am prepared to answer that point as well. It was stated that the U.P.S.C. often put different marks. So far as the marking of papers or marking of a candidate is concerned, it is a matter which is entirely left to them. They are our authorities for finding out the suitability of a candidate either by means of a written test or by means of interviews or in such other ways as they think proper. Under these circumstances it would be very difficult to pry into the very reasons that com-

pelled the U.P.S.C. in one year to place the qualifying marks at a particular figure and to place them at a higher figure at a subsequent stage. That is a matter which we always treat . . .

Mr. Speaker: Is there no percentage as such?

Shri Datar: There is no question of that. That is what I was going to explain. It is not a question of giving marks as at the university and other examinations. Here what we want is that the U.P.S.C. should give us a list of persons who are qualified for the post according to their best opinion. In such cases it is quite likely that a number of persons might get the specified number of marks, but that does not mean that we can absorb all of them. I should also point out as to what our difficulties are at governmental level in absorbing all these persons. Suppose we have a certain number of vacancies. We hold what is known as a departmental examination through the U.P.S.C. The U.P.S.C. gives us a certain number. That number is just a little more or in excess of the number of our requirements. Suppose we require 50, they give us 60 or 65, because certain persons may be weeded out. They may have accepted other positions and they may not be available. It should be clearly understood that in all these cases, there is no guarantee, no undertaking that every man who obtains qualifying marks at a particular examination shall have to be absorbed, shall have to be promoted. This question of departmental examination which was raised by some hon. Members has a certain background. It is not that all these persons are to be provided for. What happens is this.

18 hrs.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: The hon. Minister gives a wrong impression, because, it is the Government that

wants the U.P.S.C. to send more people. That is why they are sending.

Shri Datar: My hon. friend is absolutely wrong.

Shri Narayananakutty Menon: He is wrong.

Shri Datar: May I point out, we have got certain vacancies for promotion and they have to be selected. We have introduced a system by which the avenues for promotion shall be either on the basis of the performance of the man as noted in the character roll or on the basis of his performance at a departmental examination. We divide it in certain proportion. Then, we request the U.P.S.C. to hold a departmental examination for departmental candidates. The Assistant Superintendent's examination was one such. If we have got 20 places, they give us as I said a larger list. In some cases, they give a still larger list.

Mr. Speaker: There is no quarrel with a larger list because, otherwise, it will tie down the hands of the Government. What I want to know is, in a departmental examination what percentage they expect.

Shri Datar: Another question was also raised that....

Some Hon. Members: Answer this question.

Shri Datar: I am prepared to answer the question only by saying that we leave that question to the U.P.S.C. It is true, as we stated in answer to questions in this House, that there are certain diversities. So far as these diversities are concerned, we are not responsible. It is a matter entirely for the U.P.S.C. I may point out the reason also.

Mr. Speaker: Do they fix from year to year?

Shri Datar: The examinations, are not held year by year. Generally, they are held at regular intervals. Sometimes what happens is....

Mr. Speaker: By year to year, I mean from examination to examina-

tion. Last year, they selected Engineers for the Railways. We will assume that they wanted 75 per cent. In the Engineering course, in the various colleges, only persons getting more than 50 per cent are qualified. It is not 35 per cent as in other academic courses. The Engineers must have 50 per cent. Suppose they fix for a first class post that the candidate should have 75 per cent in the examination, or 60 per cent or 50 per cent. I do not say that the Government should restrict. If they have got a rule, are they going on changing it from year to year or from time to time?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: My explanation is, in this particular case, the Ministry regulates the examination. An examination for promotion of Assistant Superintendents was held. There are certain people who have got more marks than the people selected by them. On the Board a man from the Home Ministry sits and he directs....

Shri Datar: That is hardly fair to the U.P.S.C. Members. I was explaining the whole position. What the U.P.S.C. do is this. When they hold a departmental examination, they find whether, on the whole, the performance of the candidates is fair and what ought to be the minimum percentage for qualifying at a particular examination. It is quite likely that at one examination, they may have 45 per cent. At another examination, they may find that the general performance is poor so that it should be 50 per cent. That is quite likely. This is a matter in which Government could do, as I have said, precious little. This is a matter which the U.P.S.C. consider with a considerable amount of justification. All that we have to do is to refer the matter to them and it is within their purview, their jurisdiction, their discretion to hold the examination and give us the list.

Mr. Speaker: If all of them get below 35 per cent, even then they can decide.

Shri Datar: No, no. That does not happen, of those who get 30 or 35. The question that arose was this. In one examination they put it at 45, for the other they raised it further on, but as I have pointed out, in all these cases this question is an academic one. What we do is this. We want a list of persons who can be promoted or appointed in certain vacancies. Let me repeat that there is no guarantee of absorbing every person because he is declared qualified by the UPSC. We go by the list and the number of vacancies. I may also further point out that such lists lapse after the Government have made appointments. In some cases it was found that there was a large number of persons who were qualified. Therefore, Government went out of the way and, on equitable grounds, appointed those persons against a particular year. The results of it would have otherwise lapsed. These people now say: you have done it once; it is a precedent, follow the same precedent. My submission in this respect is that after all this is not like a university examination at all. A university declares a particular person passed because he obtains a certain percentage of marks, but the university also does not give any guarantee of appointment.

Mr. Speaker: Do they give an order of priority also?

Shri Datar: We have got. It is in order of preference, and we appoint exactly according to that list. In some cases I have stated we appointed further persons with a view to accommodate them, and we told them that it should not be a precedent at all. All this arises from the misapprehension that in as much as they are qualified at this departmental examination, they should be appointed or promoted as a matter of course.

There are certain other points into which I would not like to go, but I would point out that Government would give all their consideration to the numerous points that have been

raised, and I am confident that the UPSC will also bestow full thought on the constructive suggestions that some hon. Members have made.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: With respect to the Assistant Superintendents Examination, is it not a fact that there were certain persons who got more marks in the examination conducted by the Board, but they were not selected, and people who got less marks were selected? Is it also not a fact that a nominee of the Ministry was there on that Board?

Shri Datar: My hon. friend is trying to make a further distinction between the written and oral tests.

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to be assured that the performance in the written test, whatever might be the intelligence of the individual, should not be swallowed by the oral test. There is no way of assessing, except leaving it to the members there. Is a list published from time to time of the persons who got marks above a certain percentage, but all the same could not be selected on account of the oral test. That will be a guarantee for Members of Parliament to find out whether a man who has done extraordinarily well in the written test has not been selected.

Shri Datar: What the hon. Member has in view is the totality of the marks that the candidate obtains. The hon. Member is relying upon the marks at the written test but if he obtains a smaller number of marks, then the totality of the marks have to be taken into account.

Mr. Speaker: The difficulty for the Members is this. A man may stand first in the written test, but he is not selected because the members conducting the interview may feel he is not competent. But that is a very indefinite test. They want to avoid that kind of discretion by the members.

Shri Datar: A man who stands first may not stand first in the oral test.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He may not at all be taken.

• **Shri Datar:** Not necessarily. He would come a bit lower, unless he has crammed and passed the written examination rather undeservedly.

Mr. Speaker: We are concerned with this in Parliament. Parliament is entitled to judge from time to time whether all is well in any department which is responsible to Parliament. There is no method of judging in this case, and they want details to be given in this Report of persons who, having obtained a certain percentage of marks in the written examination, have not been selected merely because in the *viva voce*, which is an indefinite quantity, they have not fared well according to the members of the commission. If that is given, then hon. Members will be in a position to judge; they may see that a particular candidate got 75 to 80 per cent in the written test, but on account of the *viva voce* test, he has failed, whereas another candidate actually got only 35 to 50 per cent in the written test, but he has been selected. What is the criterion by which Members of Parliament can judge the work of the UPSC?

Shri Datar: The criterion is that for the oral examination they have fixed a certain number of marks, and for the written test also they have fixed a certain number of marks. What is done in all these cases is that all the marks of the candidate are pooled together.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members do not misunderstand the procedure. They only want to guard against these persons being disqualified, even though they have stood high in the written test, merely because they did not fare well in the *viva voce*. For, *viva voce* is not such a definite test, and a candidate may be thrown out. Let us assume....

Shri Datar: He may get a miserably low number of marks.

Mr. Speaker: Let us assume that a candidate is given only that much. Hon. Members are suspicious that it may be possible for the Commission to throw out even excellent people on the ground that they have not fared well in the *viva voce* for, nobody knows what has happened there; God alone knows.

The hon. Minister is aware that in the case of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, they publish a list from year to year of all tenders which have not been accepted, even though they are lowest; and they are to give an explanation as to why the lowest tenders have not been accepted. A similar notification or a list should be appended to the report from year to year of candidates getting first class marks in the written test, of the order of 50 to 75 and above, but who have been disqualified merely because, according to the Commission, they have not fared well in the *viva voce*. Otherwise, this House has no opportunity to find out whether the UPSC is doing it wrongly or rightly.

Shri Datar: Government will go into this question. I shall promise that Government will go into this question.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is the unanimous desire of the House.

Shri Datar: But I may point out that such cases are very rare. The whole assumption, may I say, proceeds from a sense of mistrust that everything is done well at the written test but everything is done badly at the oral test.

Shri Ayyakannu: May I point out that a person who has secured 75 per cent in the written examination got zero in the *viva voce*?

Shri Datar: My hon. friend is saying this only from a rumour. He has not pointed out any single case to me. If there are any such cases, we shall

[**Shri Datar**]

look into them. All that will happen is that the candidate failed on account of getting a smaller number of marks at the oral test. It is quite likely that he will have gone low, if, for example, he does not do the question well at the oral test.

Mr. Speaker: What is the number of marks allotted for the written test? And what percentage of it is for the *viva voce*?

Shri Datar: It is different, so far as the different examinations are concerned. In respect of the IAS and the IFS....

Mr. Speaker: We are only worried about the higher services, namely the IAS and the IPS.

Shri Datar: I shall give the figures. So far as the IAS and the IFS are concerned, the total marks are 400 for the interview, and the total number of marks is about 1300 or 1400 for the written test.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: About one-third is for the *viva voce*.

Shri Datar: For the Central Services, it is only 300, and not 400.

Mr. Speaker: 400 out of 1300 would come to about 35 per cent; and 400 out of a total of 1700 would come to about 25 per cent of the marks.

Shri Datar: Roughly about 25 per cent.

Mr. Speaker: In the other case, 300 out of 1600 comes to about 20 per cent. So, it ranges between 20 and 25 per cent of the total marks.

Shri Datar: What I was pointing out was this. My hon. friend is rather feeling that there is an enormity of injustice. There is no enormity much less enormity of injustice.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I am only expressing the opinion which is prevalent in the country.

Shri Datar: I may point out that it is quite likely that a man who obtains the highest number of marks in the written test may come low in the *viva voce*, may not be the first but may come about fifth or so, but it is very difficult to believe that he will fail altogether.

Shri Narasimhan: He would not miss the bus.

Shri Datar: Let us not hope that he would not fare so badly.

In any case, I shall examine this particular question. As you have pointed out, let there be no vagaries or disparities. Government are anxious that there should be none; and I am confident that the UPSC also are anxious.

I forgot to mention one point. It was contended by my hon. friend, Shri N. R. Muniswamy, that the notifications either of Government or of the UPSC were given only in English papers. That is not correct at all. In fact, we issued instructions in December 1957 and then we added 6 papers in the various Indian languages for giving advertisements or notices in the various regional languages.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Why not all languages?

Shri Datar: Some languages. We must also consider the extent and scope of it.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Ninth Report of the Union Public Service Commission, laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on the 17th December, 1959".

The motion was adopted.

18.16 hrs.

*COCHIN DOCK LABOUR SCHEME

Shri Kodiyan (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes): I am raising this discussion to focus the attention of Government on four points arising out of the answer to Starred Question No. 140 regarding the Cochin Dock Labour Scheme. The four points are (1) delay in implementing the Scheme, (2) attempt to reduce the number of workers, (3) the proposal to evolve a piece-rate system, and (4) workers' right to sick leave, casual leave and other benefits.

This Scheme of decasualisation of the dock workers in Cochin Port was agreed to by Government in 1957. The Cochin Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme was accordingly notified by Government in the gazette of 6th June, 1959. More than a year has elapsed since then, but even the preliminary work of registering the workers has not yet started.

From the reply given, it is clear that the question of registration will be taken up by the Board only when the medical examination of the workers is over. This will further delay the implementation of the Scheme. The scheme of medical examination was not intended for the existing workers. I shall refer to it later.

This is a Scheme for which the workers have been agitating since 1950. The Dock Labour Scheme is already in operation in other major ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. In Bombay, the Scheme was introduced in the beginning of 1952, in Calcutta it came into operation in 1953 and in Madras in 1954.

The object of the Scheme is to ensure greater regularity of employment for dock workers and to secure an adequate supply of dock workers for the efficient performance of dock work. Under the Scheme, the workers are divided into two categories, the month-

ly workers and the reserve pool. The monthly workers are directly under the control of the employers while the reserve pool workers, also called daily workers, are under the direct control of the Dock Labour Board which is constituted under the Scheme.

The administration of the Scheme is vested in the Board. The workers in the reserve pool are to be employed in strict rotation, so that all of them get an equal share of employment. The Scheme provides for the payment of 'guaranteed minimum wage', 'attendance money', and 'disappointment money' to the workers. Under the Cochin Dock Labour Scheme, a worker in the reserve pool is entitled to a guaranteed minimum wage equal to 12 days wage in a month. In Calcutta, the guaranteed minimum wage is equal to 21 days wage. That is to say, that a worker in the reserve pool in the Calcutta Port is entitled to a guaranteed minimum wage of 21 days wage and if he cannot get employment for a period of 21 days in a month. Apart from the guaranteed minimum wage, he is entitled to an attendance allowance of Re. 1 according to the Cochin Dock Labour Scheme, but in Calcutta and other ports, the rate is higher. I therefore, request the hon. Minister to increase the attendance allowance from Re. 1 to at least Rs. 1-8.

Then, when a worker in the reserve pool after being booked, presents himself for the work and for any reason beyond the control of the employer, the work for which he is booked cannot proceed, and no alternative work can be found for him within a stipulated period, he is entitled to a disappointment money. Besides the guaranteed minimum wage, the attendance wage and the disappointment money, the workers are entitled to sick leave, privilege leave, casual leave and retirement benefits in the ports of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.

The crux of the whole scheme is the de-casualisation of the workers and de-casualisation brings a new outlook.

*Half-an-Hour Discussion.

[Shri Kodiyan]

It inspires hope in the workers and gives them a sense of security which was never there before. It calls for a new relationship between the employer and the employee, a relationship that exists between two equal partners in a common enterprise. And this new relationship paves the way for better harmony and greater efficiency in the industry. That was why the workers of the Cochin Port have been agitating for the implementation of this scheme for a long time.

But, unfortunately, this scheme is being delayed for one reason or the other. It can be implemented, if there is a will to implement it, within 4 or 5 months. The fact of the matter is that some of those who are in the Dock Labour Board are not interested in putting the scheme into operation. The situation in the Cochin port has its own peculiarities which cannot be found elsewhere in the country. The supply of dock workers and payment of their wages have been entrusted to a particular union in the port. And this union is a favourite of the Port authorities, and they are practically the employers. With the monopoly of the recruitment of workers, distribution of work and the payment of wages in their hands, the leadership of this particular union has been entrenched in the port virtually denying employment to all workers, who either do not belong to their union or do not subscribe to their political views. Now a share has been given to the INTUC also. Workers belonging to the Port Cargo Labour Union which is the oldest trade union organisation in the Cochin port are virtually denied employment. I can give a number of examples of victimisation of this type.

This system of giving monopoly of employment to a particular union is similar to the close-shop system that we see in America. It is detrimental to the interests of the workers and it cuts at the very root of trade union democracy. It denies the workers the right to work which is guaranteed

under the Constitution. The introduction of the Dock Labour Scheme will put an end to this sort of monopoly. Therefore, this particular leadership is not so much interested in the implementation of the scheme.

Now, with regard to the shipping companies. With the introduction of the scheme, they will have to bear some additional expenditure; because in addition to payment of normal wages, they will have to give a levy to the Dock Labour Board to meet the administrative expenditure of the Board. Therefore, they are also not interested in seeing the scheme in operation. Therefore, if the workers think that there is a deliberate attempt to delay the implementation of the scheme, they cannot be blamed for that.

Now, I come to the question of medical examination of workers. As I have said earlier, this was not intended for the existing workers. In the scheme itself workers have been divided into two categories; that is, the existing workers and the new workers. Here in clause 20(1), it is said:

"A new worker before registration shall undergo, free of charge, medical examination for physical fitness by a medical officer nominated by the Chairman for this purpose."

This medical examination is applicable only to new workers. With regard to existing workers, it is said that:

"Any dock worker who, immediately before the coming into force of this scheme, is in the employment of any employer to whom the scheme applies, shall be eligible for registration."

The Dock Labour Board has arbitrarily introduced this medical examination. Under the scheme, they have not got the power to subject the existing workers to medical examination. It is deliberately brought forward in order to delay this scheme further.

Then, Sir, I come to the next point, and that is about the retrenchment of workers. I understand that there is a move in the Board to reduce the number of workers under the plea that the labour force in Cochin now is surplus. These workers have been working in the Cochin Port for the last 12 or 13 years. I understand that they are going to fix the number of workers required for the dock work in the Cochin Port by a peculiar calculation, by taking the average number of workers required in a month. I do not understand the logic of this calculation.

Mr. Speaker: Hereafter—I will move the Rules Committee to modify the rules—unless as many Members as are required for quorum here make an application for having a half-an-hour discussion there is no purpose in having a half-an-hour discussion. The hon. Member is not responsible to have a quorum. He is here and I am here. The hon. Minister is also here. Who are the others that are here? I do not know what is the purpose of having this discussion.

Shri Narayananikutty Menon (Mukandapuram): How can the Member be responsible?

Mr. Speaker: That is what I am saying. Unless a certain number of Members of this House are interested in having a discussion, there is no meaning in having a half-an-hour discussion. For whom is it? Is it for the benches? A half-an-hour discussion is to elicit more information. Whenever I find that a number of hon. Members are interested and a lot more information has to be elicited, I myself say that hon. Members may have a half-an-hour discussion. But nobody takes interest except one hon. Member. What is the use of having this discussion spending his time and my time. Hereafter, let us say, by convention, at least 25 persons must sign the application for a half-an-hour discussion to be allowed.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Thiruvella): Even after signing they may not be present.

Mr. Speaker: Then I will not entertain any application for a half-an-hour discussion from them for the rest of that session. This is only a suggestion that I am making. The hon. Member is making good points. The subject is a very interesting one. But there is nobody here except the hon. Minister who is bound to be here.

Shri Radhelal Vyas (Ujjain): We are twelve in all.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know whether the hon. Member has followed what all happened here. It is rather a technical subject. Anyway, the hon. Member may proceed.

Shri Kodiyen: In a port like Cochin where the work is essentially of a seasonal nature, I want to know what the Government is going to do in the peak months when the traffic will be the highest. It is obvious that the Government cannot cope with the increased volume of traffic during the peak period with the number of workers fixed on the basis of average monthly requirements. All the workers who are employed in the port, as I mentioned earlier, have been working there for the last so many years. When this scheme was introduced in Calcutta all the existing workers were registered. In Bombay also the same thing was done. Only in Madras, a few workers were exempted. But in Madras, we find that after some time the Madras Port authorities had to recruit some more workers. In Bombay and Calcutta also the number of workers has been increased after introduction of the dock labour scheme. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister not to reduce the number of workers. After all, Sir, the aim of decasualisation scheme is to give regularity of employment to the workers. If the attempt of the Dock Labour Board in Cochin to reduce the number of workers is allowed to materialise, then I am afraid this scheme of decasualisation will become a scheme of re-

[**Shri Kodiyan**]

trenchment. Therefore, I earnestly request the hon. Minister not to allow this scheme to be converted into a scheme of retrenchment.

Then I come, Sir, to the piece-rate system. There is now a proposal to evolve a piece-rate system. Originally there was no proposal in the scheme to introduce a piece-rate system arbitrarily. If the Board cannot come to an agreed conclusion with regard to payment of wages and the mode of payment, then the Government are empowered to ask the Board to evolve some sort of a piece-rate system. But nothing of the sort has happened. A simple and pure piece rate system will only result in the exploitation and sweating of the workers. Especially in an industry like the port, it will be difficult to assess the individual output because the individual effort is only one of the factors that contribute to the output. Further, a system of payment by result is particularly difficult to evolve for work in a port where the individual output cannot be measured precisely and where individual effort is only one of the many factors which contribute to the rate of output, because, the output depends upon the co-operation and team work among the shore labourers, the winchmen, the crane-men and the hatch workmen. Therefore, it is very difficult to assess individual output.

Of course, the question of productivity is also an important problem. If the Government wants to maintain a better level of output, they can introduce some sort of incentive bonus and fix an achievable datum line. For any work done above the datum line, for the extra work done, certainly the workers can be given an attractive extra remuneration. That will serve the purpose.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Kodiyan: Only one point more and I have done. In Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, apart from a

guaranteed minimum wage, and the disappointment money, and apart from the attendance allowance and other benefits, the workers are normally given sick leave, casual leave, privilege leave and other benefits. But I understand that the Cochin dock-workers are not going to get these benefits according to the present indication. It will be very, very wrong, when their brothers in other parts are getting these benefits, the workers in the Cochin port are denied all these benefits. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to extend the benefits by way of sick leave, privilege leave, casual leave, etc., to the workers in the Cochin port also. At least, they must be given 15 days' casual leave, 15 days' sick leave, 12 paid holidays and also other benefits like retirement benefits, provident fund, old age benefits, etc.

In conclusion, I would request the hon. Minister to expedite the implementation of the scheme to drop the medical test, to register all the workers and also to drop the proposal to have a pure and simple piece rate system at this stage.

Shri Abid Ali rose—

Shri Narayananakutty Menon: I should like to put a few questions after the Minister finishes his reply.

Mr. Speaker: What is the idea of putting questions after he has finished his reply?

Shri Narayananakutty Menon: If he answers those points in the speech, I may not have to put the questions.

Mr. Speaker: Let him put the question.

Shri Narayananakutty Menon: Is it not a fact that there is an award by the Central Government's industrial tribunal in 1952 to introduce the de-casualisation scheme within one year, and what action Government has taken to implement the award? Because the award is not implemented, may I know whether the Government is prepared

to take action under the Industrial Disputes Act for non-implementation of the award for the port?

Secondly, the dock labour scheme specifically states that as far as the stevedore workmen who are employed by the stevedores are concerned, they are not required to be medically examined. So, I should like to know why a condition has been imposed by the registration committee that there should be compulsory medical examination even for the existing workers.

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): I would first like to take the last suggestion made by the first speaker, Shri Kodiyan, namely, that an attempt should be made to introduce the scheme speedily. Let us wait till the scheme itself is introduced and the workers be covered by it and then other things can be thought of. The hon. Member said that in Calcutta, at present, Rs. 2 are paid as disappointment money and that the guaranteed working days are more. That is all correct. But when the scheme was introduced in Calcutta also, Re. 1 was paid and the guaranteed days for work were 12 only. He wants that all the 3,300 workers who are claiming to be registered should be taken over for work which can be done by 1,578 persons. The estimate is that 1,578 persons will be enough for this work. So, what to do with the rest? He says, also they should be given 21 days guaranteed work, sick leave, other leaves and other privileges. Of course, they should get them. I am not against it; I am for it. But also, a situation should be created, favourable for obtaining these requirements for the workers.

At present, the position is that there was an award. On the basis of that award, the unions are working. According to the award, till this scheme comes into force, the scheme recommended by the tribunal should have the field. That is the position at present.

I may submit that so far as we are concerned, we ourselves are very much

interested in ensuring immediate implementation of the provisions of the scheme. A tripartite board with a Government official as president and with employers' and employees' representatives as members of the board, has already been set up by Government.

Shri Narayananankutty Menon: It is not existing now. The Government official has tendered his resignation six months back.

Shri Abid Ali: That is another matter. The board exists; it has met and it has decided many items which have been placed before it. Whatever the hon. Member has mentioned about the activities undertaken in this regard did not originate from us here or from any officer of the Central Government in Cochin. Those were placed before the committee and with the concurrence of the representatives of the employers and workers, decisions were taken.

About medical examination, 1,678 persons have already been examined. The other 92 persons must have been examined by this time, because this was to be completed a few days back. Therefore, the question of suspending the medical examination does not arise at this stage.

Shri Kodiyan: It is not provided in the scheme.

Shri Abid Ali: If that is the complaint, we can issue a notification providing that there should be medical examination in the scheme, if it is very necessary. When the representatives of the workers themselves were in favour of a medical examination, why should the hon. Member here complain about it? As I have said, about 1700 persons have already been medically examined. It is good for the workers. It is as well that they should appear before a competent medical board and get examined. Besides being fit or unfit for a particular work, there are other things also

[Shri Abid Ali]

which are to their benefit. I may assure hon. Members that there is no politics absolutely in it.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): They see politics in everything.

Shri Abid Ali: Otherwise, why should they sit there? They will come over here.

I was submitting that we are very anxious that the provisions should be implemented very speedily. But the difficulty is, as per the award, the representatives of the unions which are representing the workers have to be consulted. The workers—their leaders, their unions and their office-bearers—have themselves to co-operate to ensure the speedy implementation of the provisions. The difficulties which are prevailing are very much known to hon. Members in detail sufficiently and they will be convinced that it is not because of inaction on our part.

Shri Narayananckutty Menon: We are convinced otherwise.

Shri Abid Ali: I am sure that any honest person will be convinced that the delay is not because of action or omission on our part.

Shri Narayananckutty Menon: When do you expect to introduce the scheme?

Shri Abid Ali: Not before the end of this year.

Shri Narayananckutty Menon: Even that will be all right.

Shri Abid Ali: With regard to the piece rate system, the hon. Member stated earlier that the same system which is followed in Bombay should be introduced in Cochin. Bombay has got the piece-rate system because the workers there are for it. They are convinced of its advantages. They are very much benefited by it and they are happy that they are earning sub-

stantial wages. In Cochin also, the intention is, with the concurrence of the representatives of the workers, piece-rate system should be introduced, if possible, from the very beginning. We have not asked them to do it. We cannot force them to do such a thing. If the board feels that it would be in the interest of the workers, certainly they can have it and they will have our blessing if they try to have piece-rate system from the very beginning.

Shri Narayananckutty Menon: The hon. Minister knows that all the trade unions were parties to it and that they did not want to introduce the piece-rate system immediately. In Bombay it was done because of the award of an Industrial Tribunal.

Shri Abid Ali: No, no. It is not so. The hon. Member is not correctly informed. The same thing was adopted for Bombay and Calcutta. The Bombay workers welcomed the scheme, therefore, it was introduced there. The hon. Member may please take note of this. The Calcutta workers did not like the piece-rate system and, therefore, it was not introduced there. Therefore, he will appreciate that if the workers do not give consent to it and if the workers' representatives feel that it is not in their interest, we do not want to force such things on them. We should not. The same applies with regard to Cochin.

As the hon. Member has mentioned, we first introduced the scheme in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. In the second phase we took Cochin and Visakhapatnam. In Visakhapatnam also it has not been found possible to introduce it so far. I assure you, Sir, and the hon. Members that, so far as we are concerned, if the representatives of the workers and the employers want the introduction of the scheme, and all the preliminaries required for the introduction of it are gone through, it will be introduced as early as it is possible.

But this expectation that all the workers who are claiming to be registered should be registered will not be possible. At present the position is that a large number of workers are connected with this work. Everyone of them do something and earn a small wage. The proposal is that only such number should be taken as really required, and the wage should increase. Now, if the wage increases, it is not possible with the increase of wage that double the number could be taken and they should be allowed to remain idle. For instance, if everyone of them has to work for 8 hours a day at present, they may be working for four hours and earning half the wage. So, the required number will be taken and they will work for 8 hours or 9 hours. That does not mean that there is enough work for all these 3,300 persons to work all the 8 or 9 hours. Therefore, if the intention is that they should get full work and full wage, then some of them have to go, and it has been reported that out of these 3,300 workers 700 will be rendered surplus. Because, some are not at all connected with the work which is being done in connection with the dock labour board items. Therefore, as it is mentioned that they are 1,000 bogus claimants, they also will have to go if the intention of the Parliament is. . . .

Shri Kodiyan: Will this include the coal workers also?

Shri Abid Ali: This will apply to those to whom the scheme applies.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: I raised a specific question, when the hon. Minister said that according to the award an officer is going to be the Chairman. That officer who is compulsorily the Chairman under the award has resigned six months ago and the committee is not functioning now. What action has been taken in order to find out a new Chairman or to make him withdraw his resigna-

tion so as to make the committee function?

Shri Abid Ali: He did not resign. He said that he will resign. That is the correct position. He is functioning. He is a Government official and has to carry out Government's orders. He is not a non-official. He is the Administrative Officer of the Cochin Port—an employee of the Government—and has to carry out our instructions.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Under the Transport and Communications Ministry!

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri Rane (Buldana): With your permission, Sir, on behalf of the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs I want to announce a slight change in the business for tomorrow. You are aware that discussion on the report of the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee was fixed at 3 p.m. tomorrow. It will not be taken up tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Why?

Shri Rane: Certain hon. Members have expressed the view that it is a very important subject and therefore this discussion should not be held tomorrow. At their request it has been done.

Mr. Speaker: They want some more time for this. A number of hon. Members have written to me and to the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that it is a very important subject and therefore they do not want to have it tomorrow. Therefore it will not form part of the agenda for tomorrow.

18.47 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, the 6th September, 1960/Bhadra 15, 1882 (Saka).

[Monday, September 5, 1960/Bhadra 14, 1882 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 6799-6836

S.Q.	Subject	COLUMNS
1049.	Purchase of rice from Thailand	6799-6804
1050.	A.I.I. advertisements	6804-07
1051.	Leakage of Master Plan for Delhi	6807-09
1052.	Import of foodgrains	6810-14
1054.	B.O.A.C. and A.I.I. partnership	6814-18
1057.	Pilferage of coal and iron at Delhi junction	6818-19
1058.	Movement of foodgrains from Orissa to West Bengal	6820-23
1060.	Fertilizer production	6823-25
1062.	Industrial pilot projects	6826-28
1063.	Sinking of coastal ship "S.S. Sabitri"	6829
1064.	Free port at Karikal	6830
1065.	Railway journey to Pakistan	6830-31
1068.	Cuddalore-Salem road as a National Highway	6831-32
1069.	Motor Transport Industry	6832-34
1070.	Sale of sugar	6834-36

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS 6836-6912

S.Q.	No.	
1053.		Inspection of Boeing 707 Jet Aircrafts
1055.		River Port at Pandu
1056.		G.T. Express
1059.		Purchase of diesel M.G. Locomotives from U.S.A.
1061.		Supply of electricity by Punjab to Delhi
1066.		Telephone Call rates
1067.		Cinder at Tundla railway station
1071.		Indo-Nepal Postal Agreement
1072.		Offices of Town Planning Organisation
1073.		Chambal Project
1074.		Derailment near Ajmer
1075.		Expert Committee on Cooperative Credit

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q.	Subject	COLUMNS
1076.	Starvation deaths in Mixo Hills District	6844-45
1077.	A.I.I. freight carrying agreement with U.S.A. Firm	6845
1078.	Chandbali port	6845-46
1079.	Loan for Joint Steamer Companies	6847
1080.	Expert Committee on cultivable waste land	6847-48
1081.	Facilities for Haj pilgrims	6848
1082.	Beggars on Railway stations	6848-49
1083.	Derailment near Umesh Nagar station (N.E. Railway)	6849-50
1084.	Overpayment to firm	6850
1085.	Export of rice from Punjab	6850-51
1086.	Global tenders for diesel locomotives	6851

U.S.Q.

No.

2040.	Motor accidents in Delhi	6851-1
2041.	Sugar production	6852
2042.	Flour mills in Bombay	6853
2043.	Rest houses for tourists in Punjab	6854
2044.	Diesel locomotives	6855
2045.	Forest Development in Jammu and Kashmir	6855-1
2046.	Passenger amenities at stations in Ferozepur Division	6855-2
2047.	Export of rice from Punjab	6855-3
2048.	Panchayats in Delhi	6855-4
2049.	Health centres on N. Railway	6855-5
2050.	Railway land	6856-5
2051.	Austerity type Primary Schools on N. Railway	6857
2052.	National Highway No. 5	6857-58
2053.	Minor Irrigation Projects in Orissa	6858

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS	U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2054.	Seed farms in Punjab	6858-59	2081.	Equipment for fisheries	6874-75
2055.	Amendments to D.V.C. Act	6859	2082.	Vaccination against Polio	6875-76
2056.	New Janata Meals Service	6859-60	2083.	National Highways in Madhya Pradesh	6876-77
2057.	Seed multiplication farms	6860-61	2084.	Farmers' Bank	6877
2058.	Telephone Exchange at Charkhi Dadri	6861	2085.	Mosquito Menace	6877-78
2059.	Warehouses at Ports	6861-62	2086.	Road Transport Re-organisation Committee	6878-79
2060.	Collapse of Navigation Canal bridge near Palla road station, Burdwan	6862	2087.	M/s. P. C. Ray & Co.	6879-80
2061.	Container Service on Railways	6862	2088.	Rural Water Supply in Himachal Pradesh	6880
2062.	Overbridge at Shakurbasti	6863	2089.	Mermaids	6881
2063.	Underbridge at Warangal	6863	2090.	Railway Saloons	6881-82
2064.	Tellicherry-Mysore Railway line	6863-64	2091.	R.M.S. offices at Asansol and Kantal	6882
2065.	Training in Poultry farming in Delhi	6864	2092.	Bilaspur-Mungeli-Mandla railway line	6883
2066.	Forest Development in Delhi State	6864-66	2093.	Chemical fertilizers	6883-84
2067.	National Daily Research Institute, Karnal	6865-66	2094.	Snodown Hospital, Simla	6884-85
2068.	Soil Testing Laboratories in Punjab	6866-67	2095.	Purchase of medicines in Himachal Pradesh	6885
2069.	Bhakra Dam	6867	2096.	Drinking water supply in Mahasu, Himachal Pradesh	6885-86
2070.	Artificial arms	6867-68	2097.	Supply of water in Himachal Pradesh for Agricultural purposes	6886
2071.	Hydrographic Survey in Hooghly	6868-69	2098.	Bridges on C. Railway	6886-88
2072.	Circular Railway around Calcutta	6869	2099.	Trade Apprentices in Railways	6888-89
2073.	D.T.C. power station at Chandrapura	6869	2100.	Denotification of "Sangam Park" colony, Delhi	6889-90
2074.	Minor Irrigation Schemes	6870	2101.	Industrial Estate at Guindy	6890-91
2075.	Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona	6870-71	2102.	New Railway Station at Agasaud (M.P.)	6891
2076.	Howrah-Delhi line	6871-72	2103.	Central Road Fund	6892
2077.	Training in dentistry.	6872	2104.	Minor irrigation in Madras and Kerala	6892-93
2078.	Escalator for Railway station	6872-73	2105.	Assistant Amins in Tripura	6893-94
2079.	Medical college in Bikaner	6873	2106.	Water works at Agartala	6894
2080.	Development Plan for unauthorised colonies	6873-74	2107.	Over-bridge at Manmad	6894-95
			2108.	Steamers chartered by Indian ship owners	6895-96

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2109.	Purchase of new Aircrafts	6896
2110.	Car accident	6896-97
2111.	Pucca lanes in villages	6897-98
2112.	Electrification of rural areas	6898-99
2113.	Post Graduate Training in Medicine	6900-01
2114.	Roads in Himachal Pradesh	6901
2115.	Cure of diabetic patients by Yogic methods	6902
2116.	Distribution of sugar	6902-03
2117.	Minimum Wages on Railways	6903-04
2118.	Shifting of Himachal Pradesh Booking Agency	6904
2119.	Telephone-connections in Delhi	6905
2120.	Destruction of fish in Himachal Pradesh	6905
2121.	Fisheries in Himachal Pradesh	6905-06
2122.	Subsidy to States for supply of foodgrains	6906-07
2123.	Roads to places of Buddhist interest in Orissa	6907
2124.	Central Road Fund	6907-08
2125.	Temporary Scientific Personnel in I.A.R.I., New Delhi	6908
2126.	Kotah-Bhopal Railway line	6909
2127.	Contracts for tea stalls to S.C.	6909-10
2128.	Accident near Palam station	6910
2129.	Halt station between Bilhaur and Utaripura	6910
2130.	Out-of-turn allotment of Railway Quarters	6911
2131.	M/s. P. C. Ray and Company	6911-12
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE		6912

A copy of the Twelfth Report of the Law Commission on the Indian Income-Tax Act, 1922

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

6912

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 30th August, 1960, Rajya Sabha has passed the Indian Museum (Amendment) Bill, 1960.

BILL PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE

6912

Secretary laid on the Table the Indian Museum (Amendment) Bill, 1960, as passed by Rajya Sabha

PRESIDENT'S ASSENT TO BILLS

6913

Secretary laid on the Table the following Bill's passed by the Houses of Parliament during the current Session and assented to by the President since the last report made to the House on the 29th August, 1960:

- (1) The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Amendment Bill, 1960.
- (2) The Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, 1960.
- (3) The Evacuee Interest (Separation) Amendment Bill, 1960.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

6913-18

Shri Premji R. Assar called the attention of the Minister of Defence to the reported incidents of a plane having been shot down, another damaged and an outpost raided by Naga hostiles in the last week of August, 1960

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon) made a statement in regard thereto.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION

6918-84

Further discussion on the motion to consider the Drugs (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha continued. The discussion was not concluded.

COLUMNS

MOTION RE. REPORT OF
U.P.S.C. 6984-7070

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) moved a motion for discussion on the Ninth Report of the Union Public Service Commission. Shri Datar replied to the Debate and the discussion was concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

7071-84

Shri P. K. Kodiyal raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 4th August, 1960 to Starred Question No. 140 regard-

COLUMNS

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION—*contd.*

ing Cochin Dock Labour Scheme.

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY,
SEPTEMBER 6, 1960/
BHADRA 15, 1882 (SAKA)—

Consideration and passing of the Drugs (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, the Customs Duties and Cesses (Conversion to Metric Units) Bill, the Banking Companies (Second Amendment) Bill, and the Delhi Primary Education Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha.