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Tuesday, August 16, 1960
Sravana 25, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Series

Volume XLV, 1960/1882 (Saka)

[August 16 to 26, 1960/Sravana 25 to Bhadra 4, 1882 (Saka)]



ELEVENTH SESSION, 1960/1882 (Saka)

(Vol. XLV contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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

LOK SABHA DEBATES

2557

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 16, 1960|*Shravana* 25,
1882 (*Saka*)

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

[*MR. SPEAKER in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Pipli-Konarak Road

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*392. { *Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:*
Shri Sanganna:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1238 on the 1st April, 1960 and state:

(a) what further progress has since been made to complete the all-weather road from Pipli to Konarak in Orissa; and

(b) when the road is expected to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (*Shri Raj Bahadur*): (a) At present out of the total length of 27 miles, 20 miles are already black-topped. Five miles will be black-topped before the end of the current financial year and the remaining 2 miles will be black-topped after the approach road to the Kushabhadra bridge is completed. The Junei Bridge proper has been completed and the work on the remaining 3 bridges and on the causeways on this road is in various stages of progress. The State Government have been requested to complete the road as early as possible.

(b) By the end of June, 1961.

784 (Ai) LSD.—1.

2558

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: May I know whether the three bridges, in respect of which a survey has already been made and money sanctioned, have all been taken in hand for construction?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have just now given more or less a detailed account and assessment. But I will be grateful if the hon. Member would specify the particular bridge he has in mind. Then I will give him the progress in respect of that.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: May I know whether the hon. Minister had any discussion with the State Minister in May last and whether it was impressed upon the Minister of the State Government to complete this road as quickly as possible and, if so, what was his reaction?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I went on inspection of this particular road in or about May last, and I had a discussion with the Minister of Public Works of the State also. I am satisfied that they are trying their level best to expedite the execution of this project as quickly as possible.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: May I know....

Mr. Speaker: Should I allow four supplementaries on every small question?

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: This is very important.

Mr. Speaker: I know the importance.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: You have not gone there, Sir. This is very important.

Mr. Speaker: Everything is important. Next question.

Indian Invention in Diesel Locomotives

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Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Sardar Iqbal Singh:
 Shri A. M. Tariq:
 Shri Assar:
 Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri P. K. Dee:
 Shri Supakar:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri Kunhan:
 Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
 Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
 Shri Muhammed Ellas:
 Shri Nath Pal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Government have granted a licence to a West German Firm of diesel locomotive manufacturers for world exploitation of a major Indian invention made by Shri M. M. Suri, Deputy Director (Diesels) of the Indian Railway Research, Design and Standard Organisation at Simla; and

(b) if so, the main terms of the licence?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes; the terms for the grant of a licence for the manufacture, use and sale of the Suri Transmission for a specified period have been settled by negotiation; but as the agreement has not yet been executed, the details thereof cannot be disclosed at this stage.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: With regard to part (b) of the question, the main terms of the licence have not been disclosed. Or is it secret?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The formal agreement has yet to be signed. Therefore, at this stage we would not like to give out the details.

Shri Supakar: May I know why it is not possible to manufacture such locomotives inside India, in a place like Chittaranjan?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: This is a new invention, and it is a question of developing and exploiting that new invention. We thought that a firm which has very wide experience and which has a much bigger establishment would be better suited to undertake this.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether any other firm was approached to exploit this and whether any other firm tendered less or only this firm was approached; also, what will be the financial implications of this project?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether any other firms or undertakings have been approached before this agreement is sought to be entered into with this firm.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): As a matter of fact, the news of the invention of the Suri Transmission has attracted the attention of the world and all firms interested in the manufacture of diesel locomotives and hydraulic transmission have indicated their interest in it, and as a matter of fact enquiries have been received from many countries. I may explain that when such new inventions are made it has to be patented so that nobody can exploit it without our permission. That has been done, and provisional protection has been granted by several countries in the name of the President of India, and it cannot be exploited by any country without our permission. But this particular firm MAK has been regarded as one of the specialists in this agreement is sought to be entered diesel locomotives with equipment to manufacture this transmission and, therefore, it was felt in consultation with our National Research and Development Corporation that it will be better to entrust this development work to this firm.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि एम० एम० सूरी साहब ने जो आविष्कार किया है, उस में और पहले जो डीजल इंजिन चलता था, उस में क्या फर्क है। क्या इस में तेल कम खर्च होगा, या रफ्तार में तेजी होगी, अथवा वजन में कमी होगी? इस आविष्कार में क्या खूबी है?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जी इनमें से सिर्फ दो बातें होगी। रफ्तार में तेजी नहीं होगी।

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know how the Railway Board is going to appreciate the invention of Shri Suri; also, for how many years is the permission which has been awarded to the West German firm and the rate of royalty which will be paid to the Railway Board and to Shri Suri?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As the Deputy Minister has said, the agreement is under finalisation, and as soon as it has been finalised all the details will be given.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I wanted to know how they are going to appreciate the invention of Shri Suri, whether he will be awarded something.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Of course, that will be a matter to consider after it has been proved successful.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether any Indian firm is in collaboration with this German firm, or whether any effort has been made to bring in the collaboration of an Indian firm also?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Well, they have been given this. The agreement will be for the development of this invention. The invention as at present is just on the planning stage; the design is on the papers, and they will develop it.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether there is any collaboration with any Indian firm by the German firm.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Not for this purpose, Sir.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Since presumably the research which led to this invention was made with equipment available here, why is it that the invention cannot be developed and exploited in this country?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Because all the know-how and the machinery that is required is not available in the country.

Shri Tyagi: May I take it that it is only for the purpose of the development of the invention alone that this transaction has taken place between the Ministry and the German firm and that they will not establish any mass-scale manufacture in Germany and the manufacture will actually be established here in India after the development has been completed?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It is not only for development; because no firm will be interested to invest millions of rupees only to develop it for us. The agreement will be for their manufacture—as I have said, development and exploitation for a certain period on certain terms. But I may assure the House that there is nothing to prevent us, in spite of this agreement, if we so desire, from manufacturing and selling it within our country and even exporting it.

Shri Supakar: May I know whether Government desire to manufacture this locomotive within a reasonable period, either in the Fourth Five-Year Plan or as soon as possible, so that we may make use of this invention?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As I have just answered, there will be nothing to prevent us in that agreement.....

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know whether the German firm will manufacture it within the Third Five-Year Plan period.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Yes, they will develop this transmission.

Shri Supakar: My question is relating to their attempts inside India. I want to know whether they are making any attempt to manufacture this locomotive inside India as soon as possible.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The proposals for the manufacture of diesel locomotives are under consideration separately. That has nothing to do with Suri Transmission.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if this is the first invention of its kind made by an Indian with regard to Railways, or there have been other inventions by Indians with regard to Railways?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We have our Research and Development wing in the Railways. They have been developing various things connected with railways. But no invention has attracted so much attention in the world as the Suri Transmission has done.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: May I know whether Mr. Suri has been rewarded for this invention?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It has been answered.

Mr. Speaker: Another hon. Member put the same question and the hon. Minister replied that it is too early to consider and decide. Let us await the results.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I put the question as the others are absent?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Port on Western Bank of Hooghly

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 *395. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Sardar Iqbal Singh:
 Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
 Shri N. M. Deb:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to

the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1494 on the 28th March, 1960 and state the nature of progress since made in setting up a deep draft port on the western bank of the Hooghly?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The investigations into the technical aspects of the proposal are continuing. The U.N. expert to advise on hydraulics and coastal engineering joined in April, 1960. The Haldia scheme has meanwhile been included in the Third Five-year Plan for major ports. A detail project report is under preparation. The Planning Commission have also been requested to include the construction of a Rail Link to Haldia in the Third Five-year Plan.

Shri S. C. Samanta: It appeared in the papers that these U.N. experts have completed their work and they are submitting their report. Is it true?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No, Sir. I do not think they have completed their work. They have claimed 12 months' time. Their work is continuing. That is what I have said in the reply.

Shri S. C. Samanta: It appeared in the papers that Rs. 7 crores has been allotted for this scheme. The hon. Minister said that a railway connection will be laid down. May I know whether this sum will be sufficient and if not, how much will be necessary?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The estimated cost of the whole project is Rs. 25 crores if we have wet dock system and Rs. 12.3 crores if they are open jetties. It is true that tentatively there is a provision of Rs. 7 crores made for this in the Third Plan.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether any decision has been taken as to whether the port will be a jetty port or it will have the wet dock system?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That would depend upon the final analysis of the results that these experts who are engaged on this work arrive at.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know what effect the development of this Haldia port is likely to have on the existing traffic which is handled at the present Calcutta port? Has the Government prepared the scheme at Haldia on the basis of a co-ordinated sort of a supplementary scheme between Haldia and Calcutta or separately?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This is the result of a long-standing demand to enable the Calcutta region to handle as much of the export/import cargo as possible. Because there are draft restrictions so far as Calcutta port proper is concerned, it is not possible for us to admit ships of more than 26 or 27 feet draft on most of the days. It has been thought proper that there should be a subsidiary port where lighting or topping operations on the incoming or outgoing ships could be carried out. It is with that end in view that this particular scheme has been thought of.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know if the Government is thinking of connecting Haldia with Kharagpur by rail in order to carry iron ore or other manganese ore through this port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That would be an essential part of the whole scheme.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister stated that the investigations into the proposal for a deep draft port are continuing. May I know for how long this will continue?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As I said, the terms of reference said that the period for this work to begin with is 12 months. In case they require a longer period, that may have to be given that because they may have to make detailed examination of water currents, behaviour of waves, tides and other things.

F.A.O. Campaign "Against Hunger"

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*396. { **Shri Warrior:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri V. Eacharan:
Shri Goray:

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

(a) whether any schemes have been finalised regarding the Food and Agriculture Organisation Campaign in India "Against Hunger"; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) It has been decided to participate in the Freedom from Hunger Campaign sponsored by the F.A.O. The Programme of activities under the Campaign has not yet been finalised.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Warrior: To finalise the programme, may I know whether a machinery has been set up by the Government?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir. We have set up a National Campaign Committee. We have also constituted a Governing board. The Governing board has also met and it has appointed two sub-committees one for framing a programme.

Shri Warrior: May I know the general character of this campaign?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The campaign has been initiated by the Director General of the F.A.O. with the object of focussing public attention on a world-wide scale on the continuing problem of hunger and to mobilise national and international efforts towards its solution.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: May I know whether the Government knows about one Mr. Sharma who came to me yesterday from Jaipur State? He told me that he is very well known to the

Prime Minister and the Rashtrapati. He said that he had a method of doubling food production, that he was sent by the Prime Minister to Jaipur as Adviser, but that the Rajasthan Government did not do anything to help him. Does the Government know anything about this man and his invention?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not heard of this man. But, I have met many such people who claim that they can double and treble agricultural production.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Will the hon. Prime Minister say anything?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: If the Rajasthan Government has no use for him, has the Central Government no use?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not know names. A certain gentleman did come to me making this claim. I sent him on to the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. He said that he had often given him a chance to work, but he did not work in the conditions prevailing there. He again said, I am prepared to give another chance. But, he laid down certain conditions which could not be accepted.

Shri S. R. Arumugham: The Meals for Millions Association of India has manufactured a multi-purpose food with local products. May I know whether Government will manufacture large quantities to supplement the food needs of this country?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This food has not figured so far, so far as the Campaign committee is concerned. But, it is certainly a very useful item if we want to prevent hunger and improve nutrition.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: In the F.A.O. plan, may I know what part of the expenditure is allotted to the Governments of the countries concerned and what part of the expenditure the F.A.O. proposes to bear?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Every country is ordinarily expected to bear its own expenditure by collection of funds from people, institutions and so on. If the F.A.O. does collect any large funds, it may then be possible for the F.A.O. to give something. At the present time, there is no such proposal.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक ए० ओ० इस खेती की पैदावार को बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में क्या करेगा ? खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने के लिये खाद, बिद्या, पानी इत्यादि चीजों की आवश्यकता होगी है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि एक ए० ओ० का इस बारे में कोई खास प्लान है ?

डा० पं० शा० बेशमुख : यह काम हमारा है, एक ए० ओ० का नहीं है। एक ए० ओ० की खाली प्रेरणा है इसके पीछे और वह चाहता है कि ज्यादा कंसंट्रेशन हो। उन्होंने कुछ प्लान बनाया है जिसकी तरफ हम भी ध्यान दे रहे हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैंने पूछा है कि खाद, बिद्या, पानी के सम्बन्ध में वह क्या करेगा, इसका साफ जवाब मंत्री महोदय दें।

डा० पं० शा० बेशमुख : इस बारे में यह कुछ नहीं करेगा।

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: The hon. Minister just now said that in this campaign, some committees have been constituted. May I know whether non-official elements in this country have been associated in these committees to enthuse public opinion about this matter?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: For the time being, we have taken about 3 M.P.s. and only a very limited number of non-officials. But, as the work expands, I am sure we will try to associate as many non-officials as possible.

A.I.I. Recruitment in New York

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

(a) whether it is a fact that during the recent recruitment for the office of Air India International in New York, preference was given to the foreigners when Indians were available to staff the office;

(b) if so, the number of Indians recruited then as compared to foreigners; and

(c) the number of Indian candidates rejected?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Although a number of applications from Indians were received, most of them were found unsuitable.

(c) 32.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Was the Board constituted there for reviewing the applications, or were the applications screened here in India?

Shri Mohiuddin: As far as I know these were local recruitments and the local officers made the selections and appointments.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Was any examination made in India to see that foreigners were not preferred to Indians there who gave applications to the New York office?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): I am sure the hon. gentleman will realise that taking people from here to New York will cost a lot of money. The people who were rejected were merely students who were not found suitable for such appointments.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What were the special qualifications needed for the particular posts for which recruitment was made?

Shri Mohiuddin: The appointments were mostly of junior cadres like typists, clerks, receptionists and so on, and mostly those appointments were made from local people.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Is it a fact that even in India House in England the Indian staff recruited locally take a much lower grade of salary than the others? In this case, would it not have been cheaper in the long run to have taken Indians?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is not aware of what happens in India House.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It has been stated on the floor of this House.

Mr. Speaker: He is not responsible for that. Is the Minister prepared to compare? She wants a comparison between the two.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As a matter of fact, what happens in the U.K. is that there are any number of Indians, more than you can get in the USA. Therefore, it is much easier to recruit Indians in the U.K. than in the USA.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Is it not a fact that all international operators are under an obligation of reciprocity and the question of having only Indians does not arise?

Shri Mohiuddin: That is so. We also in India have a very strict control on employment of foreigners in the foreign firms operating in India.

Shri Tyagi: May I know how many hands were recruited? Out of them, how many are Indians?

Shri Mohiuddin: The present position of employment in New York is: 13 Indians, 45 non-Indians.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether all the 32 Indians rejected are at present residing in USA?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not aware of the details of those applicants, but, as the hon. Minister stated, they were either students or had just passed the

examinations and wanted some employment.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister does not know whether they still continue to be there or not.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it not a fact that these 32 candidates who were rejected have been living in the USA and applied from there and had qualifications equal to those of the foreigners? Would the Government examine this question?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not aware whether they have any qualification for long-term stay there, because, most of them require visas for staying in the USA.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Would that question also be examined?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: It has been stated by the Deputy Minister that they were found wanting in qualifications for the particular posts which were advertised.

Sharing of Parambikulam Waters

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400. { **Shri Warior:**
 Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Narayanankutti Menon:
 Shri Tangamani:

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

(a) whether any reference was received by the Government of India from the State Governments of Kerala and Madras regarding the sharing of Parambikulam waters;

(b) if so, the nature thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala had urged the Madras Government not to proceed with the construction of buildings in the Project areas;

(d) if so, the reasons assigned therefor;

(e) whether the State Governments asked the Central Government to intervene in their present inter-state river dispute; and

(f) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 11].

Shri Warior: It is a long statement.

Mr. Speaker: He may read it and then table a question.

Shri Warior: Does the agreement cover that two dams would be constructed at Sholayar instead of one?

Mr. Speaker: What is the meaning of asking like this? It covers all that is covered.

Shri Warior: It is not clear from the statement.

Mr. Speaker: Was it not placed already in the Notice Office? Is the statement placed only just now?

Shri Hathi: The statement is given in advance.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow this question later on.

Shri Hathi: I can reply to that point.

Mr. Speaker: I only wanted to know if this was available to the hon. Members in the Notice Office before they came to the House.

Shri Hathi: I think so, but I will find out. It was sent earlier.

Shri Warior: It was available. The question is whether construction work will be taken up in Sholayar in view of agreement having been reached?

Shri Hathi: Yes, Sir. All the seven reservoirs that have been mentioned will be taken up for construction, but

there might be some confusion. There are two Sholayar reservoirs, one in Kerala and the other in Madras. The Kerala side reservoir will be constructed by Kerala and that in Madras by Madras.

Shri Tangamani: May I know how much money has been spent by the Madras Government in the Madras portion of Sholayar, and how much money has been spent by the Kerala Government on the other side?

Shri Hathi: I do not think much money has been spent because there was a dispute between the Kerala and Madras States in respect of this scheme, and that has been solved only on 4th July. So, some expenditure might have been incurred, but not much.

Shri Tangamani: Is it not a fact that the Madras Government had deputed a special Chief Engineer, and may we know how long it will take for this construction to take place on the basis of the agreements of July and February, 1960?

Shri Hathi: In fact, the July agreement is the final agreement, the February agreement forms a part of this agreement. The actual phasing and the financial allocations and the construction programme will now be framed, because till now there was a dispute as to whether this scheme could go on or not.

Shri Tangamani: What is the extent of help which is going to be given by the Central Government?

Shri Hathi: That will be now decided.

Shri Warior: What will be the position of the Sholayar power station under the agreement? Will the power house and the two generators be installed this year itself in Kerala?

Shri Hathi: The Kerala scheme is independent, and it will go on. There, provision has already been made for Kerala, Rs. 425 lakhs being the total amount for the Sholayar scheme.

Konkan Shipping Services Committee

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*401. { **Shri Assar:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 46 on the 10th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Konkan Shipping Services Committee have since submitted their report;

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

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Not yet.

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

Shri Assar: Last time the hon. Minister said that the report would be placed on the Table of the House in May. May I know the reasons for the delay, and when the report will be submitted?

Shri Raj Bahadur: One of the main reasons is that three of the eight members of this committee—Shri Asoka Mehta, Shri Ramaswamy Mudaliar, and Shri C. P. Srivastava—went abroad.

Shri Assar: May I know when the report will be ready?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The report is likely to be submitted by the end of September.

Patharkandi-Dharmanagar Railway Line

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*402. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Bangshi Thakur:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 556 on the 2nd

March, 1960 and state the up-to-date progress made in regard to the survey of Patharkandi-Dharmanagar Railway line for linking Tripura with the rest of India?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The survey has been completed and the report and the project estimate are expected to be received shortly.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What will be done with regard to the survey report, and how long will it take for the consideration of the report?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: As soon as the survey report is received, it will be examined in the Railway Board, and after it has been examined, necessary action will be taken.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are the steps leading to the finalisation of the construction of this railway line, and how long will those steps take?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It all depends on whether the line is going to be a paying one or a losing one. It all depends upon the result of the survey, but the hon. Member knows that this is one of the lines to be taken up for construction during the Third Plan, and advance action is being taken on it during the Second Plan.

Baraset-Basirhat Line

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

(a) whether the broad gauge railway line being constructed from Baraset to Basirhat is going to have through connection to Sealdah or will passengers be required to detrain at Baraset for getting connection with Sealdah;

(b) if so, whether the already overcrowded Sealdah-Bongaon trains will be capable of bearing the additional passenger load; and

(c) whether the question of running through trains to Sealdah is being studied?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No. The passengers to and from this Section will have to change at Baraset.

(b) The Sealdah-Bongaon Section is programmed for electrification and the work is in progress. When this section is brought under electric operation adequate capacity will be available to cater for the anticipated additional passenger traffic to and from the Basirhat-Baraset Section.

(c) As the Baraset-Basirhat Section is not being electrified, the question of running through trains on this Section to and from Sealdah does not arise.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Are we to take it that there will be doubling of the line capacity between Dum Dum and Baraset in order to allow further line capacity for the Sealdah-Bongaon section?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I have already submitted that, first of all, the electrification will go up to Bongaon on the Sealdah section. As and when capacity increases, and if it becomes necessary to extend the electrification, it might be done later on, but at present, the question does not arise.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: My question was whether there would be doubling of the line between Baraset and Dum Dum, without which there can be no additional line capacity for passengers on that section.

Mr. Speaker: Apart from electrification, is there a proposal for doubling the line?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The electrification will cope up with the traffic. There is no programme for the doubling of the line capacity.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know what prevented Government from considering the question of extending this line along the Shambazar-Baraset line, and why that was not considered? There was a direct link from Shambazar to Baraset, by a light railway. May I know why this proposal was not considered?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Every aspect was considered, and ultimately this decision was taken.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Since, even now, in the Howrah Division, steam engines are used where electrification is not there, and electric engines are connected to carry the train over the electrified section, could not something be done in the Baraset-Basirhat section to take it to Sealdah by changing over to electric engine at Baraset?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Mixed train, electric and steam, is not possible at present.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: At Howrah, there are mixed trains, that is, the ordinary coaches are pulled by electric locomotives. Why can't this be done for the coaches that come from Basirhat. So that they can be attached to electric locomotives at Baraset and taken to Calcutta without transhipment?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is now entering into a discussion.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No. We want to know whether any through trains will go there in spite of the electrification on the Bongaon section.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The whole intention of electrification is to create more capacity on the line and run more trains. If steam locomotives are also run that capacity will not be created, and, therefore, it is not possible to run those trains.

Package Programme

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- Shri Rami Reddy:
 - Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 - Sardar Iqbal Singh:
 - Shri A. M. Tariq:
 - Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 - Shri Warrior:
 - Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 - Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
 - Shri D. C. Sharma:
 - *404. Shri Pangarkar:
 - Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
 - Shri Sanganna:
 - Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 - Shri B. C. Mullick:
 - Shri P. K. Deo:
 - Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
 - Dr. Samantsinhar:
 - Shri Supakar:
 - Kumari M. Vedakumari:

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

(a) the progress made in the implementation of the "package programme";

(b) the areas selected in the various States for the implementation of the scheme; and

(c) the allocation made for the scheme during 1960-61 State-wise?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The approval of the Government of India for launching the scheme has been conveyed to the seven selected States. The Government of Madras launched the scheme from the Kharif season 1960. In the remaining six States the scheme is to be taken up from the ensuing Rabi season i.e. October, 1960. In the meantime the States are making preliminary arrangements such as selection and appointment of additional staff, collection of bench-mark data for assessment of the progress in subsequent years, training of staff, construction of storage godowns for stock-

king supplies at convenient places and procurement of supplies such as fertilizers etc.

(b) The seven States where the scheme is to be started in the first instance have selected one district each namely, West Godavari (Andhra Pradesh), Raipur (Madhya Pradesh), Pali (Rajasthan), Shahabad (Bihar), Tanjore (Madras), Aligarh (Uttar Pradesh) and Ludhiana (Punjab). The remaining eight States have also been requested to select one district each for launching the programme.

(c) No specific allocations have been made so far to the individual States. However, the proposals received so far from the seven States on items such as appointment of additional staff, carrying out of bench-mark survey, construction of storage godowns, etc. are being individually examined and specific sanctions issued.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether this programme is being extended to one village in each District throughout the country, and if so, what the criteria for selecting the villages are. May I also know the criteria on the basis of which the seven districts so far selected have been selected?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The programme envisages selection of districts as a whole, and no particular villages in other parts of India are proposed to be selected at present. The selection has been made by the State Governments.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know the criteria for selecting the seven districts which have been chosen so far?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The are the possibilities of producing the best possible results, availability of irrigation and other things and so on.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether it is not a fact that the execution of this scheme was to start in April last, but the whole scheme has remained bogged up in

the Central Secretariat, and even to this date, there are many matters on which even no clarification has been issued?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would admit that not because it was bogged up in the Central Secretariat, but because we faced some difficulties which arose, the scheme has been delayed a bit; and it was possible to introduce it only in the State of Madras during the current season. But now, everything, is well settled, and there are no further difficulties.

Shri P. K. Deo: From the statement, I find that seven States have been selected for the scheme. May I know if the scheme would be extended to the other States and if so, when?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, it has been decided to take one district each in the remaining eight States, as soon as circumstances permit.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: The hon. Minister has just now stated that the criteria are the possibilities of getting better results. May I know the criteria on the basis of which Ludhiana has been selected, when there are other districts where much better results can be obtained, and Ludhiana has no special advantages except that it has got an Agricultural College?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It rests on the State Governments.

Shri Warior: May I know whether the remaining States will get the same allocation as has been sanctioned already for these seven States?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: In all probability, yes; it is likely to be more or less on the same basis.

Shri Supakar: May I know whether any detailed literature on this new programme is available, and whether it is a fact that it will be a common meeting-ground for the Russian idea of co-operatives and the Ford Foundation financial aid?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is no lengthy literature available at present, except the outlines of this scheme, but necessary literature for publicity etc. can be prepared later on. We have not gone so far as to consider ideologies or any systems obtaining in other countries. So far as this scheme is concerned, it is a cut-and-dried scheme with certain provisions and certain objections.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Is it not a fact that the best results, so far as rice cultivation is concerned, come from Tanjore?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It may be so, but it may or may not have anything to do with the choice of the State Governments.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement, I find that no specific allocation has been made so far or the individual States. May I know whether any total amount has been sanctioned by the Centre for the various States, and if so, whether the details have been received from all the States, and how much money is likely to be sanctioned for the same?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I can give the figures of the expenditure involved during the five years, so far as the scheme is concerned. The total expenditure on the programme is estimated at Rs. 7.92 crores over a period of five years. This excludes an amount of Rs. 29 crores to be advanced to the cultivators as loans, Rs. 22 crores as short-term loans, and Rs. 7 crores as medium-term loans. Out of Rs. 7.92 crores, the share of the Government of India is estimated at Rs. 1.76 crores, and the share of the State Governments would be Rs. 2.77 crores, including cost of local works programme. The Ford Foundation is making an outright grant up to a maximum of \$9.26 million, or Rs. 4.37 crores approximately.

Shri Shivananjappa: As regards the remaining eight States, may I know which district has been selected by the Government of Mysore?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That selection has not yet been received by us, but I might inform my hon. friend from Madras that the Madras Government have selected Tanjore district.

Shri Shivananjappa: I am from Mysore State.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I was replying to the supplementary question put by an hon. Member from Madras earlier.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In what way is this package programme going to be an improvement on the hundred-and-one agricultural programmes to which we have been subjecting our country, and what are going to be its results?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This may be counted as the hundred-and-second programme, and it is different from all the other programmes that we have so far had.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the special features of this programme

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It will take some time to mention all the special features. The main idea is the intensification of all services and all supplies to the maximum possible extent in the particular districts chosen, so far as good seed is concerned, or so far as fertilisers are concerned, and so on. For instance, there is going to be an extra allotment of fertilisers for these areas, and all the expert advice etc. will be made available.

Shri Tangamani: We find from the statement that the Madras Government have chosen Tanjore for this package programme and work has started on the same. May I know how much money has been given to the Madras Government for the purpose of constructing storage godowns, and whether there are enough godowns in the Tanjore district now?

Mr. Speaker: That is a matter of detail

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: In the scheme, the construction of godowns occupies a very high place. The programme

has just been started and whatever money was asked for is being sanctioned. I have not got the figures of the amount sanctioned.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The scheme was introduced with a view to providing facilities which the hon. Minister just now stated in the areas where irrigation and other facilities are in existence. With that end in view, 7 districts were selected. Now it is said in the statement that only in one State has this scheme been introduced for the *Kharif* season and in the other 6 States they are going to introduce it during the *rabi* season. The district of Shahabad, which I notice from the statement, has been chosen in the State of Bihar, is a paddy growing area. I do not know how the Government are going to help the growers while introducing this scheme in the *rabi* season because it will not be of any use.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: It will be introduced so far as it may be possible. Although it is mainly a paddy growing area, there may be some wheat or other grain grown to a very small extent. If there is no *rabi* crop being grown, it will mean that the scheme will be applicable only during the next *kharif* season. That was due to some delay in sanctioning the scheme.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The staff has been selected and sent there. What is the good of it now?

Mr. Speaker: I think the remedy lies in something else. The hon. Minister has said not once but twice or thrice that the choice of a particular district is in the hands of the State Government. So there is no good asking those questions here. I would only request hon. Members to contact the Ministers in their States during the inter-session period and be posted with all the schemes with respect to which they would like to lay emphasis here. Let hon. Members do this before they come to the Session.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Here this particular district was selected because

it met the requirements of the scheme. On that, both the Central Government and the State Government were in agreement. But due to lethargy, either of the Government of India or of the State Government, the scheme is not being introduced, though it has been propagated that we are having so much money and we are going to spend so much. Now they say that it will be introduced during the *rabi* season.

Mr. Speaker: It may be all right. Is the actual execution of the work in the districts the responsibility of the Centre or of the States?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The States.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, what I suggested holds good. So far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, I am sure they are following it. Possibly in other States also they are doing it. As far as Andhra Pradesh is concerned, I requested the then Chief Minister there, who is now the Congress President, to invite all the Members of Parliament there before each session of Parliament and brief them with respect to the various schemes for which they want Central help and keep in touch with them. That is going on there. If similar things are done in other States also, I think many of these questions will be avoided.

Shri Tyagi: The objectionable part of the whole show is that the staff has been appointed either by the Central Government or by the State Government. Wastefulness is not tolerated by this House.

Mr. Speaker: I am really surprised that hon. Members are always forgetting that there is a legislature in each State. The hon. Minister here says that he has entrusted the whole matter to the States. It is a question of getting money from the Ford or other Foundation and distributing it with some contribution by the Centre. That is all the work. Their function is supervisory. If they interfere, the State Governments will

complain that there is too much interference by the Centre. These are all the difficulties which hon. Members must bear in mind. They are likely to be occupying the seats in the Treasury Benches one day.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There is a great misunderstanding. It is not at all so. The whole fact is that the entire money has got to flow down from the Centre. Not a single pie of it has even today gone to any State except this one. Even yesterday I did make enquiries at the other end. They do not know that there is a clarification even on certain points. The whole responsibility lies with the Centre here.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are here at the Centre and so they cannot go on complaining against the Centre. They could ask questions of the hon. Minister. Is there no obligation from any of those States?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What is contained in the statement is a contradictory thing. They say that it will be implemented during the rabi season whereas the scheme is meant for the paddy season because they want that kind of district or area where irrigation facilities are in existence. Then what is the good of contradicting their own statement?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: There is no contradiction. I can assure the hon. Member that there is no possibility of engaging any large staff just at the beginning. In all probability, the preliminary work will be done by the existing staff from the departments. I am sure no State Government will waste this money on appointing staff when no work is to be expected from them.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Next question. The Minister's answer is clear.

Family Planning

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Shri Supakar:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
 *405. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to help factories and commercial establishments to popularise family planning programme; and

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

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

(b) Under the scheme, a token grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum for distribution of contraceptives is given to each of the commercial organisations, manufacturers, mills, factories etc., who may be interested in establishing family planning clinics in their concerns, for the benefit of their workers with their own funds. The grant is sanctioned only on the recommendation of the Administrative Medical Officer of the State Government. In addition, free educational material and facilities for training of the staff of the family planning clinics established under the scheme are also provided.

Shri Supakar: Since it is really the poor and lower middle class people who need the assistance of family planning most, are Government satisfied that this programme is making real headway amongst the poorer section of our people? What steps have Government taken to popularise it in the villages amongst agriculturists and agricultural labourers?

Shri Karmarkar: I appreciate my hon. friend's observations in regard to the poorer sections. We are paying special attention to the poorer sections. So far as they are concerned,

contraceptives are distributed free to some limited extent in the rural family planning centres. This is not a movement that can be spread by making mass appeals. It has to go to each family. We are trying to approach the villages particularly through social education leaders. I am happy to tell the House that in so far as the activities have gone, they have gone on well. It is a work of steadiness and I am quite sure hon. Members will not try to stampede us into something in a hurry, which will not bear results.

Shri Supakar: May I know if the programme is likely to reflect itself appreciably in the census of 1961 and 1971?

Shri Karmarkar: My hon. friend appreciates that from the time that the programme begins, at least three years are necessary for making itself felt, assuming that other conditions are equal. Taking the general acceptance of the programme and given the full-co-operation of people and their representatives, I think there will be a positive appreciation of the problem not in the census of 1961—which we do not hope for—but in the census of 1971. If we are able to make an appreciable impression then, we shall have achieved much.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Tyagi: I wanted one important point clarified by a supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will read all the literature. Why should it be asked on the floor of the House?

Air Travel facilities by ALITALIA

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Italian Government's offer to act as host to Indian Tourists for 8 days provided they travel from India to Italy and back by ALITALIA; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Air-India International and Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reaction of the Air-India International and the Government is that the offer is not in keeping with the spirit of the International Air Transport Association Resolutions.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In view of the fact that this is in contravention of the Convention, what steps have been taken by Air-India International or Government in this matter? Has a protest been lodged, and if so, to what effect?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): When it was examined, we found that it was not in contravention because the company claim that they are only the agents of the tourist department of the Government of Italy which is a separate department altogether—whereas ALITALIA is a private concern. Therefore, we are taking up the matter with the Italian Government through the External Affairs Ministry.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This is just circumventing the position. May I know whether any action has already been taken so far, what is the nature of the protest and the reaction of the Italian Government?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The Chairman of Air-India International wrote to the Chairman of ALITALIA complaining that this is not the proper method of dealing with the agreement; even though it may be legal, it is still not considered moral. As no reply has come, we have decided to take up the matter with the Government of Italy through the External Affairs Ministry.

Shri Kasliwal: May I know whether Government have taken up this matter with the I.C.A.O?

Shri Mohiuddin: Not yet; it is still being dealt with at the airlines level. And, as the hon. Minister explained and as I have stated in my original answer, it is against the spirit of the International Air Transport Association and not against any word of resolution.

Shri C. D. Pande: In view of the perpetual difficulty of foreign exchange does not Government consider this a very wholesome scheme—the scheme which the Al Italia has introduced? Will the Government of India or the AII take hint from this scheme and introduce it themselves?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As I said, it is against the spirit of the thing which we object to ourselves. We cannot just land ourselves into a position where we will be blamed for doing the unfair thing which we complain of the Italian Government.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Obviously, it is a clear infringement of the IATA convention. I want to know whether any effective measures are sought to be taken by Government or whether it is a purely legal quibbling. I want to know what effective measures will be taken.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The hon. Member will understand that it is still a matter of correspondence between the AII and the Italian Airline. Therefore, when that is exhausted, we will take up our position according to what may occur at that time.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know whether this offer of Al Italia is still in operation?

Shri Mohiuddin: Yes; it is in operation at the present moment.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: How many have taken advantage of it from India?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have not got the exact number now. But I may inform the hon. Member that a certain number

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have already taken advantage of it.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: May I know whether the same thing was in operation or is still in operation for travel in the Soviet Union? It was in operation two years back.

Shri Mohiuddin: The Soviet Union is not a member of the ICAO.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know the attitude of the other international airlines in the matter? Have we got into touch with them to know their reactions?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As a matter of fact, most of the airlines operating through India have said what the Al Italia is offering is unfair.

Crude oil Pipeline over Brahmaputra Bridge

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*407. { **Shri Assar:**
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board have rejected the request of the Assam Oil Company to take crude oil pipe line of Oil India Limited over the new Brahmaputra Bridge under construction; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) It is not considered safe to lay the oil pipe line over this important rail-cum-road bridge now under construction.

Shri Assar: May I know whether the Railway Board had demanded any contribution or rent from the Oil India Limited for taking up this line?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: No, Sir.

Shri Raghunath Singh: When a pipe line can run on the bridge why should not this oil line be run?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Perhaps, there is some difference between water and oil.

Shri Raghunath Singh: The weight is the same (*Interruption*).

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Nowhere in the world is this practice followed. Recently, a team was sent by the Department of Mines and Fuel and they have toured different countries and found that this practice is not followed in any country. They have stated that the Railway Board has taken a very rational view in the matter.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether there is any negotiation for taking the line on the Ganga bridge at Mokameh going on between the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: From Brahmaputra to Ganga, I will require notice.

Southern Zonal Power sub-Committee

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*409. { **Shri Warior:**
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri Kunhan:

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

(a) whether a meeting of the Power Sub-Committee, constituted by the Southern Zonal Council, was held in April at Jog in Mysore;

(b) If so, the agenda discussed; and

(c) the decisions taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

A meeting of the Power Development Committee constituted by the Southern Zonal Council was held at Jog Falls (Mysore State) on 23-4-1960.

The agenda for the meeting was as follows:—

- (1) Review of action taken on the discussions of the previous meetings of the Power Development Committee.
- (2) Power shortage in Kerala and the immediate need for getting power supply from Madras to meet the situation.
- (3) Sharing of power by Mysore and Madras States and the construction of an inter-State line.
- (4) Power supply to Pondicherry from Madras Grid.
- (5) State and place for the next meeting.

The Committee has not as yet submitted its report to the Zonal Council.

Shri Warior: In the statement it is given that the second item considered was the shortage of power in Kerala and the immediate need for getting power supply from Madras to meet the situation. To what extent is the deficit there in Kerala?

Shri Hathi: It is mentioned in the reply that the committee has not yet submitted its report. So, we have not got the material in our hands.

Shri Warior: May I know what steps Government contemplate taking to help the Kerala State to step up production of electricity in the State?

Shri Hathi: That is a matter which was considered by the sub-committee. This committee will submit its report; and it would not be possible to say anything before it submits the report.

Shri Warior: When can we expect the report?

Shri Hathi: I cannot give any definite time; but, they will submit their report to the Zonal Council first.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the power that is being supplied to Pondicherry from the Madras State is being charged at the same rate as it is being charged in Madras?

Shri Hathi: I have no information.

Incentive Bonus Schemes

***410. Pandit D. N. Tiwari:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Productivity Cell of Railways has finalised the norms for manufacturing and repairing operations in the Railway workshops for giving incentive bonus to the workers; and

(b) the experience gained so far in the working of incentive bonus in the Railway workshops where it has been introduced?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Production Control Organisations have been set up at each major repair shop and allowed times (norms) are being built up for both manufacturing and repair operations by these organisations.

Chittaranjan data have been utilized for building up the norms for manufacturing operations and a fair progress has been made. With regard to repair operations, no basic data were available and repair operation sheets for each type of rolling stock i.e. locomotives, carriages and wagons had to be prepared which have recently been finalised under the guidance of the Production Directorate of the Railway Board. The work of building norms for repair operations has also been taken in hand, but in view of the complicated nature of the work, it will take some time before they are finalised.

(b) The scheme has not yet been introduced in any of the Railway Repair Shops. However, it has been in operation at Chittaranjan since 1954 and has recently been introduced in the Integral Coach Factory. Results at both these places have been very

satisfactory in that there has been an increase in the out-turn and also in the emoluments of the workers.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know what extra emoluments are earned by the workers and what is the extra percentage of production?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The incentive scheme was introduced in Chittaranjan in December 1954 and the average percentage of piecework earnings made by the workers participating in the scheme have been progressively on the increase from 17 per cent. in 1955-56 to 25.6 per cent. in 1956-57 and 30.4 per cent in 1957-58 and to as much as 33 per cent. in 1958-59. Lately, this scheme was introduced in the Integral Coach Factory, Madras, in January 1960; and the average percentage of piecework earnings made by the workers so far covered by this scheme has been to the tune of 8.5 per cent in the month of May, 1960—that is within a period of 4 months after the introduction of the scheme.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: The second part of my question has not been answered. What is the extra benefit derived by the workers?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is the increase in wages; that is the benefit they have got.

Shri Anthony Pillai: This production bonus is related to the basic pay. As the dearness allowance has been merged with the basic pay, is there any likelihood of this scheme being modified to that extent?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: A separate question may be put.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: According to the reply of the Deputy Minister the wages have gone up by 33 per cent. Am I to understand that this upward revision or increase is due to the piecework system or to any incentive bonus or production bonus other than the piecework system?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: These figures I have given relate to piecework.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the bonus? The whole system of piecework at Chittaranjan is this. Normally, people get from 25 per cent. to 33 per cent. I want to know whether any special bonus has been given to the individuals.

Mr. Speaker: Is any special bonus being given to the workers?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is because of this system that has been introduced that the wages earned are more.

Shri Rajendra Singh: If the Deputy Minister does not have the capacity to understand the question the hon. Minister may come to his aid and answer the question. It is a relevant question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has no other business than this—to go on interrupting like this.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The hon. Member may be requested to withdraw what he has said.

Mr. Speaker: I hope he will do so. It is not right to make a statement like that.

Shri Rajendra Singh: A question was put and it should have been replied....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member is too hasty in his conclusions. There is no bonus system. They have changed the previous system of giving wages for a number of hours or for the whole day to the quantity of work done. It is called the piece-work system: so much so, if they do some work quickly they get wages instead of getting the wages as per the original system according to the hours of work done. The hon. Minister has definitely said this. It is not a bonus system though it is called so; it is the piece-work system. The hon. Minister has said so.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether, before all these norms are finalised for the proposed scheme in the railway workshops any consulta-

tions will be held with the representatives of the workers concerned because as far as I know at Chittaranjan when the scheme was introduced it was introduced unilaterally without any consultation with the workers as a result of which there is quite an amount of discontent among all the workers in this case. Before the norms are finalised, will they be discussed with the representatives of the workers or not?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As things stand at present, the same policy would be followed.

Rail-cum-Road Bridge near Visakhapatnam

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

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

(a) whether the proposal to construct the road-cum-rail bridge to connect Visakhapatnam Port to oil refinery and the Hindstan Shipyard has been finalised;

(b) if so, whether the plan and estimates have been prepared; and

(c) when the construction is likely to start?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). It has been decided to construct a new road-cum-rail bridge in place of the existing bridge on the road and railway line to the Oil Refinery and the Hindustan Shipyard in the Vizagapatnam Port Area. Preliminary investigations for the construction of the bridge have been undertaken and after the result thereof are known, plans and estimates will be prepared and the construction work taken up.

Shri Subodh Hansda: As this road-cum-rail bridge will be constructed between the port and the oil company, may I know whether any share would be charged from the oil company for its construction?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The question is not very clear but I may tell him that in view of the proposed expansion of the area under the naval installations and the intended location of the marine diesel engine factory, etc. the exact location is yet to be fixed.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

कैंसर

*३६३. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्रीमती इला पालचौधरी :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कैंसर के बड़े-बड़े विशेषज्ञों ने यह राय प्रकट की है कि घूमपान से यह रोग बढ़ता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार लोगों को इस तथ्य से परिचित करवाने के लिये कोई उपाय कर रही है ;

(ग) क्या भारत में खोले गये हस्पतालों की संख्या कैंसर के रोगियों की संख्या के लिये पर्याप्त है ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारत में कैंसर का रोग बढ़ रहा है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) :

(क) कैंसर के क्षेत्र के विशेषज्ञ इस निर्णय पर पहुँचे हैं कि अत्यधिक घूमपान का कैंसर के साथ कुछ कार्य-कारण सम्बन्ध है ।

(ख) केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा ब्यूरो ने कैंसर विरोधी आन्दोलन के अर्न्ततः कुछ पुस्तिकाएँ प्रकाशित की हैं तथा कुछ फ़िल्में तैयार की हैं ।

(ग) अस्पताली सुविधायें पर्याप्त नहीं हैं किन्तु सरकार ने कैंसर के इलाज की सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के कदम उठाये हैं ।

(घ) यह निश्चित रूप से कहना कि कैंसर का रोग बढ़ रहा है, संभव नहीं है क्योंकि देश के बहुत से भागों में कैंसर की घटनाओं के बारे में ठीक २ सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

Sterilisation Operation

*398. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the legality or otherwise of the sterilization operation; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not proposed to initiate any legislation on voluntary sterilization.

Over-Crowding in Trains

*399. **Shri Ram Saran:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that on Purnamashi days there was heavy rush of passengers going for a dip in the Ganges and returning from there both on Delhi-Moradabad and Chandausi-Aligarh routes of the Northern Railway during the last year especially at Ganga Bridge and Raj Ghat resulting in the passengers travelling on roof, buffers and foot-boards of compartments;

(b) whether at times accidents occurred as a result of over-crowding; and

(c) whether arrangements were made on such occasions to run special trains and avoid accidents?

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

(b) Yes, to a few passengers who chose to travel in an unauthorised manner on foot-boards, etc.

(c) Consistent with the availability of coaches, locomotives and line capacity and room on trains arrangements were made to run a number of special trains in addition to augmentation of loads of regular trains on the sections as the traffic offering warranted.

सुरतगढ़ का यंत्र चालित फार्म

*४०८. { श्री प० ला० बाहूपाल :
श्री र० चं० व्यास :
श्री दीनबन्धु परमार :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राजस्थान में सुरतगढ़ के यंत्रचालित फार्म की भूमि को फार्म के अधिकारियों ने कृषि के लिये दूसरे किसानों को पट्टे पर दे दिया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह भूमि किन कारणों से इस कार पट्टे पर दी गई थी ; और

(ग) सरकार को इस से कितना लाभ हुआ और कैसे हुआ ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) जी हां । ऐसा रबी १९५८-५९ और १९५९-६० में बराती भूमि में किया गया जो कि इन मौसमों में फार्म के कृषि कार्यक्रम (cropping programme) में शामिल नहीं थी ।

(ख) यह राजस्थान सरकार को उनके रबी आन्दोलन में सहायता करने के विचार से उनके अफसरों के सुझाव पर किया गया था । *

(ग) १९५८-५९ में ४१,४२१ रुपये और १९५९-६० में ५,९०३ रुपये जो कि फार्म के उत्पादन के हिस्से की कीमत हैं ।

Purchase of Stores by Calcutta Port Commissioners

*411. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Audit has made certain allegations regarding the purchase of stores by the Calcutta Port Commissioners; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken in this matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. But complaints were received by the Port Commissioners from certain sources about the irregular procurement by the Stores Department, of some spare parts and machinery at high rates from a certain Company who were not the accredited Agents or stockists of the foreign manufacturers concerned.

(b) Departmental proceedings against the staff and officers involved in the case have been undertaken by the Port Commissioners. An investigation is also being made by the Commissioners into the procedure for procuring supplies of Stores with a view to evolving a method which would obviate the possibilities of irregular purchases in future.

Delhi Milk Scheme

{ **Shri Ram Garib:**
Shri Nardeo Snatak:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
*413. { **Shri Ajit Singh Sarbadi:**
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Keshava:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Dr. Samantsinhar:

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

(a) what is the present quantity of milk being supplied by the Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(b) how many milk depots have so far been started?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) About 1,500 maunds daily.

(b) 280.

Railway Wagon Manufacturing Programme

*414. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's Railway wagon manufacturing programme is heavily behind schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the extent of shortfall; and

(d) the nature of the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir, but not heavily.

(b) (i) Delay in the supply of steel.

(ii) Change over to wagons of new design involving preparation and finalisation of new designs after test of prototypes for the wagon builders to tool up for the new type of design.

(c) The shortfall is likely to be of the order of 12,000 wagons in terms of terms of 4-wheelers, at the end of the 2nd Five Year Plan.

(d) The following steps have been taken to increase the outturn from indigenous wagon builders:

(i) Import of sections of steel not obtainable in sufficient quantity from indigenous sources.

(ii) Constant liaison with Iron and Steel Controller and the Producers.

(iii) Since the wagon builders have already started production of new type of wagons, it is expected that the production will steadily increase.

Railway Hostels

*415. { Shri Madhusudan Rao:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board is contemplating to open some Railway hostels in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the places where those hostels will be opened in the first instance;

(c) the purpose of those hostels; and

(d) the total initial expenditure involved in the project?

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

(b) It is proposed to provide transit hostel accommodation on a limited scale both for gazetted and non-gazetted staff in places where there are large number of staff but it is difficult to secure private accommodation, such as Headquarters of Railways and their Divisional or District Headquarters.

(c) To provide transit accommodation for the staff when they go on transfer until they can obtain permanent accommodation.

(d) The cost of each hostel for accommodating 20 employees, will be about Rs. 36,000.

Yugoslav Collaboration in Food Products Industries

*416. **Shri V. Eacharan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for setting up food products indust-

ries such as canning of fruits and fish with the technical collaboration of Yugoslavia;

(b) if so, whether it will be in the public sector or private sector; and

(c) the number of such units proposed to be started in the Third Plan?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). As the matter is being dealt with by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the question will be answered by the Minister of Commerce and Industry at a later date.

Sugarcane Prices

***417. Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the circumstances under which the minimum price of cane supplied to the Warana Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana, P.O. Kodli for the season 1959-60 has been fixed at Rs. 56 per ton; and

(b) whether such price has been fixed for any other sugar factory in that State or elsewhere in the country at variance with the price fixed for the season?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The price payable by sugar factories in Maharashtra for sugarcane purchased by them during 1959-60 season, has been fixed for each factory separately as recommended by the State Government, on the basis of sugar recovery obtained in each.

(b) Yes, Sir, for Kolhapur Sugar Mills, Kolhapur.

Central Arid Zone Research Institute

***418. Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the research projects now undertaken at the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur are

only based on the Zonal problems of Rajasthan; and

(b) whether there are any plans to undertake research projects on all-India basis to tackle the problems of arid and semi-arid zones of India other than Rajasthan?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The research projects to be undertaken at the Central Arid Zone Research Institute are being planned on an all India basis to tackle the problems of arid and semi-arid zones of India.

Irregular Allotment of Wagons

***419. Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1383 on the 9th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether responsibility has been fixed regarding improper allotment of wagons to a broker of Meerut City in Hastinapur and Mawana Town out-agencies;

(b) if so, the nature of action taken against the Railway employees concerned; and

(c) the nature of action taken against the out-agency contractors for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). No railway staff has been found responsible.

Action against the out-agents, who alone have been found responsible, has been stayed under advice from the Special Police Establishment, Lucknow who are investigating this matter.

Shortage of Trained Officers to carry out Hydrographic Surveys

***420. Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Starred Question No. 301 on the 23rd February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the shortage of hydrographic surveyors has been made up, and

(b) the steps proposed for recruiting persons from outside the Navy?

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

(b) The Hydrographic Department is part of the Indian Navy and, therefore, the personnel required for it have to be found from naval ranks and recruitment cannot be made from outside the Navy.

Co-operative Farming

- *42L. { Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. C. Godsora:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

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

(a) whether the recommendations of the Working Group on Co-operative Farming have been finally considered by Government; and

(b) if so, which of the recommendations are proposed to be implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The main recommendations relating to pattern of organisation and management of co-operative farming societies have been accepted with certain modifications. Other recommendations which relate to pattern of assistance, administrative

arrangements, education and training, physical targets and financial outlay, have also been examined in the Ministry in the light of the discussions in the Conference of State Ministers of Co-operation held in June at Srinagar, and certain provisional conclusions have been reached. These are under consideration of the Planning Commission and will be finalised in the near future.

(b) A statement indicating the decisions so far taken by the Government on the recommendations relating to pattern of organisation of co-operative farming societies is being laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 12.]

अनाज का राज्य व्यापार

- { श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :
श्री चितामणि पाणिग्रही :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :
श्री अ० मु० तारिक :
श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल :
*४२२. { श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :
श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री नारायणन कुट्टि मेनन :
श्री मोहन स्वल्प :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्री ब्रज राज सिंह :

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

(क) अनाज के राज्य व्यापार में अब तक और क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) क्या अमरीका से अनाज मंगाने पर भी अनाज के राज्य व्यापार की आवश्यकता होगी ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० बामस) : (क) अधिकांश बचत वाले राज्यों में चावल, घान और गेहूँ की खरीद

दारी हो रही है। फसल वर्ष १९५९-६० में भारत सरकार की ओर से ६.१४ लाख टन चावल और राज्य सरकारों की ओर से १.९४ लाख टन चावल और २.०५ लाख टन धान की खरीदारी की गई है। इस वर्ष गेहूँ की फसल में से राज्य सरकारों ने अब तक लगभग ३.४५ टन गेहूँ खरीदा है।

(ख) सरकारी व्यापार की महता और आवश्यकता के सम्बन्ध में विभिन्न विचार हो सकते हैं किन्तु यह कहना ठीक ही होगा कि संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका के साथ हाल ही में हुए करार के परिणामस्वरूप गेहूँ की खरीदारी तो अनावश्यक हो ही गई है।

Overpayment to Contractors

*423. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 304 on the 23rd February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report of special police establishment regarding the overpayment made to contractors engaged in the doubling of Rajkharaswan-Barajamda line of South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, what are the findings; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). The investigation by S.P.E. is still in progress.

Loan to Orissa for Hirakud Dam Project

*424. { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Starred Question No. 770 on the 10th March, 1960 and state whether the Orissa Government's request for a loan of 90 lakhs of rupees for reimbursement to the Hirakud Project has been approved by the Planning Commission by now?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): No, Sir. The Planning Commission had called for some information from the Government of Orissa in regard to the progress of construction of field channels for the area served by the Hirakud Canal system, the expenditure incurred so far, and the expenditure, if any, still to be incurred for completion of the work. The requisite information has been received from the State Government only recently and their request is being examined in the Planning Commission.

Purchase of Wheat from Abroad

*425. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Achar:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have undertaken to buy a minimum of 400,000 tons of wheat annually on commercial terms in the world market in addition to 16 million tons of American wheat to be purchased in four years under a special deal;

(b) if so, whether any efforts were made to reduce this commitment; and

(c) what are the results of these efforts?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, but the agreement provides that the quantum of commercial marketing obligation is subject to adjustment or reduction on the basis of an annual review of India's foodgrains supply, financial position and other relevant factors.

(b) and (c). Yes, the possibility of reducing the commercial marketing obligation was discussed with the U.S. Government as well as with the Governments of Australia and Canada who would be affected by a reduction. Though it was not possible to reduce the figure immediately it was agreed that the position would be reconsidered at the time of the annual review.

Electrification of Tambarac-Chingleput Line

***426. Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the authorities have come to the conclusion as to the use of D.C. or A.C. for the electrification of railway line between Tambaram and Chingleput;

(b) when it is likely to be commissioned; and

(c) what was the opinion given by the experts sent abroad to make suggestion over this question?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) For future electrification, 25 K.V., A.C., Single Phase system has been decided upon as a matter of policy. In this case, however, the comparative economics of extending the existing D.C. system is being checked by experts.

(b) By the end of 1962.

(c) Expert advice from abroad is not necessary.

Expansion of Railways in Delhi

***427. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 653 on the 7th March, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in formulating a scheme for the expansion of Railways in Delhi; and

(b) when it would be implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The final Location Survey for the proposed Delhi Avoiding Lines-cum Ring Railway has since been completed, but the alignment in the Cantt. area is under re-examination in consultation with the Ministry of Defence. Land acquisition proceedings for the proposed Ghaziabad-Tughlakabad Rail link via Second Yamuna Bridge are in progress.

(b) After the Schemes are finalised and the necessary land is made available, actual construction would take roughly three years.

Funds for Shipping Industry

***428. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Warior:
Shri Punnoose:**

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

(a) whether the National Shipping Board had represented to Government to allot more funds for shipping industry in the Third Five Year Plan; and

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

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

(b) For the present, it has been possible to make a provision of Rs. 55 crores for shipping in the Third Plan. In addition a sum of Rs. 4 crores is likely to be available from the Shipping Development Fund. Corresponding to this provision, the contribution from the shipping companies is estimated at about Rs. 7 crores. Thus, a total provision of about Rs. 66 crores will be available for expansion of shipping during the Third Plan.

Short Coal Supply on Railways

*429. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many goods trains on each Zone had to be cancelled during the period from 1st February to 31st May, 1960 because of short supply of coal;

(b) what accounts for the short supply; and

(c) how Government propose to see that there is no such recurrence in future?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) During the period from 1st February to 31st May, 1960, the number of Goods Trains cancelled, were as under:—

Northern Railway.	165
North Eastern Railway.	69
Northeast Frontier Railway	3
Other Railways.	Nil.

(b) Short supply is attributed to poor despatches as during the part of the year, demand for wagons for other essential traffic had gone up.

(c) The availability of wagons for the transport of coal is being considerably improved to stop such recurrence in future.

Defective Ship Construction

*430. { **Shri Assar:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Parulekar:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1692 on the 26th April, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report from the Board of Directors of Hindustan Shipyard Limited to secure compensation

for defective construction of the ship "Andaman"; and

(b) if so, how much compensation is being claimed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). It is understood that the matter was considered by the Board of Directors of the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. at its last meeting held on the 5th August, 1960. The report, which is expected to be received shortly, will be laid on the table of the Sabha on receipt.

Orientation Training Centres at Kalayani and Bhavanisagar

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

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

(a) whether the Orientation Training Centres at Kalayani in West Bengal and Bhavanisagar in Madras have been established;

(b) whether the training in these two centres has started; and

(c) if so, the total number of officers now undergoing training in each of these two Centres?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No. These are expected to be started in December and October respectively.

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

Lady Hardinge Hospital, New Delhi

*432. { **Shri Madhusudan Rao:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a male infant was lifted and taken away from Lady Hadinge Hospital some

time in July, 1960 just after 11 hours of his birth;

(b) if so, whether the infant has since been recovered;

(c) the details of the incident; and

(d) the measures the Government is contemplating to take to check such happenings?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes; on the 6th July, 1960.

(b) The dead body of the infant was recovered by the Police on the 10th July, 1960.

(c) A statement showing the details of the incident is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 13.]

(d) Arrangements are being made to avoid recurrence of such incidents in future.

Wastes from Sugar Factories

*433. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the wastes and effluents from the sugar factories and distilleries have been proving a source of discomfort to the inhabitants of the neighbouring areas by the pollution of air and water channels where they are ordinarily discharged; and

(b) the proposal of Government to deal with the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Wastes and effluents from the sugar factories and distilleries are liable to prove a nuisance if they are not properly treated and would also pollute water courses into which they are discharged.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 14.]

Travel Agents

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

(a) whether Government propose to appoint authorised Travel Agents at important Tourist Centres in view of Frederik March incident;

(b) whether there is such an agency at present in Madurai; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir, Government do not appoint travel agents; they only grant recognition to those who apply for recognition and fulfil the minimum conditions stipulated and are considered suitable by the Department of Tourism.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) It is proposed to ask the existing recognised travel agencies to consider opening their own branches in those important tourist centres where recognised travel agencies do not exist at present.

Railway Uniforms Committee

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
 *435. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Ramam:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 559 on the 2nd March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the report of Railway Uniforms Committee; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The Report is still under consideration and a final decision is expected to be taken very early.

African Horse Disease

- *436 { **Shri Assar:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri Jaipal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that African Horse Disease is spreading in the country in various States;

(b) if so, the names of such States and the number of horses that have died due to this disease; and

(c) whether any remedy has been found out to check this disease?

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

(b) About 491 horses are reported to have died in Rajasthan and Maharashtra.

(c) No curative treatment for this disease has yet been developed, while preventive vaccine for the same is available only in South Africa. Steps have, therefore, been taken to import 17,500 doses of the vaccine from South Africa and also to produce the vaccine at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute for future use.

Misappropriation of Funds at Bandel Station

*437. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1042 on the 23rd March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether departmental inquiries regarding misappropriation of Railway funds at Bandel Station have since been concluded;

(b) whether final action has since been taken in this regard; and

(c) the number of officials awarded punishment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No Sir; the enquiry is still in progress.

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

Warehouses in Andhra Pradesh

717. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of places in Andhra Pradesh where the Government of India propose to construct warehouses for storing foodgrains; and

(b) the cost and capacity of each warehouse?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). It is presumed that the Hon. Member wants information regarding storage accommodation which is proposed to be built by the Central Government for storage of foodgrains on Central Government account.

Proposals for construction of godowns at the following centres together with the estimated capacity and cost of construction are as under:

Centre	Capacity (tons)	Estimated cost of construction (Lakh Rs.)
1. Hyderabad	53,000	64.50
2. Krishna Canal (Vijayawada)	9,800	13.17
3. Tadepalligudem	9,100	14.74
4. Bheemavaram	5,000	8.25
5. Thimmencherla	10,000	11.56
6. Visakhapatnam	20,000	27.12

Minor Irrigation Schemes in Manipur and Tripura

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

(a) the minor irrigation schemes adopted during 1959-60 in Manipur and Tripura; and

(b) the acreage of land irrigated by these schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The Minor Irrigation Schemes adopted in Manipur and Tripura during 1959-60 are shown in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 15.]

(b) On completion of these schemes, it is expected that 10,900 acres would be irrigated in Manipur and 4,393 acres in Tripura.

Village Panchayat Roads in Andhra Pradesh

719. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have submitted any modified proposal or proposals for the construction of roads under Village Road Development Co-operative Scheme during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision of Government in the matter?

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

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

Help for T.B. Patients

720. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1549 on the 18th April, 1960 and state:

(a) the reason for disparity in paying Rs. 50 per patient of Dock Labour Board and Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per patient of Railways; and

(b) the number of T.B. patients of Dock Labour Board and Railways who have been given assistance during 1959-60?

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

(a) Considering the different conditions, there is hardly any disparity. The Dock Labour Board, which is not a Government institution, pays Rs. 50 to an employee who is a T.B. patient and who is on leave without pay. The Railways also have issued a directive that the amount should be about Rs. 50 when the employee who is a T.B. patient is on leave on half pay or without pay. This amount however depends on the number of such patients and the available funds.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House, in due course.

Road Bridge in Andhra Pradesh

721. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2561 on the 26th April, 1960 regarding construction of a road bridge across a stream near Gajapati Narain in Visakhapatnam district of Andhra Pradesh and state the further progress made so far in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The plans and estimates for the bridge have been examined and returned to the Chief Engineer (Highways), Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, for modification and resubmission. Further action to sanction the work will be taken on receipt of the estimates from the Chief Engineer (Highways), Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Provision of Beddings on Railways

722. Shri Ramam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of first class passengers who were provided beddings on extra payment, on Central and Western Railways separately during 1957-58 and 1959-60?

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

Railway	No. of first class passengers supplied with bedding sets on payment during—		
		1957—58	1959—60
Central.	.	614	604
Western	.	963	1520

भारत में सड़कों की लम्बाई

७२३. श्री खुशबक्त राय : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय सड़कें कुल कितने मील लम्बी हैं; और

(ख) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त में प्रत्येक राज्य में कितने कितने मील लम्बी सड़कें होने की सम्भावना है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). विभिन्न प्रदेशों तथा संघ क्षेत्रों में सड़कों की कुल लम्बाई के आंकड़े 'बेसिक रोड स्टेटिस्टिक्स आफ इण्डिया' के वार्षिक परिशिष्टों में प्रकाशित किये जाते हैं, ये प्रकाशन संसद् के पुस्तकालय से प्राप्त किये जा सकते हैं इस समय नवीनतम आंकड़ ३१-३-५८ तक के उपलब्ध हैं जो उक्त प्रकाशन के नवें परिशिष्टों (१९५८) में प्रकाशित किये जाएंगे। यह अभी छप रहा है। इन आंकड़ों की सूचना विवरण में दी जा रही है, जो पटल पर रख दिया गया है [वैश्वे परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या १६]

हाल ही में योजना कमिशन ने तीसरी पंच वर्षीय आयोजना का मसौदा प्रकाशित

किया है। इस के बारहवें परिच्छेद में दूसरी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना के अन्त तक सम्भावित सड़कों की कुल लम्बाई के बारे में यह सूचना दी गई है कि १९६१ के अन्त तक देश में डामर और बिना डामर की सड़कों की कुल लम्बाई क्रमशः १,४४,००० और २,५०,००० से ज्यादा ही हो जावेगी। यह प्रकाशन भी संसद् के पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है। विभिन्न प्रदेशों में सड़कों की लम्बाई का दूसरी आयोजना के अन्त तक का अलग अलग विवरण 'बेसिक रोड स्टेटिस्टिक्स आफ इण्डिया' के वार्षिक परिशिष्टों में १९६०-६१ के आंकड़े मिल जाने पर प्रकाशित कर दिया जायेगा।

**Agricultural Development in
Himachal Pradesh**

724. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:

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

(a) the total amount spent by the Central Government on the agricultural development of Himachal Pradesh during the First and the Second Five Year Plan periods so far separately; and

(b) the percentage of increase in the agricultural production during the same period?

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

Leprosy Control Units in Punjab

725. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the number of leprosy control units which have been opened in Punjab State during the Second Plan period so far?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Two subsidiary leprosy centres, one at Palampur (Kandbari) and another at Bhunter (Kulu), have been opened under the Leprosy Control Scheme in the Punjab State during the Second Plan period.

दिल्ली राज्य में छोटे बांधों का निर्माण

७२६. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हरियाली और भूमि की उर्वरकता बढ़ाने के लिये दिल्ली के आस-पास के गांवों में मिट्टी के छोटे-छोटे बांध बांधे जायेंगे और इन बांधों का उपयोग सिचाई के लिये भी किया जायेगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत इस वर्ष कितनी राशि खर्च की जायेगी ; और

(ग) क्या किसान भी इस कार्य के लिये कुछ अंशदान देंगे ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) भूमि कटाव को रोकने और पानी संरक्षण के लिये उपयुक्त स्थानों पर छोटे मिट्टी के बांधों को बनाने का विचार है। इस प्रकार एकत्र किया गया पानी सिचाई के काम में इस्तेमाल किया जायगा।

(ख) क्योंकि इन बांधों को बनाने के लिये स्थानों की खोज हो रही है, इसलिये अभी इनके बनाने के व्यय का कोई अनुमान बताना मुमकिन नहीं है।

(ग) ग्रामीणों को कुछ अंशदान देने के लिये राजी करने का प्रयत्न किया जायगा।

दामोदर घाटी निगम से निकाले गये श्रमिकों को पुनः काम पर लगाना

७२७. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

784 (Ai) LSD—3.

(क) क्या सरकार उन ८५४ श्रमिकों को कोई और रोजगार दिलाने के लिये प्रयत्न कर रही है जो दामोदर घाटी निगम में काम पर लगे हुये थे और जिन्हें दिसम्बर, १९५६ के अन्त तक नौकरी से हटा दिया गया था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने श्रमिकों को रोजगार मिल गया है और शेष को कब तक रोजगार मिलने की संभावना है ?

सिचाई और विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) तथा (ख). छंटनी तथा किसी दूसरे रोजगार (आल्टरनेटिव एम्प्लायमेन्ट) की व्यवस्था एक अटूट प्रक्रिया (कान्टिन्यूअस प्रोसेस) है। अतिरिक्त कर्मचारी-गण के लिये कोई दूसरा रोजगार जुटाने के सभी संभव प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। जब कि दिसम्बर, १९५६ के अन्त में उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या, जिनके लिये कि ऐसे रोजगार की आवश्यकता थी, ८५४ थी, जुलाई, १९६० के अन्त में यह संख्या ३४२ ही रह गई।

पटना में यंत्रचालित दुग्धशाला

७२८. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटना में दुग्धशाला के लिये न्यूजीलैंड से आयात की जाने वाली यंत्र सामग्री प्राप्त हो गई है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो यह कब तक प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) और (ख). न्यूजीलैंड सरकार ने पटना दुग्ध सम्भरण योजना के लिये प्लान्ट और मशीन तथा अन्य सामग्री खरीदने के वास्ते ४०,००० पाँड का एक नकद अनुदान दिया है। बिहार सरकार ने जिसका इस योजना को त्रियावित करने से सम्बन्ध है, डायरेक्टर जनरल आफ स्पलाइज एण्ड

डिस्पोजल, नई दिल्ली को पिछले साल के अन्त में सामग्री के लिये एक इन्वेन्ट भेज दिया है। दी डायरेक्टर जनरल आफ स्पलाइज एण्ड डिस्पोजल ने ग्लोबल-टेण्डर मंगवाये, जो कि आ चुके हैं और वह इस मंत्रालय तथा राज्य सरकार के साथ बात-चीत करके उनका परीक्षण कर रहा है। सामग्री के खरीदने का आर्डर शीघ्र ही देने की आशा है।

Road from Coronation Pillar to Village Brari

729. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1650 on the 17th December, 1959 and state whether any further progress has since been made in the construction of pucca Road from Coronation Pillar to Village Brari?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The alignment of the road has been finalised and the estimate for the work also sanctioned.

Inland Water Transport in Orissa

730. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government has submitted any scheme for developing inland water transport in the State during 1960-61;

(b) whether the scheme for extension of Taldanda Canal which has been approved by the Centre has been taken up; and

(c) if so, what amount the Centre has given for execution of this scheme?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Drug for Treatment of Penicillin Reaction

731. { **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:**
Shri P. K. Deo:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that a rare drug has been discovered in the United States of America to treat patients suffering from severe penicillin reaction; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to import this drug into the country?

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

(b) Permission to import the drug has been granted to a party in Bombay. The Government do not propose to import the drug on their own.

Report on Balimela Project

732. { **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:**
Shri Supakar:
Shri Sanganna:

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

(a) whether the Balimela project report received from the Government of Orissa has been examined by the Central Water and Power Commission by now; and

(b) if so, to what effect?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The project report in question is under examination of the Central Water and Power Commission.

(b) Does not arise.

Tomka-Kobatbundh Road in Orissa

733. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any amount of the grant-in-aid of Rs. 11.81 lakhs which

was approved for development of the Tomka-Kobatbundh road in Orissa has since been utilised; and

(b) if so, what progress has been achieved so far in the construction of the road?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). According to the progress report received from the State Public Works Department, a total expenditure of Rs. 2,57,176 was incurred on the project upto the end of June 1960. In physical terms, the earth work and soling in reaches I & II (Miles 0/0—7/0) of the road are nearing completion. Besides, 75 per cent of the work on culverts in these two reaches has also been completed.

New Railway Lines in Orissa

734. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provision of new railway lines to be included in the Third Plan was discussed at a Conference of the State Chief Ministers held in New Delhi on the 20th March, 1960;

(b) whether the Orissa Government submitted its proposals for new railway lines during the Third Plan period and

(c) if so, what were the proposals?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The question of construction of new railway lines in the Third Plan was briefly discussed at this Conference.

(b) and (c). No specific proposals for discussion at this Conference were received from the Orissa Government.

Godowns in Orissa

735. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have undertaken construction of

godowns in Orissa for storage of food-grains; and

(b) if so, how many such godowns have been constructed by now?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Administrative sanction has been issued for construction of a godown of 10,000 tons capacity at Khurda Road. Construction of godowns of 5,000 tons capacity each at Balasore, Bhubaneshwar and Rourkela is under consideration.

Mobile Library Service on the Central and Western Railways

**736. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 660 on the 2nd March, 1960 and state the nature of progress made so far in providing Mobile Library service on the Central and Western Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): On the Central Railway the conversion of a coach for the Mobile Library is being undertaken, while on the Western Railway Estimates and plan for converting a coach into a Mobile Library have been prepared.

Renigunta-Tirupati Railway Line

**737. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1841 on the 29th April, 1960 and state at what stage is the proposal to convert the Renigunta-Tirupati metre-gauge railway line into broad-gauge?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The proposal is still under further examination in the Southern Railway.

Small Turbines for Electricity

738. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 779 on the 10th March, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the designs of small turbines to produce small quantities of electricity; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The designs are still under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

Village Road Development Co-operative Scheme

739. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

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

(a) the total amount of grant given during 1960 so far to State Governments under Village Road Development Co-operative Scheme (State-wise); and

(b) the total mileage of roads constructed under this scheme so far (State-wise)?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a). A total amount of Rs. 22,70,772 has so far been given during 1960 under Village Road Development Co-operative Scheme. The State-wise distribution is given below:

	Rs.
1. West Bengal . . .	2,82,574
2. Orissa . . .	91,250
3. Uttar Pradesh . . .	7,62,693
4. Andhra Pradesh . . .	1,95,832
5. Punjab . . .	7,34,000
6. Madras . . .	11,650
7. Tripura . . .	1,92,773
TOTAL :	22,70,772

(b) Since the beginning of Second Plan, 522 works requiring a grant of Rs. 44.52 lakhs on 50 per cent basis, have been sanctioned. Due to very large number of works, which are in various stages of progress, it is not possible to give the mileage so far constructed.

Road Transport Reorganisation Committee Report

740. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 138 on the 15th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the report of the **Road Transport Reorganisation Committee**; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the **Road Transport Reorganisation Committee** were placed before the **Transport Development Council** on the 26th and 27th March, 1960. The Council endorsed the recommendations made by the **aid Committee**, excepting the recommendations in respect of **Licensing Policy** which impinge upon rail-road co-ordination, subject to certain modifications. Decision on the recommendations of the **Committee** impinging upon rail-road co-ordination 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.

In regard to the recommendations which concern the Central Govern-

ment, the action taken or proposed to be taken thereon is indicated below:

S. No.	Recommendation	Action taken or proposed to be taken.
1	A larger provision for road construction with improved surface and width is necessary to cope with modern vehicles including trailers.	This recommendation has been noted. Our estimates for road construction during the Third Five Year Plan have been worked out on this basis.
2	There is need for larger allocation of foreign exchange to ensure an adequate supply of vehicles, spare parts and tyres for the development of transport.	The foreign exchange allocations for the import of components and spare parts of motor vehicles have been increased and the effect of the additional release is likely to be felt towards the end of this year. There is likely to be a further increase in this allotment after the recommendations of the <i>Ad Hoc</i> Committee on Automobile Industry are implemented.
3	The strength of the Transport Wing in the Union Ministry of Transport and Communications should be considerably enlarged and the head of the Department should be a Joint Secretary dealing exclusively with road transport.	The Road Transport Division has been placed under the charge of the Consulting Engineer (Road Development) and <i>ex-officio</i> Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Transport and Communications. Proposals for strengthening the Division are under consideration.
4	The Reserve Bank may issue directives to the State Banks and Scheduled Banks to advance money to hire-purchase concerns and Co-operative Banks and operators for helping the industry. The State Finance Corporations also should lend money to operators and proper machinery should be set up to regulate the interest to be charged by the intermediaries.	This question was discussed at the second meeting of the Transport Development Council held in March 1960. The Council recommended that the State Governments should form suitable organisations for providing credit facilities to road transport operators at reasonable rates of interest. It was recommended that they might set up Transport Finance Corporations or other agencies for the purpose. The Government of India have given further consideration to this matter and feel that it may be necessary to undertake legislation to regulate the business of hire-purchase of motor vehicles. This aspect is under detailed examination at present.
5	The development rebate granted to the shipping and scheduled industries should be granted to the road transport industry also.	The recommendation of the Committee was brought to the notice of the Ministry of Finance for favourable consideration. In reply, that Ministry have stated that it was not the intention to allow development rebate to motor cars etc. but only for plant and equipment installed for business purposes. Accordingly, legislation has been introduced for withdrawal of the concession at present admissible to road transport vehicles. The Ministry of Finance are being requested to reconsider the matter.
6	The existing moratorium on nationalisation of goods transport should be extended for a period of at least 10 years from the end of the Third Five Year Plan.	It was felt that it would be desirable to await the report of the Neogy Committee before taking a decision on this recommendation.
7	High priority should be given to allocation of foreign exchange for buying high tensile steel required to construct about 116 major	Three thousand tons of high tensile steel have already been released by the Iron and Steel Controller out of imports for pur-

Sl.
No.

Recommendation

Action taken or proposed to be taken.

bridges which are holding up through traffic on our National Highways.

poses of bridge construction. This will be sufficient for our current requirements for a period of one year or so. Similar supply is likely to be continued in future years and the programme of bridge construction will not suffer.

Railway Station near Kanpur

741. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 261 on the 18th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Railway Station near Govindnagar, Kanpur is likely to be constructed during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if not, the reasons for it?

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

(b) Does not arise.

उत्तर रेलवे प्रयोक्ता परमर्शदात्री समिति

७४२. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर:** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे की क्षेत्रीय रेलवे प्रयोक्ता परमर्शदात्री समिति इस वर्ष कब बनाई गई थी ;

(ख) इस समिति के सदस्यों का चुनाव किस आधार पर किया जाता है ;

(ग) गत तीन वर्ष में समिति ने कितनी सिफारिशें की हैं ;

(घ) उन में से कितनी कार्यान्वित की गई हैं ; और

(ङ) ये सिफारिशें क्या हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज़ खां) :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे की क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति १-४-१९६० से पुनर्गठित की गई है और इसकी अवधि दो साल है ;

(ख) एक बयान पटल पर रखा जाता है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या १७].

(ग) ४५८ ।

(घ) २०४ ।

(ङ) उत्तर रेलवे की क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति की बैठकों में सदस्यों ने जो सुझाव दिये वे रेलवे द्वारा किये जाने वाले सभी तरह के काम और रेलवे द्वारा दी जाने वाली सुविधाओं के बारे में थे, जैसे रेल उपयोगकर्ताओं के लिये सुख-सुविधा, माल भेजने के लिए व्यापारियों आदि को सुविधा, आउट एजेन्सियों और सिटी बुकिंग एजेन्सियों की व्यवस्था, गाड़ियों का समय, नये स्टेशन खोलना आदि ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में रासायनिक खाद का वितरण

७४३. **श्री पद्म देव :** क्या खाद तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के चीनी और पांगी क्षेत्रों में १९५९-६० में कितना रासायनिक खाद बांटा गया ; और

(ख) उक्त क्षेत्रों की फसल पर इस खाद का क्या प्रभाव हुआ ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) :

(क.) इन क्षेत्रों में रासायनिक उर्वरकों की वितरित मात्रा निम्न प्रकार थी :—

	टन	हन्डरवेट
चीनी क्षेत्र	६	७
पांगी क्षेत्र	१	१

(ख) उत्पादन में २५ प्रतिशत तक की बढ़ोतरी की रिपोर्ट मिली है तथा इन क्षेत्रों के लोग और अधिक उर्वरकों की मांग कर रहे हैं।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में वन

७४४. श्री पद्म देव : क्या साहब तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सब है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के वनों में काम करने वाले ठेकेदारों ने यह मांग की है कि वनों को छोटे हिस्सों में नीनाम किया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस विषय में क्या कर रही है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० बं० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Sugar Factories in North Bihar

745. **Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the sugar factories situated in North Bihar which have applied for the expansion of their factories for increasing crushing capacity;

(b) the expanding capacity applied for;

(c) the present daily crushing capacity of sugar factories situated in North Bihar;

(d) whether any applications have been received for granting of licences

for establishment of sugar factories on co-operative basis in North Bihar; and

(e) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 18].

(c) 24,400 tons cane per day.

(d) None.

(e) Does not arise.

International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage

746. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Rami Reddy:

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

(a) whether India attended the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage held at Madrid from the 29th May to the 5th June, 1960; and

(b) if so, the result of the deliberations of the Conference?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). A Delegation from India consisting of the following officers attended the Fourth Congress of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage held at Madrid from 29th May to 5th June, 1960:

- (1) Shri G. K. Agarwal, Additional Chief Engineer, Irrigation Department, Uttar Pradesh.
- (2) Shri G. S. Sidhu, Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, Punjab; and
- (3) Shri E. C. Saldanha, Superintending Engineer, Central Designs Organisation, Bombay, Maharashtra State.

2. The main questions discussed at the Congress were:

- (1) Reclamation of waterlogged and marshy lands;

- (2) Sprinkler irrigation and comparison with other methods of irrigation;
- (3) Tolerance of plants to minerals in solution in irrigation water and in soil; and
- (4) Use of longitudinal embankments or levees as flood protection measures.

India contributed ten papers in all on the above questions. Indian delegates actively participated in the discussions and benefited from the exchange of views and experience.

3. Shri N. D. Gulhati, Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power was elected as Chairman of the Commission and Shri Yadava Mohan, a Member of the Central Water and Power Commission, was re-elected Secretary-General, for the next three years.

I.A.R.I.

747. { Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri Bahadur Singh:

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

(a) the number and names of the various scientific papers published by the various Heads of the divisions of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi and the Director of the Institute during the last ten years;

(b) which of these research investigations reported in these scientific papers claimed recognition in the country in academic and in applied research fields of agriculture; and

(c) the recommendations, based on these research investigations, made to the farmers for improving farming practices and achieving an increase in the agricultural production?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table. [Placed in the Library. See index no. T2282/60.]

Creosoting Plant at Olavakkot

748. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:

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

(a) whether a large number of workers who were employed for the erection and operation of the Creosoting Plant at Olavakkot have been thrown out of employment;

(b) if so, their number;

(c) whether these include a number of skilled artisans like carpenters; and

(d) whether any arrangement has been made to absorb them in Railway service?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (d). Consequent upon the bringing into commission of certain new machinery in the Creosoting Plant at Olavakkot, the services of 35 Casual labourers, including 24 carpenters, were dispensed with. These men will be considered for appointment to regular Class IV posts or for re-engagement as Casual labourers whenever opportunity arises.

Earning from Goods Traffic on N.E. Railway

749. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the earnings on the North Eastern Railway from goods and passenger traffic separately from 1st August, 1959 to 30th June, 1960; and

(b) how do the same compare with the figures for the corresponding period during 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(Amount in Lakhs)

	Goods	Passenger
(a)	7.69	7.11
(b)	6.03	8.58

The figures shown above include certain arrear adjustments carried out in the accounts of the N.E. Railway with other Zonal Railways. Excluding these adjustments the figures stand as under:—

(Amount in Lakhs)			
	Goods	Passengers	
(a)	8,29	8,51	
(b)	8,18	8,58	

Food Production

750. { **Shri Rami Reddy:**
Shri Madhusudan Rao:

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

(a) whether a final assessment of the food production during 1958-59 has been made;

(b) what is the quantity produced during that year; and

(c) what is the estimated production during 1959-60?

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

(b). 75.50 million tons (Partially revised estimates subject to revision).

(c) 71.75 million tons (Final estimates subject to revision).

Suratgarh Farm

751. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of food crops and other products in tons from the Suratgarh mechanised farm in the year ending the 31st March, 1960 and the value thereof; and

(b) quantity of improved seeds produced in the farm which have been distributed in different States during the year 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Production statistics of the Farm, are computed on the basis of the crop year from 1st July to 31st June. Two statements giving the required information for the crop year 1959-60 are laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 19.]

Metric System on Railways

752. { **Shri Supakar:**
Shri Assar:

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

(a) whether there is likelihood of increase in the gross earnings from passenger fares and goods freight after the conversion of mileage into metric system in Railways; and

(b) if so, the total amount of increase likely on:

(i) the different classes of railway passenger fares; and

(ii) on goods freights separately?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a). The passenger fares and goods freight have been so fixed that the gross earnings of the Railways will not be affected as a result of the change over to the metric system.

(b). Does not arise.

दिल्ली में सेवा सहकारी समितियां

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

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सेवा सहकारी समितियां स्थापित करने की दिशा में जो प्रयत्न किए उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) इन प्रयत्नों के फलस्वरूप कितनी सेवा सहकारी समितियां स्थापित की गई ; और

(ग) किन-किन गांवों में ये समितियां स्थापित की गई हैं?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन सहकारी विभाग विविध पग उठाता रहा है, जिनमें प्रशिक्षण, शिक्षा तथा प्रचार, सहकारी प्रयत्नों के महत्व का प्रचार करना, सहकारी विपणन के फायदों का स्पष्टीकरण करना और सहकारी समितियों आदि को प्राप्य विविध प्रकार की वित्तीय सहायता का देना, विशेष महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

(ब) इस समय ४६५ प्राथमिक कृषि सहकारी समितियां हैं, जो कृषकों की विविध सेवाएं कर रही हैं। इनमें से २३, १९५६-६० में पंजीबद्ध की गईं। ४६५ समितियों में से १०५ बहुघण्टी और ऋण समितियों को सेवा सहकारी समितियों के रूप में पुनर्गठित होने के लिए सहायता दी गई है।

(ग) गांवों के नाम, जिनमें ४६५ समितियां कार्य कर रही हैं एक सूची में दिए गए हैं। [ब.सं. परिशिष्ट २, अनुबंध संख्या २०]।

Training School for Drivers

754. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to start a school for training of drivers in Delhi so that risks of accidents are lessened;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this respect; and

(c) the total amount to be incurred on the scheme?

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

(b) and (c). The details of the proposal, including requirements of land and staff etc., are being worked out by the Delhi Administration.

Water Supply in Trains

755. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any arrangements are being made to provide water coolers on trains to provide supply of cool water for drinking purpose throughout the journey; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b). Cool water from water coolers is already being provided at all important railway stations and cool water from pitchers is available at almost all stations. The proposal to provide cold water in running trains would require installation of water coolers in each coach and perhaps in each compartment necessitating greater storage capacity for water and augmentation of power generation involving considerable capital expenditure and increase in maintenance cost apart from importation of vital components.

In the circumstances this proposal cannot be considered at present.

Rural Electrification

756. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken regarding installing Diesel Power Generating Sets for rural electrifications as recommended by the Study Team on Industrial Pilot Projects; and

(b) how much amount is to be allocated for this work?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). The recommendation pertaining to Rural Electrification is under consideration.

रेलवे सुरक्षा दल

{ श्री ५० ला० बारूपाल :
 ७५७. { श्री २० चं० ब्यास :
 { श्री दीनबन्धु परमार :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १ अप्रैल, १९५७ से ३० जून, १९६० तक रेलवे सुरक्षा दल में कितने व्यक्ति र्गो दिये गये ; और

(ख) इन में कितने व्यक्ति अनुसूचित जातियों के थे ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) १५,२७४*

(ख) २,९१०*

*वे आंकड़े १ अप्रैल, १९५७ से ३१ मार्च, १९६० तक के हैं।

राजस्थान में चीनी के कारखाने

{ श्री ५० ला० बारूपाल :
 ७५८. { श्री २० चं० ब्यास :
 { श्री दीनबन्धु परमार :

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

(क) क्या वर्ष १९५७-५८ में राजस्थान के गंगानगर जिले में दो चीनी के कारखाने खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वह प्रस्ताव छोड़ दिया गया है ; और

(ग) इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० श्यामल) : (क) गंगानगर जिले में केवल सितम्बर, १९५६ में सहकारिता के आधार पर एक चीनी का कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव था।

(ख) और (ग). उस समय प्रस्ताव मुख्यतः इसलिए क्रियान्वित नहीं हो सका क्योंकि प्रवर्तक लोग न्यूनतम हिस्सा पूंजी एकत्रित नहीं कर पाये थे और श्री गंगानगर में पहले से चल रहे चीनी कारखाने के अतिरिक्त दूसरे कारखाने के लिए गन्ने की उपलब्धि भी पर्याप्त नहीं थी। इस समय चीनी कारखाना स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस प्राप्ति का कोई भी आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन नहीं है।

Passenger Amenities on Kangra Valley Section on N. Railway

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

(a) whether any suggestions have been received regarding provision of goods sheds, drinking water facilities, parcel godowns, enlargement of third class waiting halls and covering sheds on the passenger platforms on the Kangra Valley Section of the Northern Railway during 1958, 1959 and 1960 departmentally;

(b) if so, which of them have been accepted; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c) The position is as under:

Goods sheds

Open goods sheds have been provided at Jogindernagar and Baijnath Paprola.

Drinking water arrangements

The perennial source of water supply to stations on Kangra Valley section is through static water tank filled up by travelling water tanks by both Up and Down van and shunting goods trains daily. Chlorinating plant for purification of water is provided at Jogindernagar, Baijnath Paprola, and Palampur Punjab. Ahju, Paror, Kopar Lahar, Sullah Punjab and

Bajnath Mandir have natural spring sources of water. Filtration plants are proposed to be provided at Nagrota and Kuler stations. Water pumping engines have been provided at Anur. Efforts are being made to effect improvement wherever possible.

Enlargement of II Class waiting halls

Proposal to extend the waiting hall at Bharmar has been accepted. The work will be taken in hand on availability of funds.

Cover over platform

Proposal to provide cover over the passenger platform at Jawalamukhi Road is under consideration.

School Teachers

760. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the matters in which the Railway School teachers are governed by:—

- (i) Indian Railway Rules;
- (ii) State Government Rules; and
- (iii) any other rules?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The Rules and Regulations laid down by the State Governments concerned are taken into consideration in the matter of promotion and confirmation of teachers in Railway Schools. In all other matters the teachers are governed by Railway Rules.

Assault on Girl in Railway Hospital, Delhi

761. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a sick girl of 16 years age was criminally assaulted in a Delhi Railway Hospital on the 7th June, 1960;

(b) whether the culprits have been arrested in this case; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against these culprits?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir, on the night of 6th June 1960 but not on the 7th June 1960, as stated by the Member.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The case against the culprits has been filed in the Court of Sub-District Magistrate, Delhi, and the first hearing was held on the 5th August, 1960 when the two accused appeared in the court. The next hearing has been fixed for 19th instant.

Quick Transit Service

762. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a daily Quick Transit Railway Service has been introduced between Howrah and Gauhati for booking of goods consignments;

(b) if so, the details thereof and how much extra has to be paid over and above the usual railway freight for this service;

(c) how far this service is popular; and

(d) whether similar service is going to be introduced in other sectors of the Indian Railway?

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

(b) (i) A Quick Transit Service from Howrah to Gauhati has been introduced from 24-5-60.

(ii) The service is intended to carry traffic both in wagon loads and smalls:

(iii) The target transit time is 14 days, excluding the date of booking.

(iv) The scheme does not apply to the following items of traffic:

(a) Oversize & Crane consignments.

(b) Iron consignments weighing over 2 quintals per package and exceeding 3.05 metres in length.

(c) Dangerous, inflammable explosive and offensive goods.

(d) Hides and Skins, Oils and Paints, Vegetable oils and Ghee.

(e) Coal, Coke and Patent fuel.

(f) Goods loose in bulk.

(g) Consignments requiring the use of special type stock.

(h) Metal ingots, sheets and slabs.

(i) 'Smalls' comprising packages weighing over 2 quintals each.

(v) An extra charge of 3 np. per Rupee of total freight, subject to minimum of 30 np. per consignment is levied in addition to the usual freight charges.

(vi) The Quick Transit Charge is refunded if the goods are not made available for delivery within the specified transit time.

(c) The service has generally proved to be popular. During the period 24-5-1960 to 6-6-1960 seven wagon load and 41 smalls consignments were booked under Quick Transit Service. There were no bookings from Howrah to Gauhati during 7-6-1960 to 30-6-60 owing to temporary operational restrictions.

(d) Yes.

Overtime Wages in Railway Workshops

763. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that overtime wages in the Railway workshops are computed only on the basic wage and dearness pay and that dearness allowance, compensatory city and house rent allowances are excluded;

(b) if so, whether such a procedure does not offend Section 59C of Factories Act, 1948; and

(c) if the reply to part (b) above be in the affirmative what steps are being taken to remedy the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). In terms of the orders issued by the Railway Board, over-time allowance under the Factories Act to staff in Railway workshops is computed on the basic pay, Dearness pay, Dearness Allowance and Compensatory (City) Allowance where the Compensatory (City) Allowance is admissible. On checking up, it is found that in a few workshops the practice has been to leave some of the allowances out in the calculation. This is now being rectified.

House Rent Allowance is not, however, taken into account in computing overtime wages under the Factories Act. The question whether this allowance also should be included is under consideration.

Employees of the I.A.R.I.

764. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 267 on the 18th February, 1960 and state:

(a) whether many employees of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute have represented that they have not received the arrears of the house-rent allowance;

(b) if so, the reasons for not making the payment so far; and

(c) what steps are being taken to make the payment to those employees?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) A few employees of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, have represented that they have not received the arrears of house-rent allowance.

(b) Their cases are under scrutiny

(c) Instructions have been issued for expeditious scrutiny of all the cases and payment of house rent allowance to those employees who are entitled to it.

Movement of Foodgrains

765. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains which moved out of Punjab during 1960-61 so far and the quantity of foodgrains brought to Punjab during the same period by Railways; and

(b) the freight charges earned by Railways on the movement of foodgrains?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House in due course.

Standing Expert Committee on Seeds

766. Shrimati Renuka Ray: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Standing Expert Committee on Seeds of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture met at Ranchi on the 6th June, 1960;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Committee and action taken to implement them; and

(c) whether it has been decided to set up laboratories for testing seeds?

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

(b) Main recommendations of the Committee are given in the statement laid on the Table. These recommendations have since been communicated to the concerned authorities for implementation.

(c) In the Third Plan it is proposed to strengthen the existing seed testing laboratory at Indian Agricultural

Research Institute and to establish one or two more seed testing laboratories in States.

STATEMENT

1. In order to improve the quality of vegetable seeds, seed control as recommended by Mr. Carter in his report, should be initiated immediately by all the State Governments.

2. The procedures and instructions laid down in the pamphlet entitled "Multiplication and Distribution of Pure Seed of Improved Varieties" should be strictly followed, with a view to improving the purity and the quality of seed to the extent desired.

3. India should become a Member of the Inter-national Seed Testing Association.

4. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research may be required to expedite the work on the preparation of the National Register of improved varieties of crops.

दामोदर घाटी निगम

७६७. डा० राम सुभग सिंह: क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दामोदर घाटी निगम की नहरों द्वारा १९५९-६० में कुल कितने एकड़ खेती योग्य भूमि की सिंचाई की गई;

(ख) दामोदर घाटी निगम द्वारा उमी अवधि में कुल कितने यूनिट विजली पैदा की गई; और

(ग) १९५९-६० में निगम को सिंचाई और विजली से कुल कितनी कितनी आय हुई?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी):

(क) ४,१०,००० एकड़ खेती के समय में।

(ख) १४६७१.६ लाख के० डब्ल्यू० एच०।

(ग) विजली में ६,१६,०४,००० रुपये की आय हुई। बिजली की आय का अभी तक निर्वारण नहीं किया गया है।

Fertilizers for West Bengal

768. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have requested the Government of India to allot additional 1,00,000 tons of fertilizers to the State for the current year; and

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

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

(b) The additional demand for fertilisers was received after the import programme had been finalised on the basis of requirements communicated by the State Government earlier. Because of shortage of foreign exchange, the supply position is tight and it would not be possible to meet in full even their earlier demand of 74,250 tons.

A.I.I. "Fly now Pay Later" Scheme

769. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Air India International's 'fly now pay later' scheme has failed to attract more passengers because of rigidity of the scheme; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by the authorities to make this scheme a real success?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The Pay Later Plan of Air India has been working satisfactorily. Since the introduction of the plan on 2nd October, 1959, the Bank of India Ltd. have approved up to 30th June,

1960, 407 applications aggregating transportation upto a value of approximately Rs. 7.74 lakhs.

Air India is also considering the question of further liberalising the Plan, with a view to making it still more attractive.

Meter and Circuit Testing Fee in Delhi

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

(a) whether it is a fact that users of electricity in Delhi will have to pay a special fee for getting their meters and circuits tested; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision of Government and reason for levying this?

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

(b) Under Rule 46 of the Indian Electricity Rules, 1956, consumers' installations are required to be periodically inspected and tested at least once in five years by the Inspector or by the supplier, and fee, as may be determined by the State Government, is payable therefor by the consumers in advance. In exercise of the aforesaid powers, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, has directed the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, the N.D.M.C. and other licensees to inspect the installations in their areas, and has prescribed the following schedule of inspection fees:—

[i]	For installations upto 2KW	2.50NP
[ii]	„ „ „ 5KW	4.00NP
[iii]	„ „ „ 10KW	5.00NP
[iv]	„ „ „ above 10KW	5.00NP
		plus Rs. 2.00 for ea h 10KW or a part thereof.

Burdwan-Calcutta Postal Service

771. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether letters from Burdwan to Calcutta or nearabout that place

are despatched by Burdwan R.M.S. first to Asansol and from Asansol to Calcutta;

(b) whether letters are delayed in reaching their destination on this account;

(c) whether Government propose to send letters from Burdwan to Calcutta direct;

(d) if so, from which date; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Letters from Burdwan and places near about Burdwan for Calcutta are despatched by Burdwan R.M.S. to Asansol R.M.S. upto 22-12 hours and thereafter to P-4 Out section working between Patna and Howrah by E.R. 12 Dn train leaving Burdwan at 05-15 hours.

(b) No.

(c) Yes.

(d) From 16-8-1960.

(e) Does not arise.

Milk Supply Scheme in Tripura

772. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to supply pure milk in Urban area of Tripura during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what is the position at present?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes. A scheme for setting up a Dairy at Agartala is included in the Second Five Year Plan.

(b) The construction of the building for the Dairy is almost complete. The first consignment of the equipment which had been ordered has been received and the rest of the equipment is due to be received shortly. It is

expected that the scheme will start functioning from October, 1960.

Engineering Supervisors (Telegraphs) in Punjab and Rajasthan

773. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether recruitment to the posts of Engineering Supervisors, Telegraphs, has been recently made in Punjab and Rajasthan Circles;

(b) whether these posts were advertised and if so, in which papers;

(c) what is the number of vacancies and the number of candidates who applied and who were actually selected;

(d) what was the method of recruitment;

(e) whether any preference was given to the sons and other near relations of the Employees of the P. & T. Department;

(f) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(g) what is the number of such candidates who have been selected?

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

(b) Yes, the posts were advertised in August, 1959, by the two circles in the papers mentioned below:—

Punjab Circle	Rajasthan Circle
1. Hindustan Times, Nav Bharat, Bhopal New Delhi.	
2. Milap Delhi/Jull- Jagram, Indore. undur.	
3. Tribune, Ambala Nav Joyoti, Ajmer. Patiala.	
4. Parkash, Patiala Hitavada, Bhopal	
5. Khidmat, Srinagar Hindustan Times, New Delhi.	

(c) The number of posts advertised, the number of candidates who applied,

and the number that was selected are as given below:—

	No. of posts advertised	No. of appli- cations re- ceived	No. of candidat- es that were se- lected
Punjab Circle	39	811	39
Rajasthan Circle	5	165	5

Selection of a further number of thirteen candidates for the Punjab Circle and three for the Rajasthan Circle is in progress.

(d) Under the Engineering Supervisors Recruitment Rules, 1959, 75 per cent of the vacancies in the cadre in each Circle are filled by outside candidates who are selected on the basis of marks obtained by them in the Intermediate Examination (with Physics and Mathematics) or its equivalent examination. The remaining 25 per cent is filled by Departmental candidates through a competitive examination. In those Circles where there are any candidates who qualified in the Trade Test held under the previous rules in excess of the vacancies reserved for them, the percentage of vacancies for outside candidates is reduced by the number of such candidates subject to maximum of 25 per cent of the total number of vacancies.

(e) No.

(f) and (g). Do not arise.

Robberies on N. Railway

774. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of robberies committed on the Northern Railway during the last three months;

(b) the number of cases in which the culprits have been found out; and

(c) the steps taken to mitigate the crime?

784 (Ai) LSD—4.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No case of robbery took place during the last three months, viz., April to June 1960.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The responsibility for checking crime in passenger trains rests with the State Governments concerned. Notwithstanding that, the Rlys. on their side have adopted the following measures:—

(i) safety devices have been provided in the carriages so that undesirable persons may not gain unauthorised entry into the compartments;

(ii) a new arrangement has recently been devised in which a push button will be provided in ladies compartments and this, if pressed, will start ringing a bell in the Guard's lobby and the adjoining General Compartment and light up a red light outside the ladies compartment so that help could immediately be rendered;

(iii) Conductor Guards and TTEs have instructions to pay special attention to lady passengers, particularly when travelling alone;

(iv) ladies travelling alone in higher class are allowed to take an attendant with a third class ticket with them during night time;

(v) announcements are made through loud speakers and through notices warning the passengers to be alert and beware of pick-pockets and other anti-social elements;

(vi) instructions have been issued that all night trains at starting stations should be checked by responsible officials with a view to examining that the upper class compartments, particularly those reserved for ladies, have nobody hidden within the lavatory or underneath the berths, and that all security fastenings such as bolts and latches are in good working order;

(vii) the Intelligence Branch of the R.P.F. have instructions to keep close surveillance on the criminals operating on Rlys. and to pass intelligence collected to the G.R.P.;

(viii) armed Police escorts are detailed with some important night trains;

(ix) reservation of accommodation for train escorts is arranged in the centre of the train, as far as possible next to ladies compartments;

(x) surprise checks are carried out by special night squads and senior police officers at night to ensure that those on patrol duty are alert, etc.

Health Education Bureau in Punjab

775. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have advanced any money for the setting up of a Health Education Bureau in Punjab in 1959-60 so far; and

(b) if so, the nature of help given in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The Central Government have approved the establishment of a Health Education Bureau in the Punjab with Central assistance during 1960-61. According to the new procedure financial assistance is released to the State Governments in respect of the Centrally sponsored and Centrally assisted schemes in nine monthly equal instalments and the final amount is sanctioned towards the close of the financial year.

Utilisation of Godavari and Krishna Waters for Irrigation

**776. { Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Tangamani:**

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

(a) whether any agreement or arrangement has been arrived at between the Governments of Madras and Andhra Pradesh in regard to the utilisation of waters of the rivers Godavari and Krishna in Madras State for irrigation; and

(b) if so, the nature of the arrangements?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The question of suitable adjustments in the 1951 Award made by the Planning Commission on the allocation of Krishna and Godavari waters consequent on the reorganisation of States is under consideration of the Government of India. It is proposed to hold an inter-State Conference shortly to settle this matter.

(b) Does not arise.

Barapani Hydro-Electric Project

777. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh }

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of U.S.A. have agreed to finance the Barapani hydro-electric power project in Assam; and

(b) if so, the details of the offer of the financial assistance and the manner in which it will be made available to India and repayment made?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The D.L.F. authorities of USA have agreed in principle to assist in financing the foreign exchange costs of the Barapani Hydro-electric Power Project in Assam.

(b) The Loan Agreement has not yet been signed. The Agreement, when signed, will describe fully the terms and also the purpose and method of utilisation of the loan.

Railway Lines

778. { Shri Agadi:
Shri Sugandhi }

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the State-wise figures of the length of the Railway lines existing compared with the population and area of the respective States?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Information about the length of the Railway lines is not compiled State-wise but railway-wise. Statistics of Railway mileages for each Railway Administration are published annually in the Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways—Volume II (Statistics), copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Western Railway Zonal Users' Consultative Committee

779. **Shri Ramam:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any meeting of the Western Railway Zonal Users' Consultative Committee was held during January to July 1960;

(b) if so, the subjects which came up for discussion before the Committee; and

(c) the action likely to be taken on the recommendations of this Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. Two meetings were held, one on 5-3-60 and another on 4-7-60.

(b) and (c). A Statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 21.]

Derailment near Ullal

780. **Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a goods train was derailed between Manjeshwar and Ullal (near Mangalore) on about 22nd June, 1960.

(b) the reasons for the derailment and

(c) the extent of damage caused by this accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) On 23rd June, 1960, at about 03.22 hours, while No. 1995 Goods Train was running between Manjeshwar and Ullal stations on Cannanore-Mangalore section of the Southern Railway, its four wagons derailed and 14 others capsized.

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation by an Enquiry Committee of Railway Officers.

(c) The cost of damage to Railway property has been estimated at twenty-eight thousand rupees.

Medicines for S.E. Railway

781. { Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the requirements of medicines in the Railways are supplied by the Medical Stores Depot;

(b) if so, whether medicines for South Eastern Railway were purchased by the Chief Medical Officer, S.E. Railway, from the open market himself in the years 1957, 1958 and 1959; and

(c) if so, what is the total amount of medicines supplied by the M.S.D. and the total amount purchased by the Chief Medical Officer in those years (year-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Total amount of cost of medicines supplied by the Medical Stores Depot:

1957—Rs. 87,700

1958—Rs. 52,200

1959—Rs. 57,900

Total amount of cost of medicines purchased by the C.M.O.:

1957—Rs. 2,27,400

1958—Rs. 2,74,200

1959—Rs. 2,71,700

Dyes for S.E. Railway

782. { Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri B. Das Gupta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what is the average total annual requirement of Dyes in the South Eastern Railway; and

(b) what is the total amount of Dye supplied by the Medical Stores Depot and purchased by the Chief Medical Officer from the open market respectively in the years 1957, 1958 and 1959 in the South Eastern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No Dye is used by the Medical Department.

(b) Does not arise.

Spill over Schemes of Irrigation and Power

783. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for including spill over schemes of Irrigation and Power in the Second and Third Five Year Plans;

(b) the approximate cost of the spill over schemes; and

(c) the several major projects that would be carried over from the Second Five Year Plan to the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) In formulating the irrigation and power programme, it is necessary to secure the maximum benefits in the shortest time from the large investments that

are being made for these projects. As such, due emphasis has necessarily to be given to the completion of schemes on which investments have already been made and which are in different stages of implementation.

(b) The approximate cost of these schemes in the Third Plan will be Rs. 850 crores.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 22].

Safdarjang Hospital

784. **Shri Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 2070 on the 13th April, 1960 and state:

(a) the details of the progress made in regard to the construction of a Maternity Block of 300 beds in the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi, so far; and

(b) when will it be completed?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The construction of a Maternity Block in the Safdarjang Hospital is still in progress. 73 per cent. of the construction work of Phase I was completed by 15th July, 1960. Phase I is expected to be completed by June, 1961. 40 per cent. of the construction work of Phase II was completed by 15th July, 1960. Phase II is expected to be completed by August, 1961.

Quarters for Railway Employees on Central and Western Railways

785. **Shri Parulekar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of quarters constructed and proposed to be constructed in each of the Divisions in the Western and Central Railways for

Railway Employees during 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) the number of quarters required for all employees on these Railways;

(c) the amount spent and proposed to be spent during these years; and

(d) the progress achieved so far in each of the Divisions?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Particulars are furnished below.

Western Railway

Divisions	No. of quarters constructed during 1959-60	No. of quarters proposed to be constructed during 1960-61.
Bombay	261	48
Baroda	507	65
Ratlam	131	65
Kota	283	27
Ajmer	58	23
Jaipur	86	19
Rajkot	72	53
Bhavnagar	348*	16
TOTAL	1746	316

Central Railway

Bombay	458	164
Bhusawal	71	138
Jabalpur	190	92
Sholapur	157	59
Jhansi	116	114
Nagpur	71	112
Secunderabad	125	88
TOTAL	1168	767

(b) The general policy of the Railway Board is to provide quarters primarily for essential staff, and also

* This figure includes quarters constructed and taken up for construction in 1959-60.

for non-essential staff at such places where private building enterprise is lacking. Particulars regarding total No. of staff, No. of essential staff and the No. of staff provided with quarters on the two Railways are as under:—

	Western Rly. Central Rly.	
Total No. of staff on the Railway .	1,52,280	1,96,312
No. of essential staff on the Railway .	74,485	1,06,469
No. of staff provided with quarters .	57,699	54,341

(c)	Western Rly.	Central Rly.
Amount spent during 1959-60. . . .	Rs. 55.12 lakhs.	Rs. 115.60 lakhs.
Amount to be spent during 1960-61.	Rs. 44.00 lakhs.	Rs. 139.00 lakhs.

(d) The percentage of the total No. of staff provided with quarters on the Western Railway is about 38 per cent. and that on the Central Railway is about 27 per cent. Division-wise information is not readily available and will be laid on the Table of the House when collected.

Railway Guard as Polling Officer

786. Shri Parulekar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2204 on the 18th April, 1960 and state:

(a) the details of the action taken against the guard working in the Lucknow Division of the Northern Railway who acted as a Polling Officer in an election of the Congress Party in Village Bachrawan; and

(b) when the decision was taken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The services of the employee were terminated with effect from 13-6-1960.

Consumer Co-operative Societies on Western Railway

787. Shri Parulekar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of consumer co-operative societies of Railwaymen functioning on Western Railway;

(b) the names and places where they have been organised; and

(c) the nature of financial and other assistance given?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 26.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix II, annexure No. 23].

(c) The following are the financial and other assistance given to the Consumer Co-operative Societies:

(1) Grant of subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent. of the establishment and administrative charges incurred by the societies during the first three years of their working.

(2) Provision of shop accommodation including electrical connections and fittings at the following concessional rates of rent:

i) During the first year	.. Nil.
(ii) „ second year	.. $\frac{1}{4}$ th rent.
(iii) „ third year	.. $\frac{1}{2}$ th rent.
(iv) „ fourth year	.. $\frac{3}{4}$ th rent.
(v) „ fifth year and onward	.. full rent.

(3) Water and electricity at concessional rates.

(4) Recovery of (i) share money of members and (ii) dues on account of credit sales through the salary bills of Railway employees.

(5) Grant of special casual leave and passes to members of the

Managing Committees of the Societies for attending meetings of the Committee or Board of Directors.

(6) Grant of privilege passes and P.T.O.s to employees of the Societies on a restricted scale.

(7) Medical attendance at Railway Hospitals to the employees of the Societies.

Rickshaw Pullers' Co-operative Society in Delhi

788. Shri Ramam: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Rickshaw Pullers' Co-operative Society has been registered in Delhi; and

(b) if so, when?

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

(b) The Society was registered on 22nd July, 1957.

Directorate of Tourism

**789. { Shri Tangamani:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri B. C. Mullick:**

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

(a) whether the Directorate of Tourism has expanded its work;

(b) if so, the nature of the expansion and the result thereof; and

(c) the amount spent in 1959-60 and the foreign exchange earned during this period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Department of Tourism was created with effect from 1st March, 1958. There has since been all round increase in its activities which *inter alia* include development of tourist

facilities at various tourist centres; simplification of frontier formalities; increased collaboration with the travel trade e.g. travel agencies, hotels and shikar outfitters; intensification of promotional and publicity activities abroad; development of home tourism and setting up of a Staff Training School for officers working in the Department of Tourism and in the offices of the State Governments as also those employed in travel trade. As a result of this expansion and due to a few other favourable factors there has been a substantial increase in the number of foreign tourists visiting India.

(c) An amount of Rs. 91.26 lakhs was spent in 1959-60 which included expenditure on running twenty tourist offices in India and abroad, on tourist publicity, by way of Central assistance to States on Tourist Plans and Capital Civil Works. Final figures in respect of foreign exchange earnings during the calendar year 1959 have not yet been made available by the Reserve Bank of India. They are, however, estimated to be more than Rs. 19 crores as against Rs. 17.5 crores earned during 1958.

Diversion of U.S. Wheat to Iran

**790. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Assar:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some quantity of wheat coming from the U.S.A. to India is being diverted to Iran;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the quantity of wheat that is being diverted?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) Yes.

(b) Owing to a shortfall in their crop of wheat, the Iranian Government recently requested the Govern-

ment of India to divert urgently 50,000 tons of U.S. wheat to Iran.

(c) Two ships carrying 20,512 tons of wheat have already been diverted. The possibility of diversion of two more ships is being explored.

Derailement near Phulera Junction

791. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a derailment of the goods train in the South of Phulera Junction on the Western Railway on the 27th July, 1960;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the loss incurred by Government and the public on account of this?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). On 26th July, 1960 (not on 27th July 1960) at about 23.20 hours, while No. 902 Down Goods train was running through Khatipura station on the Phulera-Bandikui Metre Gauge section of the Western Railway, 20 wagons of the train derailed.

(c) The cost of damage to the Railway property has been estimated at Rs. 15,000 only.

Raid on New Delhi Station Canteen

792. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Delhi Station canteen was raided by Railway Anti-Corruption Police on or about the 25th May, 1960,

(b) if so, what were the findings;

(c) whether the guilty persons have been punished; and

(d) what punishment was awarded to them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Vigilance Inspectors of the Northern Railway made surprise check at the New Delhi Station Restaurant on 24-5-1960.

(b) Certain irregularities in the maintenance of daily accounts were found. Further investigations are in progress.

(c) and (d). Do not arise at this stage.

Posts and Telegraphs Advisory Committee

793. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Posts and Telegraphs Advisory Committee in Orissa State has been reconstituted after the end of its normal term; and

(b) if so, the political party to which the Members who have been nominated belong?

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

(a) The Committee as a whole has not been reconstituted. One M.P. has been nominated in place of a retiring member who had completed his tenure.

(b) Congress.

Tourists in India

794. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the num-

ber of tourists who visited India (country-wise) during the year 1959-60?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Tourist statistics are compiled for each calendar year. A statement showing country-wise the number of tourists, excluding Pakistan and Tibet nationals, who came to India during 1959 is laid on the Table. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 24.]

Punjab Mail

795. Shri Jadhav: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that air-conditioned coaches were out of order in the Punjab Mail bound for Bombay on the 24th July, 1960;

(b) how many passengers were travelling from New Delhi in air-conditioned coaches;

(c) whether it is a fact that some foreign tourists were also travelling by the coaches;

(d) whether it is a fact that these passengers were compelled to travel in first class coaches; and

(e) whether the excess fare was returned to the tourists?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. Coach No. 3006 was out of order due to leakage of gas from the cooling system.

(b) Seven.

(c) Yes.

(d) Yes.

(e) An application for refund has been received and refund of the difference in fare is being arranged.

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार में चीनी की मिलें

७९६. श्री खुशबक्त राय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्पादन शुल्क की छूट मिलने के फलस्वरूप हुए लाभ में से उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की चीनी की मिलों ने गन्ने के काश्तकारों को गन्ने का कितना अतिरिक्त मूल्य दिया अथवा उनका देने का विचार है; और

(ख) क्या प्रत्येक मिल की अलग अलग जानकारी देने वाला एक विवरण टेबल पर रखा जाएगा ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० धामस) : (क) और (ख). उत्पादन शुल्क में दी गयी छूट के कारण चीनी कारखानों को १९५६-६० के मौसम में जो लाभ होगा वह भाव निर्धारक सूत्र के अन्तर्गत चीनी कारखानों के मालिकों और गन्ना उत्पादकों में बांटा जाएगा और गन्ने का अतिरिक्त मूल्य इसी के अनुसार निश्चित किया जायेगा। भाव निर्धारक सूत्र के अन्तर्गत गन्ना उत्पादकों को जो कुछ देना है उसकी स्थिति मौसम में उत्पादित चीनी के बिक जाने और हिसाब-किताब पूरा हो जाने के बाद मालूम होगी।

Derailment Near Raipur

797. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether 20 people were hurt in Goods Train derailment near Raipur on 2nd July, 1960; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

12.02 hrs.

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri T. D. Pustake, who passed away on the 11th August, 1960 at Ujjain at the age of 73.

Shri Pustake was a member of the Provisional Parliament in the years 1950-52.

I am sure the House will join with me in conveying our condolences to the family of Shri Pustake.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a minute.

12.04 hrs.

POINT OF INFORMATION

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am converting it into a calling attention notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not talking about that. You may perhaps remember the case of Shri P. N. Singh and you requested the hon. Minister to make a statement on Monday.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister told me that he would make that statement tomorrow instead of today.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES ACT

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-

section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939:—

- (i) Notification No. 78/60 published in Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 5th May, 1960 making certain amendment to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Motor Vehicles Rules, 1939.
- (ii) Notification No. S.O. 1719 dated the 11th July, 1960 making certain amendment to the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Rules, 1946. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2279/60.]

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (DEVELOPMENT AND WAREHOUSING) CORPORATIONS ACT

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 915 dated the 6th August, 1960 issued under Section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2280/60.]

NOTIFICATION ISSUED UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) G.S.R. 911 dated the 6th August, 1960 making certain further amendments to the Wheat (Uttar Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1959.
- (ii) G.S.R. 921 dated the 9th August, 1960 rescinding the Wheat (Uttar Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1959, and the Uttar Pradesh Wheat (Restriction on Movement) order, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2281/60.]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 11th August, 1960, agreed without any amendment to the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill, 1960, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd August, 1960."

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri A. C. Guha: I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956.

EVIDENCE TENDERED BEFORE JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri A. C. Guha: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1959.

STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FIFTY-THIRD REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 12th August, 1960."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 12th August, 1960."

The motion was adopted.

12.06 hrs.

DEMAND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT (RAILWAYS), 1960-61

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up Discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demand for Grant in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1960-61.

DEMAND NO. 15—CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LINES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 15—Construction of New Lines."

Now, there are some cut motions. I shall treat them as moved subject to their being admissible.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 16-8-60.

Need to extend the "Bailadilla-Kottavalasa" line upto Bhadrachallam Road from Bailadilla.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 in respect of 'construction of new lines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Necessity of mentioning the new lines from which savings are likely to accrue

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,000 in respect of 'construction of new lines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for completion of the "Bailadilla-Kottavalasa" (Project by 1966.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand for a Supplementary Grant of a sum not exceeding to 30,000 in respect of 'construction of new lines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): I move my cut motion No. 6.

Mr. Speaker: It is ruled out of order as it is an extraneous demand. The hon. Members are aware that with respect to the Supplementary Demands, the entire Budget is not thrown open for discussion. It is a new demand and I am afraid I have to rule it out of order.

Shri Rajendra Singh: It is something about a new line to be put up there. The station is mentioned there.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. Anything relating to the Railways cannot be the subject-matter of the Supplementary Demand.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam):

Sir, I welcome the decision of the Railway Board to take up the construction this year itself of the Bailadilla-Kottavalasa line. This link will open up the areas rich in mineral deposits. It is said that this Railway link is being taken up so that it can be completed before 1966 when the agreement for the export of iron ore to Japan will come in. In the agreement it is stated that 14 million tons of iron ore per year will have to be exported to Japan. The iron ore traffic will no doubt be a very important factor because only the other day I was reading the draft outline of the Third Plan and it is expected to export iron ore to the tune of 15 million tons during 1966. It has also been estimated that this project is going to cost Rs. 50 crores—this estimate seems to be on the high side. Anyway the hon. Minister will take us into confidence and tell us how this estimate of Rs. 50 crores has been arrived at. That leads to what has been provided in the Plan for new railway lines—Rs. 122 crores. Out of that this Rs. 50 crores will go for this project and only Rs. 72 crores will be left for other new constructions.

Sir, I want this railway line to be extended from Bailadilla and connect with Bhadrachallam Road on the Central Railway. The distance between Bailadilla and Bhadrachallam Road, I am told, on a rough estimate is likely to be not more than 40 to 50 miles.

If this link is extended, then there is the question of construction of a major bridge across the river Godavari. The advantages that will accrue by linking these two places will be greater than the amount that we are likely to spend on the construction of a railway bridge on this particular extension. It will provide another link from Hyderabad to Visakhapatnam thus relieving the terrible congestion on the Waltair Vijawada section. Not only that, if this extension is made we will avoid a dead-end at

Bailadilla. From Bailadilla here is no rail link at all. If it is connected in the southern side, it will also provide alternate transport.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I find that cut motions Nos. 2 and 4 are also out of order. Cut motion No. 2 says: "Need to include construction of Talcher-Rourkela and Cuttack to Paradip lines in the scheme". Cut motion No. 4 says: "Necessity of mentioning the new lines from which savings are likely to accrue". How do they arise out of this Demand for Supplementary Grant?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Cut motion No. 2 stands in the name of Shri Surendranath Dwivedy. He is not present in the House.

Mr. Speaker: How does cut motion No. 4 arise out of this?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In the explanatory note given on page 1 of this Supplementary Demand for Grant it is stated:

"The present requirement for the year 1960-61 compares with the amount voted by the Parliament as under:—

[Figures in thousands of rupees]

	Budget Estimate	Latest requirements
	1960-61	1960-61
Gross	62,90,66	55,06,09
Probable savings	—8,14,57	"

My purpose in moving cut motion No. 4 is to know from which new railway construction these savings are likely to accrue. I also want to know how these savings are going to accrue, whether by slowing down construction work or by giving up certain railway lines which were originally included in the Budget.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may elicit that information. There is no question of moving any cut motion on this.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: That has to be mentioned.

Shri B. C. Mullick (Kendrapara-Reserved-Sch. Castes): They are all new constructions.

Mr. Speaker: He can ask for that information, how they are going to effect the savings. Therefore, on the same grounds on which I have disallowed cut motion No. 6 standing in the name of Shri Rajendra Singh, I disallow cut motion No. 4 also. Cut motion No. 4 is also out of order. Cut motion No. 2 is also out of order.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Sir, I accept your ruling. I was trying to point out that the extension of this railway link from Bailadilla to Bhadrachallam will help in avoiding a dead-end at Bailadilla. Whenever there is a transport bottle-neck somewhere between this new line, Kottavalasa-Visakhapatnam, then the whole iron ore traffic can be diverted to other parts, that is, from Bailadilla to Bhadrachallam Road, to Kakinada or Muslipatnam. There has to be a constant flow of traffic, and if these two places are connected there will be a smooth flow of traffic.

At the same time, I want, when this project is taken up, a proper time-schedule is drawn up for the various phases of the work in connection with this project. It is stated that it has to be completed by 1966. Let us judge the performance of the Railways with regard to other constructions. Judging by their performance in other constructions, I have my own doubts whether they will be in a position to complete these 310 miles within a period of six years. Sir, you are aware that the Khandwa-Hingoli rail link which was taken up for construction seven years ago, a metre-gauge line rail link of only 175 miles, has not yet been completed. when in seven years a metre-gauge rail link has not been completed, I

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

do not know how this rail link of 310 miles is going to be completed within six years from now. But it has to be completed if we have to keep up our exports of iron ore and put into effect the agreement that we have entered into with Japan. It will be possible only if we draw up a proper time-schedule for the various phases of the work and a constant watch is maintained; otherwise, I am afraid, we will be lagging behind. I would, therefore, suggest to the hon. Minister that he should draw up a time-schedule for the various phases of work.

There is one other point on which I would like to have some clarification. There was an announcement recently about the creation of a new post of General Manager for Construction and that a General Manager from the North-East Frontier Railway has been transferred from that place to this new post. I want to know whether this is going to be an absolutely new organisation or whether the General Manager (Construction), will be a part and parcel of the South-Eastern Railway. From the Demand here I find that Rs. 20 lakhs will be provided for the South-Eastern Railway. I want to know whether the South-Eastern Railway Administration will be responsible for the construction of this line or the General Manager (Construction)—the post which is newly being created—will be in charge of it. I want to know whether this will be a separate administration or a part and parcel of the South-Eastern Railway Administration. If this link is not going to be under the charge of the new General Manager (Construction), the new post that is being created, I do not find any necessity for this new post being created at all; it becomes absolutely superfluous.

With regard to the savings that are likely to accrue from the new constructions, it is said that Rs. 8 crores are likely to come. I do not know how this amount has been arrived at. What are the projects, which have been in-

cluded in the Second Plan and which are in the process of construction, that are likely to be slowed down? What are the lines that are likely to be given up? Without slowing down some of the works or giving up some of them there cannot be any savings at all. During the Second Plan period a sum of Rs. 66 crores has been provided for new constructions, and by the end of the year 1960 we would have hardly spent Rs. 45 crores. That means there is likely to be a shortfall in the financial target of about Rs. 21 crores for new construction during the Second Plan period. About the physical achievements, there is going to be a terrible shortfall.

If this railway link is extended to Bhadrachallam Road, it will be useful. In the draft Third Plan, it is stated that 200 miles of additional railway line will be taken up to meet the needs and development of the coal industry. This area in Andhra Pradesh is a very rich coal bearing area and the production there is also likely to be increased considerably. In the Plan, a target of 97 million tons has been suggested tentatively. Therefore, with a view to transporting the additional coal that is likely to be raised from the coal mines in Belampalli, Ramgundam, Singareni and Kothagudem, this link will be of very great help.

Further, Andhra Pradesh has proposed to set up a fertiliser factory near about Bhadrachallam Road with an annual capacity of three lakh tons. That will also be a helpful thing, and again, this railway link would help in getting the raw materials to the proposed factory and also for transporting the fertilisers to the various places. Therefore, I earnestly request the Minister to consider these aspects and extend this line up to Bhadrachallam Road. From every aspect that you may take, either the development of coal industry or an alternate line for handling the iron ore traffic when there is a bottleneck either at the

Vizagapatam port or on the lines themselves, this extension of the railway line can be justified.

In the public sector, I am told that they are going to invest a sum of Rs. 138 crores for the development of coal industry. The coal which will be raised in this region is also in the public sector. Therefore, it is very necessary that this link of Bailadilla-Kottavalasa should be extended to Bhadrachallam Road.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha (Aurangabad): I am participating in this debate in order to draw the attention of the hon. Railway Minister to one or two matters affecting the development of the Marathwada area of the new Maharashtra State. At the time when the railway budget was discussed, we had put forth suggestions and we do not know how the matters stand at the present moment. As you know, this area is mostly undeveloped in all respects and it is very necessary to look into the pace of development of all parts of the country, and from that point of view, to keep pace with the rest of the country, this undeveloped area should also be opened to rail traffic. Therefore, we have been pleading for a new railway line which would connect Sholapur with Osmanabad, Bhid, Palthan and Aurangabad. This line has been suggested, as you know, by the Maharashtra Government and it gets the second priority. The first priority, we know, is for the Konkasa line and it has received the first priority rightly. The line which has been suggested now passes through a hinterland in the rural area which has so far remained undeveloped. It has to be opened in the interests of the development of Marathwada area of the Maharashtra State. It may be about 150 miles or so. I do not know the exact mileage. But whatever be the cost, this line is very necessary.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, How do these points arise? Hon. Members will kindly look to the Supplementary

Demands for Grants. Rs. 30 lakhs are asked for with respect to two new lines: one was already thought of at the time of the budget. The other is a new line. The Madhopur-Kathua line was decided after the budget. Certainly, it could be taken up. In the case of Bailadilla-Kottavalasa line, the agreement with the Government of Japan was finalised after the budget had been voted. Therefore, they are trying to push this matter through. The information has been given in the pamphlet. Hon. Members will find these remarks in the pamphlet, and they will confine their remarks only to these two items.

Shri Rajendra Singh: What you say is extremely appropriate and correct. But the question is, if we confine only to these two railway links, then we have nothing to say, because these two lines are extremely important and there could be no two opinions about them. Two hours have been allotted and therefore, opportunity should be given to us to speak about grievances which have been ventilated to us and which have been before the minds of some of us.

Mr. Speaker: I anticipated some cut motions which would have to be disallowed. Two hours have been allotted taking them also into consideration. Hon. Members are aware that new lines can form the subject-matter of the debate only at the time of the railway budget for which sufficient time is allowed. Here, it is only a question of extension. Hon. Members may of course speak as to why so much money has been wasted or say that it is unnecessary or even suggest that they must be taken up quickly and so on. The House has got a lot of other work also. On these two points which are under discussion, if hon. Members say that they have nothing more to say, I will immediately call upon the hon. Minister. Hon. Members cannot go beyond these two items.

Swami Ramananda Tirtha: I wanted to put forth only a suggestion and

[Swami Ramananda Tirtha]

that is why I referred to the matter. We understand that already a survey has been made for converting the Miraj-Latur line as a metre gauge line and extending it to Moninabad and Parli. That is a matter which the Railway Board has to look into.

In this connection, I would suggest to the Railway Minister a small matter. He must have travelled to Manmad and other parts in that area. Aurangabad is an international tourist centre. But, if we look to the amenities of passengers there—waiting room and all that—we will find that hundreds of thousands of passengers are simply prostrating themselves on the roads there; there is no protection. There may be an accident by any vehicle at any moment. So, I would suggest to the Railway Minister that he should look to the amenities of the railway station at Aurangabad and Manmad and also arrange for the roof and lighting at Manmad. One has to wait there for three or four hours and therefore sanitary arrangements have to be done. At present, the lavatories are so dirty that one is not inclined to answer the calls of nature while halting there. It is a very unhappy state of affairs. Only if the authorities pay adequate attention, much of the trouble and difficulty of the travelling public in those parts will be saved.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): The people of the Dandakaranya area will remain ever grateful to the Railway Minister for his decision to take up the construction of Kottavalasa-Bailadilla railway line. It is a good thing that at long last, the Government have opened their eyes, and in pursuance of an agreement entered into with the Japanese Government for the export of iron ore, the Government are going to construct the new line and are thus going to open up a very dark area of this country, which has remained so far very undeveloped. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of

the hon. Minister to a suggestion we made to him in the Railway Consultative Committee that the railway line should be from Bailadilla to Rayaghada, so as to open up the huge bauxite and manganese ore deposits in the Koraput district. But instead of taking up that line, Government have decided to take up the Kottavalasa-Bailadilla line. Anyway, I thank the Government, because more than 100 miles of this line will pass in my own State and by the opening of this railway line, there are immense possibilities of many cement plants and steel plants and ferro-manganese plants coming up in the near future.

I support the cut motion so ably moved by my hon. friend, Shri Vittal Rao, that this railway line, instead of being a blind line or having a dead stop at Bailadilla should be further extended to Bhadrachallam Road, so that there will be a possibility of having a steel plant in that area. I remember the days when the former Hyderabad State Government made negotiations with the Eastern States Agency, who were carrying on the administration of the Bastar State on behalf of the minor Maharaja, to put up a steel plant in that area by utilising the iron ore of Bailadilla and the coal of the Singareni coal-fields. With the iron ore from Bailadilla and the coal from the Singareni coal-fields put together, we can have a steel plant somewhere in that Dandakaranya area and it will contribute to the prosperity of not only that area, but also of the whole country.

So far as the annual export of four million tons of iron ore to Japan is concerned, sometimes I feel sceptic about it, because there is so much congestion in the Vishakapatnam port. Even though under this agreement, two new berths are going to be built up in the Vishakapatnam port, for loading of iron ore still I do not think it will relieve the congestion. So, in order to fulfil our quota of 4 million tons, we must have some intermediate port

between Calcutta and Vishakapatnam. For that, the development of the paradip port is an immediate necessity. The Intermediate Port Development Committee have recommended that in the third Five Year Plan, the Paradip port has to be developed. It will facilitate the export of iron ore to foreign countries and it will also contribute towards our foreign exchange earning. For that, the railway line from Cuttack to Talcher should be further extended up to Rourkela. From the Rourkela end, the line has come as far as Barsua. So, it will be hardly 50 miles if you connect Talcher to Barsua and from Cuttack to Paradip, it will be about 30 so that we can have the possibility of exporting not only 4 million tons of iron ore, but we can as well export 15 million tons of iron ore every year.

Regarding the construction of railway lines in this backward area, I would most respectfully suggest to the Ministry that the labour interests of the adivasis in that area should be properly safeguarded. We have a very bitter experience of how the advasi labour in the Dandakaranya area is being exploited under the Dandakaranya Development Authority. In the name of the labour group leader schemes, the local people are completely neglected and the contracts are given to the refugees, who do not pay the wages adequately and regularly to the local people. I do not think there should be a repetition of this in this new project that is being taken up.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will confine their remarks only to these two lines—the one newly thought of and the other already sanctioned in the budget.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): While discussing these two lines for which sanction is being sought, can we not say that priority should be given to some other line?

Mr. Speaker: That cannot be done. That can be done only during the budget period; not now. (*Interruptions*).
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Of course, I am not shutting out any discussion whether the new line is necessary or not. The hon. Members might say that and invite the vote of the House. I have no objection.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi (Puri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this supplementary demand for undertaking the construction of these two important railway lines. So far as the railway line from Bailadilla to Kottavalasa is concerned, it is going to develop the most backward area in the State of Orissa. But I would like to have some elucidation from the hon. Minister regarding the scheme of construction of new railway lines with the help of Japanese aid from the Asian Economic Development Fund sponsored. This new line is being constructed by getting loans under the U. S. Development Loan Fund. Under this Fund loans are given to Japan and again Japan gives us loans for the construction of this line. But the hon. Minister has not told us what are the terms of the agreement under which the Japanese Government are giving us loan. Regarding to the 4 million tons of iron ore which we are going to export after the construction of this new railway line, what will be the share borne by the Japanese Government and what will be the share borne by us? No such clear indication has been given in this supplementary demand and also, whether the Rs. 20 lakhs that the Minister is asking us to sanction is part of the commitment of the Government of India with regard to its share, so far as the construction of this railway line is concerned. Those things have not been clarified.

With regard to the progress of the work, this question has come up before this House very often during the last two years. We were given to know by the Rehabilitation Ministry that the resettlement of the refugees in the Dandakaranya area needs the immediate construction of this line. So, we are glad that this has been given top priority. But so far as the progress of work is concerned, the final location

[Shri Chintamani Panigrahi]

survey or its actual implementation is very slow. Last year, we were told that final location survey will be completed very soon. But out of 310 lines, only in respect of 151 miles, the final location survey has been completed. The progress of work is so slow.

I do not understand how the Government have decided to complete the line by 1966. It is good if it is completed by 1966, but we have our own experience so far as the Sambalpur—Titlagarh line is concerned. It is also being worked out with Japanese help under this scheme of export of iron ore. But we see how long it has taken to complete this 110 mile line. You have entered into an agreement with the Japanese Government for export of 2 million tons of iron ore by 1962. Please consider the fact that through Vishakapatnam port, we will have to export 6 million tons of iron ore from 1966. With whatever information we have, we can say that this is completely impossible, because Vishakapatnam port is completely congested. The expert committee appointed by the Government of India to look into the question of relieving congestion in ports was of the opinion that this is impossible on the part of Government. But Government can achieve impossibilities also, nobody can doubt it.

These things must be explained in detail so that we may have an idea as to how much help the Government of India is getting from Japan and how much we are going to spend. But this information is not available. I hope the Railway Minister will throw some light on this point, when he replies to the debate.

• **Shri Achar (Mangalore):** I welcome the construction of both the railway lines. In fact, any proposal of the railways to have a new line is very good news. A feeling has been growing in the country that in spite of the

great demand new lines are not being granted and commercial considerations come in. Though they say that railways is a utility service, more often, especially after the Plans came into force, new lines are not at all allowed; that is what people from our parts say, and probably rightly. When I look at the railway map of Uttar Pradesh or Bengal or Gujarat I feel very happy that these two new lines are going to the backward areas. In the Andhra area from Waltair it will be more than 310 miles. Everybody welcomes the railway line towards Kashmir.

As I said in the beginning, I welcome the construction of these two lines. But I would like to say a word or two on how these lines, especially the Bailadilla—Kottavalasa line, were accepted. It is not a backward area, there is no doubt about that. Because, if it is a question of backward areas, I am sure there are certain other areas where the demand is much more keenly felt. So, this was accepted not because of the backwardness of the area but because of the question of export of iron ore and foreign exchange earnings. But I find that you will be able to export iron ore only after six years, say, in 1966. So, I want the Government to consider whether they could not find other ways where by having a shorter rail-line, probably with much less expenditure, they can exploit iron ore and export it to foreign countries. Of course, I am not coming in the way of my Andhra friends; let them not understand it that way. I am not concerned with the question whether it is Andhra or Orissa. The only point that I want you to consider is whether we could not have exploited other iron ore mines with a smaller expenditure and the construction of a smaller railway line.

Mr. Speaker: It is a very interesting discussion. But, unfortunately

the Railway Minister is not in charge of opening mines here and there. When once mines are opened and it is suggested to him that iron ore has to be transported from that mine to a particular port, he makes arrangements for that as he is in charge of transport. When the occasion comes certainly the hon. Member will have an opportunity to ask the Government why the iron ore mines in other areas have not been tapped.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Yes, I am not in charge of opening mines.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Members says that iron ore mines already exist in Mysore State. Therefore, he wants the Hassan—Mangalore railway line to be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: Of course, that may be correct and it may be profitable too. But, then, we are getting into the province of another Ministry when we are discussing the demands for grants for railways.

Shri Achar: Whether this Ministry deals with it or not, I want to bring it to the notice of the Government as a whole. I am only dilating on one aspect of the question which the Government should consider. After all, Government is an integrated whole.

Mr. Speaker: I think he has already mentioned his point.

An hon. Member: But he has not mentioned the names yet!

Shri Achar: Names are not necessary. I am not enamoured of names. I am only putting one aspect of the question. Certainly, we have to export iron ore. But I find from Shri Vittal Rao's speech and also from the statement that it will take six years for the iron ore to be ready. For that purpose such a big amount is going to be spent.

Mr. Speaker: Can any railway line be constructed in one hour? It is bound to take time.

Shri Achar: There is no comparison between six years and one hour. We have instances of cases where we have got iron ore within 50 to 60 miles of the ports.

Mr. Speaker: Some hon. Members are of the opinion that even six years is too short and it is impossible for them to construct 310 miles within that period.

Shri Achar: That only enhances the force of my argument. When we have got mines much nearer, within 40 to 60 miles—recently investigations were completed and geological survey has been made—why should Government enter into an agreement now which will come into force six years later, when foreign exchange can be earned only six years later? As I said in the beginning, I am not against the opening of new railway lines. If you say that railways being a utility service they should be extended to backward areas and so we should have 310 miles of railway line which is absolutely necessary, I have no objection. But the planners do not want it from the point of view of the backwardness of the area. They connect it with the export of iron ore. So, I want Government to consider that aspect of the question.

Since my hon. friend has been again and again reminding me, I will mention the name—Hassan—Mangalore railway line. I do mention it and I hope there is nothing strange in it. If that line is constructed then we need not wait for six years for the export of iron ore. As a matter of fact, recent investigations have shown that iron ore is available within a distance of 50 miles. So, while welcoming the construction of these two lines, I want the Government to consider whether they may not have received

[Shri Achar]

a better return, and foreign exchange too, if they had taken up another line, which was shorter.

So far as the railway line in Kashmir is concerned, all of us welcome it. In fact, I wish it is extended even up to Srinagar.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): We the people of Jammu and Kashmir State feel very happy today to learn that after all these years of promises today something has started coming up towards the extension of railway lines into Jammu and Kashmir State. But, to my disappointment, I find that railway line extension would be only over a distance of 5.4 miles. In the note it is stated:

"The Madhopur—Kathua rail link will assist in expediting movement of traffic to the Jammu and Kashmir State."

I fail to understand how it is so. Unless the railway line is extended up to Jammu City there will not be much movement of traffic to and from Jammu and Kashmir State.

Therefore once again, as we have always been doing, I impress upto the Central Government that it is very necessary for our economic development that the railway line should be extended up to Jammu City. Anyhow, for this very small extension at the same time we feel very happy and are grateful to the Central Government for this. We congratulate the hon. Minister.

Coming to the Modhopur—Kathua rail link of 5.4 miles length, again there is one point which to some extent has been agitating our minds. Kathua is a district headquarters. After Jammu City up to Pathankot it is the second biggest town on that road. Now when the railway line is extended only up to Kathua it is necessary to see that the railway station is located at a suitable distance from

Kathua City so that people could be benefited by that. But we see that the location of the railway station is not suitable for Kathua City. We would again impress upon the hon. Railway Minister kindly to review the situation and see if there can be any possibility of bringing the railway station at Kathua nearer the town.

In the end, I would once again congratulate the hon. Railway Minister on the beginning of the railway line extension which has been made towards Jammu and Kashmir State and impress upon him that the extension of the railway line up to Jammu City is very important and very necessary.

Shri Balakrishnan (Dindigul—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, I do not know whether I will be allowed to speak about new lines, but if that is not possible I can say something about the existing ones, namely, regarding the extension of the electrification of the lines from Tambaram to Villupuram. It is a long, long pending line.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: How does Tambaram—Villupuram line come in here?

Shri Balakrishnan: Very recently our hon. Minister kindly announced that all the hurdles which stood in the way of the scheme have been successfully removed. I think that the Madras Government has also come forward to supply enough power for this scheme. So I think there will not be any more delay in the implementation of this scheme. I support these supplementary demands and request the hon. Minister to see that without further delay this extension scheme is implemented.

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : श्रीमन्, पहले तो मैं रेलवे मंत्रालय का धन्यवाद करती हूँ कि उसने माधोपुर-कटुआ रेलवे लाइन पर थोड़ा सा ध्यान दिया है, लेकिन इसके साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि जम्मू काश्मीर की जनता के लिये इससे

बढ़ कर कोई दुख की बात नहीं होगी कि उस को इस रेलवे लाइन के लिये छः वर्ष तक इन्तजार करना पड़ेगा। अगर हम उद्योग-धंधों की तरफ देखें, राजनैतिक दृष्टि से देखें और रक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से देखें तो हम समझ सकते हैं कि जम्मू-काश्मीर के लिये रेलवे लाइन कितनी जरूरी है। यह तो सब जानते हैं कि तेरह साल पहले जम्मू में रेलवे लाइन थी और जम्मू काश्मीर की जनता को कितनी आसानी थी। इस अवस्था में क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय का पहला कर्तव्य यह नहीं था कि वह जम्मू को रेलवे लाइन सबसे पहले देता। वह पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, संकटों से ग्रस्त है और पहाड़ी इलाका है। उसके लिये रेलवे लाइन बहुत जरूरी है। यह बड़े दुख और चिन्ता की बात है कि हमको छः साल तक इस पांच मील की रेलवे लाइन के लिये इन्तजार करना पड़ेगा। हमारी द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना का अभी एक वर्ष है। उसमें सबसे शुरू होगा। उसके बाद जाकर फिर तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में यह पांच मील रेलवे लाइन बनेगी और ऐसे स्थान पर बनेगी, जहां जंगल है। पठानकोट में जम्मू-काश्मीर जाने वाले यात्री ठहरते हैं और बस के द्वारा जाते हैं। उन को जंगल से जाना पड़ेगा। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूं कि यह पांच छः मील की लाइन बना कर उन लोगों को जंगल में ले जाकर उनको क्या आसानी पहुंचेगी।

श्री जगबोधन राम : तो पठानकोट तक ही रहने दें ?

श्रीमती कृष्णा मेहता : मात्रोपुर तक तो कितने वर्षों से बनी हुई है। लेकिन पांच मील के लिये छः वर्ष तक इन्तजार करना हमारे लिये एक बड़ी चिन्ता और दुख का विषय है। मैं प्रार्थना करती हूं कि जम्मू-काश्मीर की जनता की कठिनाइयों को देखते हुए उसके लिये थोड़ी और आसानी कर दी जाये, तो वहां की जनता का भला होगा। वह आशा भरी नज़रों से मंत्रालय की तरफ देख रही है। मुझे पूरी आशा है कि मंत्री

महोदय उन की इन कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उनकी आशा को पूरा करेंगे।

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Sir, I have not much to say because I will not take note of the points that have been raised and which are not quite germane to the subject matter of these demands.

Shri Vittal Rao was apprehensive whether we will be able to keep to the schedule. He had quoted the example of Khandwa-Hingoli line. Khandwa-Hingoli is not a typical example because there was not much anxiety on the part of the Railways to complete that line very expeditiously. I am telling him very frankly. But here we have to keep to the schedule.

If you will see the recent performance of the Railways you will find that we have executed some of the very major works before schedule, for example, the Ganga Bridge at Mokameh. So, as far as the capacity and the capability of the Railway officers for executing works according to schedule are concerned, I have no apprehension and no doubt.

About this Bailadilla-Kottavalasa railway line we have already taken certain advance action. As a matter of fact, this line was conceived as a project connected with Dandakaranya. Therefore last year, that is, in 1959 we took up the question of its survey. Now it has been taken up as a project connected with the export of iron ore consequent upon the agreement entered into with the Japanese. The iron ore export has to commence from 1966 and we have to complete it well in time for the export to materialise. We have taken certain advance action and you know that we have completed even the final location survey of certain portion of the line. We are going to set up an organisation exclusively for the lines in that area, not exclusively for this line alone but for a few others also that are to be constructed on the South Eastern Railway.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Its headquarters will be there?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It will be in that area. As a matter of fact, I have said that it should be somewhere in between the work sites. This organisation will be exclusively for the construction work. The South Eastern Railway has to be associated with it because all the demands and allocation of funds will be with the South Eastern Railway. Therefore the name of the South Eastern Railway will find a place everywhere because ultimately the railway line will be in the South Eastern Railway. So to that extent the South Eastern Railway figures. But so far as the execution of the work is concerned, the organisation will be an organisation by itself consisting of the General Manager, requisite number of chief engineers financial officers etc. All these officers will be there to make this organisation a self-contained organisation so that the work may be carried out expeditiously. We may complete the work even earlier than the schedule. That is my expectation.

13 hrs.

Then comes the question of Bhadrachalam and Paradip. Well, I wish I could take up the extension up to Bhadrachalam. But I find it is not possible. It is not possible, not because there is no intention, but because there are no funds. Shri Vittal Rao knows that we have been allotted Rs. 120 crores. And the lines to which we are committed already are something like 1,238 miles. So on the basis of average cost per mile I find this allotment falls short slightly even for the lines that we are committed to. So it is not possible to give any assurance for any new commitment.

So far as the development of coal fields in that area is concerned, Shri P. K. Deo has suggested that if iron ore and coal could be put together we could produce steel and have some steel factory. The House is aware that the production of coal or steel is

being done on a planned basis, and whenever the concerned Ministry plans the production of coal or steel it has to be processed through the Planning Commission. In that case the Planning Commission sees to it that the requisite transport capacity is also there. So, if at any stage that coal fields are developed or Shri Deo takes interest in setting up some steel factory there, I may assure him that the Planning Commission will take care to see that the necessary transport facility is also created. And in that case if the Planning Commission approves it and provides us with the resources, the Railway Ministry will not lag behind in providing that facility.

Shri Achar was arguing his case as a very experienced lawyer, and you have told him that he was arguing before the wrong court. Well, when the question of the development of certain maining area is taken up by the Ministry concerned, or when an agreement is entered into with some country for the export of certain quantity of ore, my hon. friend should take it that all aspects must have been considered by those who are experts in the matter. So far as the Railways are concerned, if the Mangalore port is developed, and if the iron ore in the hinterland of that port is to be exploited and exported from Mangalore port, I will assure him that he will not find the Railway Ministry letting him down in that respect. But the development of Mangalore port, the exploitation of the ores in the area and also the market for the export of the ore produced, these are the questions which have to be taken up at the appropriate time in the House when he concerned Ministries come up with their demands.

In regard to Paradip the same thing applies. Again, it is for the planners to see what is the capacity of Paradip. I will assure my hon. friend again that if Paradip has the capacity to transport more ore than what it is

doing at present, and if it is found necessary that more ore should be transported to Paradip and it can be done only by the Railways, the planners, I am sure, will be wise enough to make necessary allocation to the Railway Ministry for the construction of that railway line. And in that case we will construct the railway line. There is no doubt about it.

I am not sure and could not find out why Shri Inder J. Malhotra was disappointed. At no stage have I given out any hope to him that the railway line is being constructed beyond Kathua.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): He wants the hope now.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: He may create the hope himself. So, there is no disappointment. As a matter of fact, his hopes are coming to fruition. So he chose a very wrong word. As a matter of fact, whatever hope I had given and whatever expectations were created are going to be fulfilled. Hon. Member said that it is only a few miles. It is only a few miles, no doubt, but the major work is the bridge over the Ravi. And that will take some time. It was said in this House that advance action will begin in the Second Five Year Plan period and the completion of these works will be in the Third Five-Year Plan period. So there also we are proceeding according to schedule.

Again, with regard to the station at Kathua, I personally feel that when the State Governments look into these questions about the location of railway lines and the location of stations, I believe they have also the interests of the people of the State in their heart, not in any way less than that of a Member of the Parliament from that State. And when I inform any hon. Member that the location of the station has been decided in consultation with the State Government I believe that the State Government has taken

all factors into consideration and has not left that to a Member of Parliament from that State.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: The State Government has again reviewed the situation and will be approaching the Central Government.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The station at Kathua has been located in consultation with the State Government. Bakshi Ghulam Mahomed took personal interest in all these matters, and whenever it comes to it he personally visits those sites. So there should be no misapprehension on that score and it should not be mentioned here when once an hon. Member has been informed that it has been done in consultation with the State Government.

I wish I could provide more railway lines but with the allotment made by the Planning Commission it is not possible for the Railway Ministry to undertake any new constructions over and above those to which we are committed for the development either of the coal fields, iron ore or location of industries or development of agriculture. And that perhaps indirectly meets the points made by Swami Ramananda Tirtha.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi raised the question whether we were getting any loan from Japan. No, we are not getting any loan as such from Japan for this purpose. There is no agreement to that effect. The only point that is provided in the agreement—it is general—is that for this composite work of the development of the mines, construction of the railways and development of the port, some accommodation for foreign exchange, some credit by Japan will be made available for any items of machinery etc. which may be purchased from abroad. So far as the Railways are concerned I feel perhaps the chances of our taking advantage of that provision are small.

Shri P. K. Deo: The hon. Minister did not speak about the employment of Adibasi labour in the construction programmes.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We welcome it. As a matter of fact, I have said more than once in the House that I will welcome the works to be undertaken by co-operatives of the workers. But in that area, as the hon. Member is aware, in most part of it is will not be possible for a small co-operative to undertake the work because it is a very difficult area where heavy earth-moving machinery will be required. But so far as the plain portion is concerned I will request the hon. Member and other friends that if they can organise labour co-operatives of the Adibasis and others, I will be only too happy to give these works to them and not to the contractors.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): There was a provision in the Budget to construct a new railway line from Patharkhandi to Dharmnagar in Tripura. May I know what is the progress of that and when it is expected that the line would be constructed?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: During the Third Five Year Plan.

Mr. Speaker: I do not think Shri T. B. Vittal Rao wants me to put the cut motions to the House.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: No.

The cut motions were, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 15—Construction of New Lines."

The motion was adopted.

13.11 hrs.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Mr. Speaker: I want to make a small announcement regarding the Panel of Chairmen. I have requested them and they will now constitute the Panel of Chairmen:—

1. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava
2. Dr. Sushila Nayar
3. Shri Mulchaphd Dube
4. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty
5. Shri Heda
6. Shri Jaganatha Rao.

13.12 hrs.

DEMAND FOR EXCESS GRANTS, 1957-58

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 64,572 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry' for the year ended 31st day of March, 1958."

DEMAND NO. 15—SURVEY OF INDIA

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 2,96,550 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Survey of India' for the year ended 31st day of March, 1958."

DEMAND NO. 49—PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 55,123 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Public Health' for the year ended 31st day of March, 1958."

DEMAND No. 55—CENSUS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 80 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Census' for the year ended 31st day of March, 1958."

DEMAND No. 60—MANIPUR

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 8,63,045 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Manipur' for the year ended 31st day of March, 1958."

DEMAND No. 61—TRIPURA

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 31,36,333 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Tripura' for the year ended 31st day of March, 1958."

DEMAND No. 67—MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 4,327 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Ministry of Irrigation and Power' for the year ended 31st day of March, 1958."

DEMAND No. 87—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 18,057 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service' for the year ended 31st day of March, 1958."

DEMAND No. 90—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 19,28,774 be granted to the President to make

good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Communications (Including National Highways) for the year ended 31st day of March, 1958."

DEMAND No. 94—OTHER CIVIL WORKS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 191,01,750 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Civil Works, for the year ended 31st day of March, 1958."

DEMAND No. 123—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum of Rs. 30,93,610 be granted to the President to make good an excess on the grant in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power' for the year ended 31st day of March, 1958."

Mr. Speaker: Any cut motions? No.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): I am speaking on Demand No. 61 regarding Excess Demand for the Tripura State. In this Demand it is stated that the excess under 'Land Revenue' was due to the expenditure incurred on the resettlement of jhumias which required urgent attention. A sum of Rs. 9.58 lakhs is proposed to be sanctioned. It is true that this settlement is very important and very urgent.

13.12 hrs.

[SHRI HEDA in the Chair]

I should certainly certify that the amount should be granted. At the same time, I want to say some things about the progress of the settlement work and also how it should be carried out in our State. First of all, I should say that the Administrator himself

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

could not come to a decision as to how the problem could be tackled and how they should be settled, because there is some confusion in the Plan itself. Tripura is directly under the Centre. When a Chief Commissioner is posted there, he frames one plan. When he is replaced by another Chief Commissioner, he takes another plan. In this way, for the last six years, we have had three plans. Firstly, they wanted to settle the jhumias individually in plain lands where land is available. They carried on in this pattern for 1½ years. After that, they found that it was not possible for them to settle jhumias individually. So, they wanted to settle them in large areas in colonies, that is, 60 to 100 families in concentrated areas. They abandoned their individual settlement scheme.

They set up certain colonies. But, in carrying out this work, they found another difficulty. Land was not available in such concentrated areas. Ultimately, they selected tilla land, that is, high land to settle the jhumia families. But, irrigation was not possible there because no water is available in high land. They did not want to settle the jhumia in two or three families wherever land is available. They could not settle them in plain lands. They should be settled in plain lands where water is available and there are irrigation facilities. They do not want to do it. In this way, they are carrying on for some years.

What happened is this. Number of Jhumias settled in the tilla lands have deserted their colonies. Some had to leave to find alternative occupation, some had to leave to cultivate other's lands as share-croppers or to work as daily wage-earners. Or, they had to go elsewhere to find suitable land for jhumia cultivation. All these jhumia colonies have been deserted.

To carry out welfare work in Tripura, they have an Advisory Board. This Board has no power. The Chief Commissioner calls a meeting of the

Board once a year. He gives some report about their work and then the meeting is dissolved. The views of the members of the Board are hardly heard. I suggest that this scheme should be re-examined. To expedite jhumia resettlement work, I suggest that they should not be settled in large colonies. In the plains, wherever there is land, these should be settled, one family or two family or three families like this. I know every corner of Tripura. It may be possible to have land in the plains for two or three families. It is not possible to have lands for accommodating or absorbing 60 or 80 or 100 families in one place. Only tilla land is available. That is unsuitable for jhum cultivation. After settlement in the tilla land, our Government is not able to provide irrigation facilities. Irrigation in tilla land is very costly. I do not think the Government can immediately provide that. Jhumia settlement in tilla land is meaningless. We must abandon that.

The Tripura Administration then wanted to settle them under another scheme. In the first year, they will select certain places tehsil-wise, in certain districts and they want to settle the jhumias in that particular area. Next year, they will select certain other areas and they will go on in this way. This is also dangerous. This is not practicable. Our State is divided into ten sub-divisions and so many tehsils. If they work like this, it will take 20, 25 or 30 years. People of particular areas will have to wait for jhumia settlement for 25 years. This scheme is quite unworkable. I had a talk with the Chief Commissioner. They stick to their plan that they will select certain areas. If they carry on jhumia resettlement work in this way, I am afraid, actually, this resettlement work will not be completed and also jhumias will not get much benefit out of that. So many jhumias are there. My suggestion is that the Tripura administration should collect data about these jhumias. There are several categories among

them, and some are absolutely poor. Such people must be given priority in the matter of rehabilitation over others, but the Administration is not proceeding that way.

Each jhumia family is given Rs. 500 and that too in two instalments—Rs. 300 in the first year and the rest in the second or third year—but that is quite inadequate, and a poor family cannot be economically rehabilitated on that, particularly when things are so dear. How can you rehabilitate on Rs. 500 these poor people who have no plough, no land, nothing of the sort?

Under the refugee rehabilitation scheme, the refugee families were given much larger sums and even with that it has become a fiasco, and they have not been economically settled. They are still starving and suffering. So, how can the administration hope to rehabilitate the jhumias with Rs. 500 per family, which is a much smaller amount? They should learn from past experience, and allot not less than Rs. 2,000 per family, and also plain land. They are now trying to settle them on tila land. East Bengal refugees were settled on tila land. Only in the first year they could cultivate something on it. In the second and third year, it loses fertility and does not yield much, and most of the refugees cannot produce good crop there to feed themselves. Government must learn from that also, and not settle these jhumias on tila land, but on plain land.

There is a lot of corruption in the Administration in Tripura, and practically no jhumia applicant can get land or grant without the help of touts who act as middlemen between the applicants and the officers. They collect money from the applicants, give part of it to the officers, and get the grants from the Administration for the applicants. Without giving money, no jhumia can ever dream of getting any kind of grant from Government. I have written to the District Magistrate and the Chief Commissioner a

number of times, mentioning names and details that such and such a person has collected so much money from such and such a person. The only reply that I get is that my letter is receiving attention, and that adequate measures are being taken. The touts are still there, they have not been driven away.

Recently, there was an instance where Rs. 3,000 were collected from jhumias, and grants of Rs. 500 each for 86 persons were thus obtained. I reported the matter to the District Magistrate three or four months before, but I find the touts still loitering there and collecting money from others. Instead of being punished, they are getting a bridegroom's reception. This must be stopped.

If the agreed payment is not made to the tout, he falsifies the name and gives the sanction to some body else. I have drawn attention to such a case also. It has been pending for the last three years and no action has been taken in that respect.

Most of the touts, unfortunately, belong to certain political parties, and are exploiting the situation. I think this type of thing, particularly in dealing with the rehabilitation of poor jhumias, should be stopped.

That is why many times in this House I have demanded that Tripura should not be under Chief Commissioner's rule, and that it should have its own legislative assembly, so that the Administration will be answerable to the people there. Now the Administration is bureaucratic and has to answer nobody except the Home Minister and some officers in New Delhi. It is 1,200 miles away, and some officer writes something from there and on the basis of that replies are being given here, and we get mostly incorrect reports. So, the fate of these ten lakhs of people in Tripura should not be left in one man's hands.

At one time there was talk of Tripura being merged with Assam. After the recent happenings in Assam, that

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

idea should be dispelled. If they force the merger of Tripura with Assam, they would be committing a very serious blunder. In the recent happenings there, democracy has been butchered; rowdyism was going on and the rights of minorities have been trampled down; most of the leaders of Assam Government were participants directly in the incidents and our Central Government has been a silent spectator. It even refused to set up a judicial enquiry.

That is why I have come to the conclusion that they should give up the idea of merging Tripura or Manipur with Assam. Our people should be given a legislative assembly and the right to settle their own fate. Otherwise, you cannot have good administration, nor execute your plans through this bureaucratic machinery.

Another point is about education.

In the education budget, some amount is allotted for education, but in our State, the educational programme is not being carried out well. As you know, Sir, the number of literates in our parts is very small; their number is very meagre, and particularly, the rural people or the tribal people are generally backward. After passing the primary stage, the people who are living in the rural areas and the people who are coming from the tribal areas could hardly get any chance to receive the higher secondary education, the reason being absence of proper hostel arrangements. People cannot come from the hill areas just to attend schools in the towns. Most of the higher secondary schools, and the senior basic and junior basic schools are situated in the town area, and the rural people and the tribal people cannot come to the towns just to attend schools. Only about three hundred tribal people can be accommodated in a hostel throughout the Tripura State, where the tribal population is more than three lakhs; and there is not a single school which provides hostel facilities for the

Muslim students. The result is that these people cannot pursue their education; after passing the primary stage, they have to keep quiet in their own villages. I hope the Administration will take some steps in this behalf.

Regarding girl students, particularly from the tribal areas, a lot of them are coming forward to pursue their education, but there is not a single tribal girls' hostel throughout the Tripura State. In the budget, there is provision for other purposes, but there is no provision for this. Therefore, I urge Government that they should take up this question also and do something in the matter. They cannot talk of spreading education and spreading literacy if in actual practice they cannot do anything concrete.

Now, I would like to say a word about the Agartala M. B. B. College. That is also a very funny thing. I have written to the Education Minister a number of times regarding the allegations against the existing authorities of the Agartala M. B. B. College. There is a certain number of cliques or groups there, and these groups are holding the whole power; and even though a good many eminent professors come from outside Tripura, nobody stays there for more than two or three months, and they have to leave the college because no facility is provided to them. That is why the standard of education also is decreasing there, and we are not having a number of good professors there. I wrote to the Education Minister submitting to him a long list of charges running to about a hundred pages containing allegations of a specific nature, and requested him to enquire into all these matters, but I believe only some departmental enquiry was held or something like that, and I do not know what the result is. That is the way things are going on in that State. This kind of situation cannot be tolerated.

If Government want to give education to the people of Tripura, and if they want to increase the standard of education in that State, then they must provide good arrangements, and if any allegation is made against any particular officer, from whichever corner or whichever party it may come, Government must investigate it, and if the particular officer is found guilty, then he must be punished.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): The same sorry state of affairs exists in another Union Territory, namely Manipur. In this connection, I would like to speak on Demand No. 60 regarding payments of certain extra sums for Manipur.

The main difficulty in Manipur is scarcity of drinking water. The Imphal Water-works scheme is in a sorry state of affairs, and there has been no improvement in the supply of any water to the people, whether it be drinking-water or aerated water. The present scheme which obtains now was started by the British engineers about thirty years ago, and that has continued till now. But that can scarcely stand the pressure of the present population which is going up very rapidly in the State of Manipur. The Central Public Works Department started a project at Koirangi and a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was invested on this project. But, after a lapse of more than five years, we find that the scheme has not been implemented, and the work has been going on in a niggardly fashion; and even the Manipur P.W.D. did not take charge of that scheme. In the mid-way this scheme was given up after huge expenses had been incurred thereon, in favour of a better scheme to be evolved by them subsequently.

Under the first scheme, the construction of head-works and the servicing of reservoirs were to be completed by December, 1959, and the water from that system was to have been supplied by March, 1960. But, after proceeding half-way, that scheme

was given up, although it had involved a sum of at least one lakh of rupees.

As I have stated earlier, the water supply position in Imphal is very precarious, and it is very difficult for the people of Imphal to get supply points. As has been pointed out by my hon. friend Shri Dasaratha Deb, in Tripura, the Administration is so corrupt that it is impossible for the people to get any amenities or any privileges. The same conditions exists in Manipur also. There, water taps are provided in adequate number only to high officials and other persons who are known to the Chief Administrator, but only one water-tap is supplied for about five hundred people; that is quite inadequate. The people of Manipur are consequently suffering from dysentery and other bowel disorders. When we met the doctors in the Manipur hospital, they told us that 90 per cent of the diseases from which the Manipur people were suffering were due to water-borne bacilli.

In these circumstances, it is quite urgent that the demand for the supply of water in Manipur should be immediately met, and the scheme which has been recently revised should be immediately implemented.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): I also want to add my little voice on the point of Manipur, not on a particular grievance, but on the great ferment that has gripped the people of Manipur today. I am speaking of the demand for responsible government, over which the people of Manipur today are very gravely agitated. This demand from a small State, a very small corner of India is not a brain-wave or an afterthought, but is rooted very deep in the history and traditions of Manipur.

I think we all know that the people of Manipur have a very distinct culture and very distinct traditions. We are all aware of the great music and

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dance, the fascinating music and dance which they have contributed to the part of India, the beautiful creation on the handloom, and all that which we see about it. This contribution of Manipur makes the culture of Manipur one of the splendid jewels in the diverse array of jewels which Indian culture represents. In the background of it is the legend of the Mahabharata which tells us about the great Princess Chitrangada and her son Babruwahan.

Now that has implanted in the people of Manipur a sense of their distinctiveness, of their cultural heritage, and they are justly proud of it and conscious of it. People with this consciousness, with this pride in their cultural heritage would naturally demand that they should be allowed the right to shape their own development in their own way in accordance with their distinct culture and traditions. That is why the demand for responsible government manifested itself even before the last war. They did not relish the idea that they should be kept as slaves of a Maharaja. They desired responsible government. They fought for it. The women took a very important part in the struggle. The demand which they made before the war was then supported by the Indian National Congress—It was made by the Manipur Mahasabha and was supported by the Indian National Congress. This demand was won finally after the war and the Manipur Constitution Act of 1947 was passed. Responsible government was won with an Assembly of 53 members who were entirely elected in 1948. The great pride that the Manipuris can take is that when in the rest of India we were still clinging to the 13 per cent franchise that the British had allowed us, when the Congress Government had repeatedly spurned the request to introduce adult franchise in the bye-elections that took place in those days, at that time in 1948, Manipur was the only

proud place in India where the election to a legislature was held on the basis of adult franchise and a legislature of 53 members was elected.

That happened in 1948, but in October, 1949, all that achievement was undone. The Government of India took over the administration in Manipur. Instead of fostering this brilliant achievement, instead of helping them to better the responsible government they had won, it was unceremoniously abolished. In 1950, Part C States were created and many of them got legislatures and responsible government, but Manipur which had struggled for long for responsible government was completely denied responsible government. Now, this was naturally resented and even the Manipur State Congress had to pass a resolution in 1953 demanding responsible government by 1954. The Congress High Command, of course, took no notice of it.

Mr. Chairman: I may remind the hon. Member that when we are discussing only the excess demands, lengthy reference to the demand for responsible government may not be very relevant? There may be other occasions for him to make such a reference. A passing reference at this stage is quite different.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: But, Sir, we are discussing Manipur.

Mr. Chairman: No. The two excess demands before the House are: expenditure on the Eastern Frontier Rifles deployed in Manipur Rs. 6.95 lakhs, and public health-development scheme Rs. 3.04 lakhs.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: These references would be necessary in connection with the demand relating to the Eastern Frontier Rifles because the demand for responsible government is now being repressed by the use of the Eastern Frontier Rifles. That is how it becomes important. They are being used to suppress that demand.

That is what has happened. They put their case before the States Reorganisation Commission and the only dispensation that they got was a Territorial Council. Now the Territorial Council is no substitute for a responsible government; it is even a caricature of democracy because the power of the Territorial Council is less perhaps than even that of a District Board. But what did Manipur get in return for this? Do you think efficient administration? Not at all. It has got something like a colonial administration, people ruling it from 1500 miles away with agents deputed for the purpose, agents who were not even efficient as the British have claimed their colonial administration to be and as the Congress has recognised the claim after independence. They had not even the same efficiency. The memorandum submitted by the Assembly Demands Co-ordination Committee to the President shows how every department including Education, Industry, CPWD, Public Health and others, has become a sink of corruption. The Civil Hospital, for instance, is short of beds, equipment and medicine, and a black market in medicines is going on. Apart from that, even the Assistant Surgeon is low paid, not to speak of the other staff. So the staff is discontented.

The handloom industry is going more and more into the grip of the wholesalers and these wholesalers are manipulating the trade to the detriment of the weavers. The co-operatives have fallen into undesirable hands and are in a bad way. The food situation there is calamitous. You know Manipur is a surplus State. At the end of May or beginning of June, rice usually sells at Rs. 9 or Rs. 10 a maund. When I was there this year about that time, the price of rice had gone up to Rs. 35 a maund. In three months from February, it shot up from Rs. 12 to Rs. 35, and this is about the most spectacular achievement of the Manipur Administration!

Then the Manipuris also have a heart-burning because the cream of

the administrative posts goes to people hundreds of miles away, people who are even farther from the aspirations of the Manipuris than the distance which separates their home from Manipur. A Press communique issued by the Publicity Officer shows that 132 outsiders are paid about Rs. 4,89,000 while 5,588 Manipuris in Government employment are paid about Rs. 45,11,000. This works out in the case of the outsiders to about Rs. 309 per month and in the case of the Manipuris to the magnificent figure of Rs. 67 per month.

During my short stay in Manipur, I came across curious cases where the Administration acted without the slightest regard for the law. In one case, action had been taken against a jailor. The Judicial Commissioner had quashed the action. The same action was revived against the jailor. in the face of the clear judgment of the Judicial Commissioner, and again it had to be quashed by the Judicial Commissioner, much to the harassment of the jailor and, I should add, to my own profit also.

The Plan expenditure that has been sanctioned has been sanctioned on a fairly liberal scale, but it has all been mis-spent. A large part of it has gone to the construction of officers' quarters and another large part to non-developmental expenditure, so that for the development of Manipur very little has been spent.

No avenues have been created—nothing has been done—to give the Manipuris more facilities for earning a livelihood, for creating more employment potential.

Shri Ghosal has just referred to the water-works. That is another scandal. It was taken up; it was abandoned; and now the pipes lie all over Imphal to show where money has flowed instead of water.

There is very small wonder that, under these circumstances, the demand for responsible government should be

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universal. No Manipuri is there to oppose that demand; no one can oppose that demand. Agitation is being conducted under the aegis of the Assembly Demands Co-ordination Committee which is a representative committee. The Congress, of course, is officially outside the movement—very naturally—but it fully supports the demand. The President of the State Congress, Mr. Salam Tombe Singh, in a statement issued to the *Eastern Express* has stated this, from which you will see how the Congress is in support.

"The State Congress has been persistently writing to the Government of India and the Congress High Command for the transfer of more power to the people and the maintenance of statehood of Manipur and for the establishment of a fully democratic form of government here."

Then, after some time, he continues:

"We are taking up measures such as sending deputations to the Government of India and the Congress High Command for the sure transfer of power to the people to the greatest possible extent."

Now, this is the attitude of the Congress, officially.

As regards ordinary congressmen, be it said to their credit that they are fully in the movement; and the *Eastern Express* to which I have referred, itself a Congress paper under the control of a former colleague of ours, Shri L. Jogeshwar Singh, is the champion of the movement.

The movement has been uniquely peaceful; there have been huge demonstrations and no breach of the peace has occurred except where the police has provoked it. And, even then, it is wonderful how peaceful it has remained in spite of the grave

provocations given. The satyagrahis who go in batches of 8 or 9 are brutally beaten up. The Eastern Frontier Rifles are one of the machinery used for beating them up. Besides these, others have been introduced from Bengal and Bihar, the Armed Police from West Bengal and the Armed Police from Bihar, besides the Manipuri Rifles and the Assam Rifles and so on. The result is that the people of Manipur openly say that they are not only ruled from outside but are even beaten up by outsiders. This is a very unfortunate thing. By seeking to crush the people in this way, by seeking to crush their just and genuine grievances, you only break their emotional integration with India because if you go on thwarting their rightful aspirations by the force of lathis, tear-gas and bullets, you cannot but grievously endanger the unity of India. Therefore, this must be looked at from that point of view and not from the narrow point of view of teaching the people a lesson.

I have had some experience of how satyagraha is dealt with. While I was there, there was a demonstration in the bazar. True, it was in defiance of section 144. But, you will remember that without peaceful defiance of order violating civil liberty no demand can be won from the Government. Government will not listen to honest and just persuasions from any quarter. In the bazar I saw tear-gas shells being fired by the police. They withdrew late at night; and thereafter nothing at all happened.

I had also occasion to visit the prisoners; and may I tell you to their great credit that every prisoner assured me that although it was a demand for responsible government, although it was a demand for Manipuris to be allowed more share in the administration, for Manipuris to be allowed to have the direction of their own affairs, it is not a communal

movement. They were determined, they said, to fight against communalism should it make its appearance in Manipur.

While I was in Manipur I saw that communalism was far from the movement; sectarianism was far from the movement. It was a movement based on democracy; it was inspired only by considerations of democracy which one can well appreciate.

Under those circumstances, I would wish that this movement was taken seriously here and negotiations were opened with the representatives of the people of Manipur to see what kind of power could be transferred to them.

I know I might be met with the answer that under the Constitution responsible government cannot be granted to Manipur. As a lawyer, I am quite acutely conscious of the fact that constitutionally we cannot introduce responsible government in a Union territory. But, there is no reason why the Constitution cannot be amended; it has been amended so many times, sometimes to please vested interests also and sometimes to take away the fundamental rights. Why cannot the Constitution be amended for a just purpose, to grant responsible government where it is due?

It might be said that Manipur is not a viable State. I cannot understand this kind of argument where responsible government is concerned. Responsible government or no responsible government, the Centre will have to finance Manipur. There is no mistake about it. If the Centre has to finance Manipur, why not finance the State under a responsible government rather than finance the State under an irresponsible administration? Apart from the democratic aspect of it, from the purely administrative aspect also there is every reason why this better method of ad-

ministering Manipur should be followed.

Corruption is bound to thrive where officers are sent from a distance and control is necessarily very loose. On the other hand, if the people have the control, if the representatives of the people have control of the officers, and it is open to the criticism of the Assembly and so forth, then, it is much easier to control corruption at top levels and even at bottom levels. That way responsible government is bound to be a better government than the rule of the Chief Commissioner imposed from 1500 miles away.

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): May I submit, Sir, that the scope of discussion on Excess Demands is very limited. Even with regard to the Assam Rifles, only the amount which was paid to the West Bengal Government Police force for suppressing the Naga hostile activities is within the scope of this Grant. I do not know how the hon. Member there is speaking in a very general manner about the constitutional status of Manipur and Tripura States. I do not know how it arises out of this.

Mr. Chairman: Earlier, I had reminded the hon. Member about the limited scope; and I was thinking that he was winding up his speech.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I told you how the Eastern Rifles were used to suppress this demand for responsible government. That is why I went at length on it. But I have nearly come to the end. As I said, responsible government would be a better way of administering. True, the salaries of the legislators and the Ministers may be about Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 lakhs more. That is a paltry sum; but, at the same time, it will save a great amount of waste which is caused by official unimaginativeness and also through official corruption. That is why I would press Government not to stand on the question of prestige or false

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theories of viability, to grant Manipur responsible government and to open negotiations for the purpose.

14 hrs.

Shri B. C. Kamble (Kopergaon): Sir, I would like to make a few observations in regard to Demand Nos. 60 and 90. It has been stated that an excess demand of Rs. 6.8 lakhs is in respect of the cost of additional units of the Eastern Frontier Rifles. Naturally, one would like to know how many units were originally employed and how many additional units were employed and what were the circumstances under which additional units were required. Were the additional units required, as my hon. friend has said, in order to suppress the people's movement or on account of the hostile activities of the Nagas? If that is so under Demand No. 90, it has been said that there are certain inescapable works in the Naga Hills and therefore, an amount of about Rs. 4 lakhs had to be spent. Which are these inescapable works for which provision had to be made? I am not sure whether this Demand covers any activities undertaken about which allegations have been made by Phizo. He has said that certain atrocities are committed upon the Nagas. I do not desire to say whether that allegation is correct or incorrect but so long as the allegations stand they should be adequately replied. Whether there are casualties on this side, namely, the Frontier Rifles or on the other side of the Nagas, they should be explained to the House. If the House is satisfied, then naturally the Excess Demands would be justifiable.

With regard to educational facilities, there is not a single hostel for the tribals. What are the facilities that are given in Manipur and Tripura? Primary education means very little. So long as there is no hostel provisions made for these people, there cannot be adequate education facilities

for these people. Therefore, the complaint made by the hon. Member on this side is quite correct.

A curious explanation has been given with regard to the water supply. It is said that the essential equipment necessary for the water supply was not available during the year and later on suddenly it became available. How is it? If the people are treated in this fashion and if even the essentials of life such as good water supply are not provided, how will they remain contented? It is very important that these people should enjoy responsible Government and as our Constitution provides, the autonomy of the district councils should be maintained. When rifles and the police are used for day-to-day administration, where is this autonomy? There is absolutely no responsible Government whatever. If the autonomy of the district councils is not maintained, the demand for responsible Government may arise and then even a demand for an independent State may be voiced. I would like to give a kind of a warning. The autonomy of these districts should be properly maintained as provided in the Constitution and the use of rifles and police for the day-to-day administration is not desirable.

With regard to the interest on debt, we are told that as much as Rs. 121 crores are being paid. There is an excess demand of Rs. 1.21 crores. The reason given here is that it is not possible to calculate the interest precisely. This is most surprising. What can be calculated most precisely is at least an item like interest. There can be other items about which there cannot be any precise calculations but interest can be calculated. The explanation here says that the drawal of interest is an uncertain factor and depends upon the claims actually paid during the year. The interest rate is there. The Government knows which are the dates on which the

loans expire and which are the loans that are interest-bearing. There cannot be such a vast difference to the tune of a crore of rupees. There should be more preciseness. The explanation here is surprising and funny.

With regard to the telephone charges also, there are some interesting things. We are told that the Ministry of Production did not provide for the telephone charges of its own Ministry. A Ministry which is not aware of the telephone charges to be paid for its telephones is really a funny Ministry. The reason given here is that the Ministry thought that the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel would make provision for the telephone charges. We are not able to understand how this kind of an assumption is made. The fact is that even the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel did not make that provision and now the Commerce and Industry Ministry makes provision for these charges. I think, therefore, the rules of budgeting are not followed properly and I hope that henceforth proper attention would be paid to these rules of budgeting and as far as possible such Excess Grants should be reduced to the minimum.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the general aspect relating to the decrees. There are at least four or five items indicated here in Demand Nos. 9, 28, 30 and 106. On a former occasion, I had made a few remarks about this matter during the Demands on the Ministry of Law but probably it did not draw the attention of the Government or it did not deserve that. Whatever it may be, I would like to say a few words on this question today because I find there fairly quite a number of payments relating to decrees. They are not provided in the Budget but later on we have to pay it. I have some experience with regard to Government litigation and I have appeared for the Government and more often

against the Government. That is why I am making this submission because I feel that Government can make considerable economy in this field. I feel that the matter is not properly attended to in the beginning. And subsequently, naturally, the Government not only pays the amount that is due but pays the costs also. I have experience of this personally, and that is why I am submitting that the Government must pay sufficient attention to this aspect of the question.

I only just referred to these Demands here. It may look as though the amount asked for here is not a very large amount, but if we take into consideration the entire costs incurred by the Government on this side of the Government's activities we will find that it amounts to a fairly large amount.

Let us take, for example, Demand No. 9. On page 2 of this book there is a remark which has rather intrigued me. It is said:

"No provision was included in the budget for 1957-58 to meet the costs of decrees, etc. to be awarded against the Government during the course of the year."

I am not able to clearly understand what exactly this means. Does it mean that provision was made only for costs or is it that the entire amount both on merits as well as costs was not provided for? The wording here is not clear. From the wording as it stands now it looks as if no provision was included in the budget for 1957-58 for meeting the costs of decrees etc. If it is only cost of decrees that were not provided for, did the Government anticipate that there are going to be on merits decrees against the Government and provision was made only to cover them and not the costs? Probably, that is not the case, and what is meant here is that the whole amount was not provided for because the

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Government did not expect the litigations to go against the Government. If that is so, then, of course, they would not have provided for in the budget for 1957-58.

It is here that I want to say a word or two. Very often I find—I brought it to the notice of the Law Minister also on another occasion last time—that even registered notices are not given proper attention and the parties concerned are made to wait for months and months. I will give you an instance—of course, it does not concern this particular Ministry and it concerns the Railway Ministry but, all the same, it has got relevance to this matter. I mentioned it here last year. One particular individual died at a particular railway station. He was having with him a considerable amount of jewels and other valuable things worth about Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 12,000. The Government took charge of those things and all his jewels and other valuables were kept in the custody of Government. Petition after petition was sent to the authorities by his heir but nobody attended to them. Months passed, and after some months a registered notice was sent. It was said that it had to be established that the person concerned had a proper title to the property. He was asked to obtain a succession certificate. The party applied and obtained the required succession certificate. Now, so far as title to any property, especially movable assets, is concerned, everybody knows that a succession certificate is a title against the whole world and anybody can pay to the person who has got a succession certificate. In this particular case, after obtaining the succession certificate the party sent another registered notice. There was no response. What happens in such cases? In this case a suit was about to be filed, but was averted because the matter was brought to the notice of a Member of Parliament who wrote to the Railway Minister. The Minister

asked him to wait for a little more time and the matter was settled without any suit being filed in the court. But as I said, very often it happens that even after sending registered notices the matter is not decided and the party concerned goes to the court of law. In such cases not only the amount due is paid but also the costs. I have experience of this matter with regard to the income-tax department also, but I will not take away the time of the House on that question.

My point is this. So far as the Government is concerned—I do not know what the reason is, but often it happens that even registered notices are not attended to—when a party sends a registered notice saying that on merits he has a good case, the Government has got very good legal advisers, it can take proper legal advice and take the necessary steps to see that decrees are not obtained against the Government. There may be doubtful cases, there may be very well contested cases where the chances may be equal for both sides. That is a different aspect.

I am not stressing this point because the amount involved is very large. My point is, I feel it is a very important item where considerable economy could be effected. I would have gone into the details of these things but, unfortunately, so far as the notes here are concerned, they do not give the full aspect of the matter at all. As I pointed out, a sentence as given here will be of no value whatsoever. Take, for example, the next item. The amount involved is only Rs. 1500. But it is not for the sake of the amount that I am saying this. The remark given here says: "The excess was due to an inevitable payment made in the latter half of March 1958...." What is this inevitability, I am really unable to understand? Was the circumstance so very inevitable that the Government could not anticipate at

all? I only want to point out that sufficient attention is not paid to this aspect of the question. Under Demand No. 30 given on page 6 also the word used is "inevitable". I wish very much the circumstances which made the position inevitable could have been disclosed. On page 16 there is Demand No. 106. There the remarks given are:

"As explained in the foot-note under Demand No. 9—Army through an oversight, payments in satisfaction of Court decrees, arbitral awards continued to be accounted for under the 'voted' portion instead of the 'charged' portion of the Grants for Defence Services upto the year 1955-56."

I am not raising any objection regarding the technical said of it, whether it is to be under "charged" or "voted". My only point is that in matters like this we must be given certain facts as to why such a litigation became, if I may use their own word, inevitable. More often it is possible to have these matters settled. I remember, my hon. friend Shri Pattabhi Raman last time suggested that these things could be decided by arbitration and it will avoid a considerable amount of litigation. Even if that step is not possible, I would very much like that Government bestows a certain amount of consideration to this aspect of the question, because every time the question of payment comes I find that a considerable amount is given on account of these litigations specially with regard to costs which could certainly be avoided.

Then, I would like to say a word or two on one or two other Demands. Under Demand No. 1 there is an item, item No. (ii) relating to a sum of Rs. 64,000 being outstanding adjustments in respect of the expenditure incurred on the Indian Pharmaceutical Delegation's visit to Europe during 1956-57. All that struck me

was, if with regard to a delegation we are not able even to estimate what it is going to cost and there has to be an additional payment of Rs. 64,000, is it not a matter which requires some amount of consideration? Surely when delegations go, there should be an estimate as to what they will cost, and there should not be such a great difference in the amounts on a matter like that. That is all that I wished to say.

Shri Halder (Diamond Harbour—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would confine my speech to Demand No. 60 which deals with the excess amount which will be charged for Manipur. This demand relates to the cost incurred by the Government for the Eastern Rifles belonging to the West Bengal Government, which were deployed in the areas concerned to suppress the Naga activities. A few days ago, our Prime Minister said that the idea of giving responsible Government to the Nagas or the Nagaland had occurred to him ten years ago, but because of their hostilities, responsible Government was not conferred on them till now. Now, the legitimate demands of the Naga people have been fulfilled.

Recently there was a hue and cry in Manipur also for responsible Government. A large amount has already been spent in connection with these demands, and for the suppression of the Naga people. This expenditure has been incurred from the Manipur treasury, but I do not know who will bear this expenditure in respect of Manipur where a mass upsurge had taken place and where the people are not yet satisfied about their demands which still remain unfulfilled. The House is not aware how much amount has been spent by the Defence Ministry to suppress the Naga hostiles. Only a few days ago the Manipur Land Revenue and Land Reforms Bill was passed in this House

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where, at that time, there were only 30 or 40 Members present, out of about 500 Members in all. The most astounding thing was, not a single Member from Manipur was present at that time, not to speak of taking part in that debate. But still, I do not know how the people of Manipur will be satisfied that the Bill was passed democratically by this House, especially when the Members of this House know very little about the affairs of Manipur and about the land revenue of Manipur. However, if the people of Manipur or the Manipur territory as a whole could be given responsible Government, namely, the power to rule by themselves, then they can know and do which is better for them and which is to be avoided by them. Therefore, I think that the demand of the people of Manipur should be accepted and Manipur should be given responsible Government within a very short time. This is the point which I wanted to mention.

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): Mr. Chairman, in this debate many points were raised about Manipur. I shall begin with water-supply schemes which were commented upon. I think hon. Members would realise that there was a scheme for water-supply in Manipur, and because of the delay in the arrival of equipment and in getting the technical staff, the scheme could not go through. But, nevertheless, now we have revised the whole scheme and it is now a bigger and comprehensive scheme. The Imphal Water-Supply Scheme will give a better and greater water-supply to the people of Manipur. Therefore, there should be no apprehension in the minds of hon. Members that Manipur is being neglected as far as the water-supply scheme goes.

The other point about Manipur was this. Some hon. Members in the course of their speeches mentioned that the people of Manipur are not being consulted; or that they are ignored; that they are not heard and are neglected.

It is not correct. There is a council with regard to the affairs of Manipur. The Home Minister himself meets the representatives of the people of Manipur from time to time; questions are asked and the problems of those people are considered. There is a regular agenda at these meetings where all the doubts are cleared. There is a sort of discussion in which we come to know what the difficulties of the Manipur people are, and we try to solve them from our end. There is mutual discussion, and these meetings go on from time to time.

Another point made was that the food prices were going up in Manipur. I may point out that it was made plain in this House sometime ago by the hon. Home Minister: he read out a statement that rats infested the crops this year and that therefore the rice supply was affected very badly. But since then we have pushed in 250,000 maunds of rice in Manipur and now there is no such problem.

I then proceed to the next item. I shall try to be as brief as possible. It was said that a larger number of Manipuris were not employed as officers in Manipur. The whole position is this. I may explain it in detail. The total number of non-Manipuri officers is 132, out of which 95 are engineers. We could not get engineers from among the people of Manipur. But in other cases, wherever we get local people, we do take the trouble to see that they get employment in Manipur. The total number of Government employees in Manipur is 5,720. The number of deputationists is only 132, out of which, as I have already stated, 95 are engineers.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: How many Manipuris are judges and magistrates?

Shrimati Alva: The rest are other technical people who have been deputed because of the special qualifications they have to possess, and because the work which has been delayed from

time to time must gather momentum and be implemented fully and quickly. So, as I have explained, there are non-Manipuris working there, because they are specially trained and they are experts in their own line.

Then there was the question of *jhoomia* cultivation. I was not here when that question was referred to, but I know that one hon. Member said that the land that is distributed there is not suitable for cultivation. It is a matter of opinion. After all, we do not create land. Whatever land there is, we have to see that it is used. It is true that if the land is not suitable, it is very difficult for the *jhoomia* cultivators to settle themselves upon it, and to be given a new piece of land or be taught new habits of settlement on land.

Shri Dasaratha Deb: Suitable land is available in our State. But the Government have decided to set up a colony consisting of 60 to 80 families. Unless they get suitable land to absorb this number, they would not settle individually. That is the difficulty why suitable land is not available for such a large crowd.

Shrimati Alva: All this matter is being looked into from time to time, and if the hon. Member still feels that there is suitable land and that for some reason or other it is not given to the people, the question will be certainly examined by the Government and it will be seen that the *jhoomia* cultivators get the proper type of land and settle down in a proper way. These were the main points made about Manipur, namely water-supply and employment of non-Manipuris in Government.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: What about the demand for responsible Government?

Shrimati Alva: A point was made that there is no responsible Government in Manipur. I do not agree with that opinion. Manipur is being well looked after. It is a big policy issue which Government examines from time to time as to which area needs

responsible Government and which can be looked after by the Centre. It is therefore irrelevant so far as the discussion on these grants are concerned.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Sir, the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs has tried to reply to some of the points which were raised so far as her Ministry is concerned. I shall now reply to some minor points which were raised relating to the Ministry of Finance.

In regard to Demand No. 1, some hon. Members said they could not understand the reason for the adjustment of arrears of telephone charges outstanding on telephones transferred from the late Ministry of Production for which no provision was made in the final grant on the assumption that these would be met from the grant of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. Hon. Members are aware that the Production Ministry does not exist today. Very many subjects of that Ministry have been absorbed in various other Ministries. Due to the transfer of these subjects, certain oversight occurred which has brought this demand for excess grants; it could not be detected in time and therefore this has been brought forward. There is nothing to be very anxious about that.

The second point raised was by Shri Achar about the expenditure incurred in regard to decree of the courts. There are two demands, Nos. 28 and 30 which pertain to it. I would like to give a brief history as to why this excess demand has come before the House. I would like to mention here that in the beginning no provision existed for the 'Charged' expenditure under 'Customs' during the year 1957-58. A supplementary grant, as hon. Members are aware, of Rs. 1,000 was obtained in the Budget Session of Parliament in January 1958 in the West Bengal Circle of account to meet a party's claim for cost amounting to Rs. 614. That was a decree against the Government by the Small Causes Court, Calcutta, in a customs case. Subsequently, in another case filed by a firm, the City Civil Court, Bombay,

[Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha]

gave an adverse decision against Government on the 13th November 1957. It was decided by Government on the 11th January 1958 not to file an appeal, because of the lawyer's advice against the decision of that court. As a result, therefore, the Customs Department had to pay a sum of Rs. 5,145.73 to the Registrar, City Civil Court, Bombay, in satisfaction of the court's decree received from the Government pleader on the 18th February 1958. We paid this amount because we did not want to pay the interest which we are supposed to pay if the amount was not paid promptly by Government. Therefore, the Collector of Customs deposited the decree amount in the court on the 16th March 1958 in anticipation of Government's approval.

Shri Achar: My point was only this. Government came to the conclusion that an appeal could not be filed. The amount should, therefore, have been paid before. The very reason they felt that there should be no appeal filed, indicates that there was no good case for Government. My suggestion for future guidance is that Government should in such cases settle the case as early as possible.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: We try our best to compromise with the other party, but Government cannot give any assurance for the future that they will not go to courts; in some cases we cannot avoid it. One does not know what situations would arise. We shall have to come before the House for voting of these sums in a supplementary grant or under charged expenditure. Generally when Government comes for such an expenditure before Parliament which has not been covered by a supplementary grant the reason always is that that demand has come only after the financial year was over. Therefore there has been no opportunity either for applying for a supplementary grant or obtaining an advance from the Contingency Fund. Under these very circumstances Government have come now before the

House with the demand for an excess grant. I shall of course assure the House that we shall try to minimise such situations in future, but no assurance can be given that no such case would arise in future.

I may point out that there is another case of a similar nature, Demand No. 30, where we lost a case. We thought that it was not worthwhile pursuing that case any further. We had to pay that money and for that we have come before the House. But we have for the future decided to make a provision for expenditure likely to be incurred on awards, decrees, etc. Accordingly a provision under 'charged' grant had been made for the year 1958-59 and will be made for the subsequent years.

Another point raised was a very small one in connection with Demand No. 90—Communications. As will be found from the explanatory memorandum, the road for which Rs. 4.44 lakhs was spent was a road constructed in Naga Hills. It was in Tuensang Area. Hon. Members of the House know the necessity of this road. The work became unavoidable. I do not wish to take much time of the House. I request that the excess grants asked for may be sanctioned.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President to make good the amounts spent during the year ended the 31st day of March 1958, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof:—

Demands Nos. 1, 15, 49, 55, 60, 61, 67, 87, 90, 94 and 123."

The motion was adopted.

The purposes of the International Development Association are to promote economic development, to increase productivity and thus to raise the standards of living in the less-developed areas of the world, included within the Association's membership. In particular, the Association will finance important developmental requirements on terms which are more flexible and which bear less heavily on the balance of payments than those of conventional loans, thereby furthering the developmental objectives of the World Bank and supplementing its activities. Membership of the Association is open to all those Governments who are members of the Bank. Each member has to subscribe the amount shown in the Schedule 'A' to the Articles of Agreement. The proportion

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

adopted for this Schedule is the same as for the World Bank. All members have to pay 10 per cent of the subscription in gold or freely convertible currency, half of it immediately on becoming the member and the balance in four equal annual instalments thereafter. The 17 Industrialised Member countries listed in Part I of the Schedule have to pay the remaining 90 per cent also in gold or freely convertible currency whereas the other member countries listed in Part II of the Schedule, of which India is one, has to pay the balance of 90 per cent only in their own currencies. This is an important, and from our point of view, welcome variation in favour of the less developed countries. This 90 per cent portion is payable in five equal annual instalments, the first of which will be payable on membership. The Articles also provide that the Association can call for additional subscriptions at such times as it deems appropriate and at intervals of five years thereafter. Such a decision, however, can be taken only by the Board of Governors with a two-thirds majority of the total voting power.

Financing by the Association out of the initial subscriptions will be in the form of loans. But funds provided in the shape of additional subscriptions or by way of supplementary resources can be utilised by the Association in other ways such as grants.

The Association will be an affiliate of the World Bank and will have its management common with the Bank. It will enjoy the same privileges and immunities which have been granted to the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation. The Association will come into existence when the Articles of Agreement have been signed by Governments whose subscriptions comprise not less than 650 million dollars out of the total subscription of 1000 million dollars, but not before September 15, 1960.

The important advantages of the proposed Association are that (i) it

can give loans on long-term basis, say, about 30 to 40 years, as compared to the period of 10 to 25 years given in the case of World Bank loans; (ii) it can give loans free of interest or at low rates of interest—unlike the World Bank whose rates are directly linked to the prevailing market rates and (iii) it may accept repayment, wholly or partly, in local currencies, a provision which is very important from the point of view of under-developed countries.

India's subscription will be 40.35 million dollars of which 4.035 million dollars, i.e. a little under Rs. 2 crores, is payable in gold or dollars over a period of five years and the rest in rupees.

The resources of the IDA will approximate to 1 billion dollars, i.e. Rs. 476 crores, in the first five years. As the House is aware, India has received a larger sum—over Rs. 315 crores approximately—in loans from the World Bank than any other country and could without doubt expect to derive considerable benefit from the establishment of the Association.

In order to enable the Association to function properly, it has to be given the status, immunities and privileges which are usually given to such international institutions. These are enumerated in Article VIII of the Articles of Agreement and are identical with those which have already been granted to the World Bank by the International Monetary Fund and Bank Act of 1945 and to the International Finance Corporation by the International Finance Corporation Act of 1958. The object of the present Bill is to give effect to these provisions.

The more important of these provisions are that the Association is invested with juridical personality and the capacity to contract, to acquire property and to institute legal proceedings. There is no immunity from being sued though certain necessary restrictions are stipulated. Similarly,

there is no immunity from judicial proceedings to which the Association's assets would be duly subject. The inviolability of the Association's archives is recognized—certain privileges in connection with the official communications of the Association are also granted. The property and assets of the Association are to be free from restrictions, regulations, controls and moratoria of any nature but, as stated already, they can be attached in satisfaction of a court judgment if it is against the Association.

The officers and employees of the Association are conferred immunity from legal process with respect to their official acts only; immunity from immigration restrictions, alien registration requirements, national service obligations etc., is given to the same extent as is accorded to officers etc. of comparable rank of other members. They are also granted similar privilege in respect of travelling facilities.

The Association, its assets, income and its operations and transactions authorised under the I.D.A. charter will be immune from all taxation and customs duties. The Association will also be immune from liability for the collection or payment of any tax or duty. The salaries and emoluments paid by the Association to its Directors, Alternates and officials or employees, who are not local citizens, will be exempted from taxation.

As I have already stated, the present Bill is a simple measure to give effect to these provisions in the Articles of Agreement, which are an essential preliminary to joining the Association and I trust the House will give its support to the Bill. Sir, I move.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to implement the international agreement for the establishment and operation of the International Development

Association in so far as it relates to the status, immunities and privileges of that Association, and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Shri Warior (Trichur): I have to make only a few observations on this Bill, because it is only a supplement to the Acts which we have passed on the International Monetary Fund and the Finance Corporation.

When we take into consideration this Bill the first question that arises is whether the membership of our State in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was so beneficial to us that we automatically become a member of the new Association also. We have to see how far that Association has been beneficial to us. Because, we see from the speech of the Minister himself that though the interest charges on the loans to India are high, about 5 to 6 per cent, the loans are much more than any other country had. In the same way, we could have had loans on much easier terms in repayment as well as in rate of interest. So, we have to see how far that had been beneficial to us and how far our economy as such has been benefited by it, because these loans had been subject to certain restrictions and control by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. These aspects must be gone into before we accept membership in further international associations of this type. Although the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was an institution sponsored by the United Nations, if its membership is gone into we will find that only a part of the members of the United Nations are members of the Bank. In that, which country is paying much more, which country is controlling, though in an indirect way, all these questions must be gone into when we consider this problem, although it is only remotely relevant when we consider immunity and other things.

[Shri Warior]

Merely because we are members of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, ipso facto we do not become members of the Association also. It is left to us to join the new Association. In the objects of the Association it is stated.

"...any member who intends to provide finances to meet important developmental requirements on terms which would be more lenient, which would be more flexible, which will fall less heavily on balance of payments than those of international loans, thereby furthering the developmental objectives of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and supplementing its activities..."

From this itself it is apparent, it is clear that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development had imposed non-flexible terms, non-beneficial terms on India. Here we are told that it would be more flexible and more helpful in payment; also, it will not upset the balance of payments. How far it will be so, we do not know. Only an appraisal of the working of the International Bank can give us an idea as to how far it is beneficial.

Then, we have to pay our contribution in gold, which means in hard currency. Even the fineness of the gold is stipulated. In that respect, how far it will affect our foreign exchange position, that also has to be gone into before we become full-fledged members of the Association. Otherwise, if this burden is also imposed on us along with the burden of purchasing capital goods from hard currency areas it will impose heavy burdens on the finances of the country and consequently on the tax burden of the people. As far as payment in rupee is concerned, as it is, we do not visualize much difficulty but how far it will be helpful to us in the long run is yet to be assessed.

Apart from that, when we consider the membership of the Association we have to remember that other members of the Association also have their own say. Although it is stated here that all members have equal shares in voting, there is a provision made in the Articles of Association that a member by paying more will have more votes than an ordinary member who will have only 500 votes in the meeting of the board of directors. That means, any State which is able to contribute a very huge amount other than the stipulated contribution will have a much more effective say, effective voice, in the decisions taken by the board. And in order to control, in order to have a controlling voice in the affairs of the Bank, may be some countries which are very rich, which can afford to pay, may contribute much more than the stipulated contribution and...

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The contributions are fixed.

Shri Warior: No, there is an agreement here...

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman (Kumbakonam): The USA's contribution to the United Nations is much more than ours, more than even that of UK. But they are all fixed contributions.

Shri Warior: It is not fixed as such. There is a fixed limit for eligibility of membership. Over and above that they can contribute.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: How is that?

Shri Warior: Once we become a member...

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That has nothing to do with the voting power. The additional subscription has nothing to do with the voting power.

Shri Warior: I hope the Minister will go into that matter.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I have gone into that.

Shri Warior: We may not ignore that provision because it will give us more voting power. Although I have not mastered the whole agreement when I went through the agreement I found that over and above the stipulated contribution for eligibility of membership there is a provision made that any member State can contribute more and for that additional contribution it will have an additional vote, more than the 500 votes stipulated there. That is provided for. As such if Great Britain, France, or for that matter United States or any such country which is very rich and which can contribute a higher amount than what is specified for becoming eligible for membership I do not know how control will go on and who will control it more and more.

15 hrs.

Also, there are very good understandings about this that we will have more lenient terms of interest and more spreaded-over years, from 30 to 45 or 50 or over two generations. All those things are there. But who will decide it? That is the main point which we have to consider and in that respect we have to look into the provisions much more closely. If the votes are the same whatever be the contribution and how much money is invested by any country, with all that the international set-up is such that some parties can control it. With all that we cannot make provision for that. If all the members have an equal number of votes there is no disputing the fact that all are equal. But if any member has more votes than any other member, then the thing has to be looked into more carefully.

Apart from that, the set-up is such that it gives much ground for apprehension in that that this money floating in the form of loans or grants in these countries may create some very good ground for trouble. As we see these loans had been going to several countries and not only to India.

Wherever these Reconstruction loans,

Monetary Fund loans, Finance Corporation loans have gone, in most of the countries in the under-developed world we have had turmoil, confusion and political instability. We do not feel that India will all of a sudden go that way, but at the same time sufficient caution must be taken at this juncture when we are entering into a new venture. We are already a member of the Reconstruction Bank. This is a new venture. If we cannot avoid it because membership in both the associations is automatic, we cannot avoid it. But in this respect we can avoid it if we want. I do not say that we should avoid it, but going into the merits of the whole question if we want we can avoid it. At this juncture before adopting this Bill and before adopting the agreement, we will have to go into this question more carefully. On the face of it, it is very good that we are getting loans and grants, but at the same time we should consider the hold that we give to those who are lending although it is in the name of an international organisation. How international organisations are functioning is another question. That question must be more particularly attended to. That is the only observation that I have to make as far as this is concerned.

As far as the Bill is concerned, there are wide immunities provided in it. Naturally, it is only an adaptation of the earlier Act. As far as these banks are concerned, we have given immunities to all. If these immunities are provided for, the question will arise as to who are the persons coming in although they are coming in in the form of officials, directors, governors etc. of the banks and how far these immunities will help them not only to function as officials of the bank but also to interfere in the internal affairs of our country. That is a very serious situation specially in view of the international set-up at present. This question has been coming up every now and then in many forms. If at all we have adopted a certain schedule of immunities in relation to

[Shri Warior]

other institutions already, we can also consider at this juncture whether all those immunities are necessary or not. We can, if necessary, curtail certain immunities and restrict the activities of these officers and others coming into India and thereby not hindering them in their official duty, but at the same time avoiding any chances for them to interfere in the internal affairs of our country.

Not only that, when immunities are given to outsiders coming into India so much, our people will also clamour and say, "Why not we also be immune from so many restrictions, legal questions, legal harassment and all such things?" If we cannot avoid, naturally we will give immunity to these functionaries, but at the same time it must not be so wide and so elaborate as it is provided for in this Bill.

That is all the observation that I have to make.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Mr. Chairman, Sir, India will be a signatory to the Agreement. Article VIII of the Articles of Agreement deals with status in the International Development Association. Section 10 of that article requires each member-country to take such action as is necessary in his own territories for the purpose of making effective in terms of its own law the principles set forth in the article. A time-limit is given and India has to sign the treaty and to give effect to it, I think, before the end of the year. In that direction we have to take steps.

International organisation, as has been stated quite often, is still in its infancy and many changes will be seen in the near future. Within a decade there has been a complete change in the position. The legal position and the legal personality of international organisations was merely a subject of speculation until the other day on which there was little well established positive law insofar

as these international organisations are concerned.

I wish to give some instances from a well-known book *The Common Law of Mankind* by Wilfred Jenks where he narrates the position. He states—

"Within a decade there has been a complete change in the position."

He refers to the period between 1948 and 1958.

"It has become a matter of common form for the constitutions of international organisation: to contain clauses conferring legal personality or some measure thereof; two general instruments on the status of international organisations, the conventions on the privileges and immunities of the United Nations and of the specialised agencies..."

They are the W.H.O., F.A.O. etc.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I.D.A. is also a specialised agency.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: As the hon. Minister has pointed out, I.D.A. is also a specialised agency. He goes on to say—

"...and various regional instruments, contain more general provisions recognising the legal personality of international organisations; and municipal legislation...."

When they say 'municipal legislation' they mean the State legislation. Indian legislation *vis-a-vis* international organisations will be called municipal legislation.

"...and municipal legislation on the subject has been adopted in a substantial number of countries. In like manner, the privileges and immunities of international organisations, which only a few years ago rested in the majority of countries on an uncertain basis of analogies with the

customary law of diplomatic immunities, have been formulated and defined on a new functional basis. The constitutions of most international agreements now contain some general provision on the subject. The Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations has now received forty-nine ratifications.."

I want to assure my hon. friend, Shri Warior, that 49 countries by 1958 have ratified it.

"...that on the Privilege; and Immunities of the Specialised Agencies has already received twenty-three ratifications and further ratifications are in prospect.....Further provisions concerning international immunities are contained in the agreements which it has become the practice of the United Nations to make with governments concerning the arrangements for particular international meetings to be held or activities to be organised on their territory, and in a wide network of technical assistance agreements concluded by both the United Nations and the specialised agencies. These provisions are now reflected in the municipal legislation of a large number of countries."

Therefore it is too late in the day now to say that we can bargain for better terms or for that matter even pull out of these agencies. India is a much respected member in the international organisations and if anything she is taking a leading part not only in the Afro-Asian belt but also in world affairs so far as these international organisations are concerned.

With regard to immunities some reference was made. Apart from personal immunities the right to sue and be sued is always there. The United Nations has instituted legal proceedings in the case of a number of countries including Belgium,

Canada, France, Netherlands, Syria, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. and decisions upholding the right of suit of United Nations have been given. In fact, we are all striving towards a world government and a common law for all mankind.

These are the beginnings. We should not delude ourselves into believing that we have gone far. We have not gone far. With the nuclear weapons hanging over our heads we have gone very little ahead. But these beginning; are good and happy beginnings, and we are hoping that this law will crystallise into a regular law.

As I said in the very beginning, the international organisation is still in its infancy. The future will have to see many more changes.

I will only end up with a prayer. In international as in national life, legal and institutional progress are independent; only the parallel development on a universal basis of international law and international organisation, and their constant reinforcement of each other, can make possible, in a world of nuclear danger and boundless opportunity, the good life which will enable the individual citizen to do justly and to love mercy and to walk humbly with his God; and this, in the last analysis, is the ultimate object of all law and of all political action.

We must have many more of these agencies. I do not wish to classify our country merely as an under-developed country. It is highly developed in many aspects. It is giving a lead, and the entire African Continent is looking to us for a lead in these matters. And it will be only too eager to give effect to these agreements which not only bring into existence in our own country a municipal law dealing with international organisations and also specialised agencies of the United Nations but which will broaden our outlook and

[Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman]

bring us into contact with many peoples of the world and also improve our own social conditions.

With the e words I support the Bill.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): I wish to deal mainly with the question of the delegated legislation aspect of the Bill. Although it has been stated in the Memorandum appended to the Bill that "the delegation of legislative power is thus of a normal type", my humble submission would be that it is very abnormal.

Now, what is the scheme of this Bill? The main operative part is the Schedule itself. And that is the fundamental aspect of the fundamental policy which we are going to adopt, with certain modification which is embodied in clause 3 of the Bill. The Bill says that the Schedule will be adopted subject to the modification provided in clause 3(1). Therefore we see that if we wish to make any amendment of article VIII without coming to this House for taking its approval, then it may be in the nature of abdicating a part of our function to the executive.

The fundamental principle of delegation of legislation is that the legislature cannot delegate to any other authority the power to modify any existing or future law in essential feature, so as to involve a change in policy. What is the essential feature of the Bill? The legislation says that the Schedule as modified by clause 3(1) will, as soon as this Bill is passed, be the law of the land. That means that certain persons and certain authority will enjoy certain immunities and certain privileges. And the only restriction is provided in sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) of clause 3(1).

But under sub-clause (2) of clause 3 we find that "the Central Government may, from time to time, by

notification in the Official Gazette, amend the Schedule in conformity with any amendments, duly made and adopted, of the provisions of the Agreement set out therein." It means this. Article VIII gives certain immunities and privileges to the authority and persons connected therewith, and if that authority amends the Schedule, giving a higher status or greater privileges or immunities to those authorities or persons concerned, then it will not come to the House in the shape of an amendment to this Bill. On the other hand, the procedure prescribed here is that the Central Government will incorporate those amendments to the Schedule in a notification to be published in the Official Gazette, and clause 5 of the Bill provides that "every notification issued under sub-section (2) of section 3 and every rule made under section 4 shall be laid as soon as may be after it is issued or made before each House of Parliament while it is in session for a period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions and if before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following both Houses agree for making any modification in the notification, or as the case may be, in the rule, or both Houses agree that the notification or rule should not be issued or made, the notification or rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that notification or rule."

So far as the rules are concerned, I would submit that the Central Government is perfectly justified in framing its own rules or making certain amendments and providing that if the House gives notice of any amendments about the desirability or undesirability of such amendments, then it may take such steps as it thinks

fit either to disapprove or approve of such rules or modify the rules as made by the Central Government.

15.17 hrs.

{SHRI JAGANNATHA RAO in the Chair}

But so far as the amendment of the Schedule, that is to say Article VIII is concerned, which, I submit, is the essential feature of this Bill and which incorporates the principle of this Bill, this cannot be modified by a mere notification and asking the House either to approve or to disapprove of it unless, I would submit, that amendment is brought before this House.

I would point out a very interesting feature about the provision of amendment of the articles of the Agreement of the International Development Association. I draw your attention to the way in which amendments to these articles can be made. Clause (a) of Article IX says:

"Any proposal to introduce modifications in this Agreement, whether emanating from a member, a Governor or the Executive Directors, shall be communicated to the Chairman of the Board of Governors who shall bring the proposal before the Board. If the proposed amendment is approved by the Board, the Association shall, by circular letter or telegram, ask all members whether they accept the proposed amendment. When three-fifths of the members, having four-fifths of the total voting power, have accepted the proposed amendments, the Association shall certify the fact by formal communication addressed to all members."

This is the machinery provided for amending the articles of the Agreement. It is just possible that our country may be in the minority of two-fifths. We know, whatever be the status, immunities and privileges provided to these international Associations, because we have a certain

programme, we have our Five Year Plans and we have other difficulties especially with regard to foreign exchange, sale and other things, we provided certain safeguards. For example, we have specially provided in clause 3,

"...nothing in section 9 thereof shall be construed as

(a) entitling the Association to import into India goods free of any duty of customs without any restriction on their subsequent sale therein; or

(b) conferring on the Association any exemption from duties or taxes which form part of the price of goods sold; or

(c) conferring on the Association any exemption from duties or taxes which are in fact no more than charges for services rendered."

We know that we are not in the strict sense of the term a free trade country. We have so many restrictions about imports, especially of luxury goods. Therefore, if we provide certain restrictions to the articles, when in future, any amendment is made in this article, we should not leave it to the Central Government to approve or modify such amendment without coming before this House.

I will just compare the provisions of this Bill with the International Monetary Fund and Bank Act, 1945, with the latest amendment, as modified up to 1st March, 1960. Although we find that article 8 of the present Bill is there also in the International Monetary Fund and Bank Act of 1945, we find that we have not given such wide power to the Central Government, to the executive authority of our country, to make any modification in the Schedule itself. We see there that the Central Government will make rules and make any modification in the rules and when any

[Shri Supakar]

amendments in the rules are made, they will be laid before Parliament and Parliament will make such modifications as it thinks fit. So far as the several sections of the article are concerned, they are the same here as there and in the Act of 1945. We had also certain modifications by that legislation to the status, immunities and privileges as provided in the corresponding Schedule thereof. There, we do not find that the executive authority has been given any authority to make modifications in the Schedule itself. Therefore my submission would be that it is not competent for us to delegate this power to the executive authority.

Following from this, the question arises, when we have delegated this power to the Central Government, what happens when we wish to make certain amendments in the article itself. The amendment that is agreed upon by the International Association itself under the relevant clause for amending articles, gives authority to the Government, if it thinks fit or if it thinks it acceptable, to make certain amendments. Can these things be incorporated in the Act itself without any fresh amendment? My submission would be that it is not competent. I hope the Government will seriously take this matter into consideration. That is the purpose for which I have tabled two amendments which seek to separate the authority of amending the rules from the authority given to the Central Government to change the sections of the article itself. My submission would be, whenever it is necessary to change the different sections of the article, Government must come before this House and seek its mandate to make alterations or modifications if necessary.

Shri Jaipal Singh (Ranchi West—Reserved—Sch. Tribes): Mr. Chairman, the House is to be congratulated on finding you in your present role and I welcome you.

I have no desire whatever to cross swords with my hon. legal friends. I would be, for the first time in my Parliamentary life, willing to accept what has been put in the memo that delegation of legislative power is of a normal type. As far as this particular Bill is concerned, I would accept their assurance. I feel, Independent India is committed to a particular role, national and international. Having decided to develop beyond its natural tempo, beyond its own strength, with international help, it has been caught up in the maelstrom where it has to go round and round and round, where the pattern is inescapable, inevitable. It is good that we are in the outer periphery of this maelstrom so that we do not get ducked in but we do not get on to the centre. We have deliberately decided on a particular tempo of development, particularly industrial development. If we wish to maintain that tempo, we have no choice but to mortgage ourselves as it were to the rest of the world, red, blue, white, whatever it is according as it fits us. It hurts me every now and then when I hear a certain section of this House making an attack on a particular campus. I think we should have manners good enough to be thankful for whatever is being done from whatever quarter, because it is a choice we have made, it is not something that has been thrust upon us. We as a country, as an independent country, have made up our minds that we shall go ahead faster than we could have on our own momentum. That being the case, I submit there is very little scope for discussion in this.

In the international forum we have to conduct ourselves with international grace. If we find that we have to be in this International Development Association, then are we going to be different from the rest of the other members? Let us make up our mind. Do we want to go ahead or do we not; are we going to be unique and the rest of the world is

going to be on a different type of membership in an international association or organisation, be it a bank or be it anything else? We cannot have it both ways. We have to be like the rest of the world because we are convinced, I think quite rightly, that it is for our own good, because if our planning has to succeed, we have to be dependant on the outside world to a large extent.

There is one clarification that I would like to have from the hon. Minister. Looking at section 8 of the Schedule, it is not exactly clear what is meant by "employees of comparable rank of other members". I would like to have a little more light thrown upon this because I.D.A. is an international organisation, and it can have on its personnel, officers, executives and the like, anybody, even people we disapprove of. In the U.N. for instance, we have South Africa, Portugal or any other country we do not think very well of. In an international association like this, we might have personnel whom we disapprove of. I am not thinking so much of the top men, because here it seems even a chaprasi will enjoy diplomatic privileges. It applies to all employees. I know the other expression follows "of comparable rank", I have not overlooked it, but I would like my hon. friend over there to satisfy me at least. If others do not need any satisfaction, it does not matter, but I would like personally to be satisfied that this type of status, immunities and privileges to employees is accorded in the case of other international organisations also, and is not peculiar to this case alone.

I would not have intervened but for my wanting this little clarification, because, recently in the Indian press certain news has been appearing which seems to have made headlines even in our House here. I know matters of that sort can be magnified.

I wholeheartedly support this Bill. I feel that we should grow up and

shed the childish misapprehensions we seem to be obsessed with every now and then, because I do feel we have to march ahead, and the rest of the world is there willing to help provided, if I may say so, there are certain securities and safeguards. I think a Bill of this sort really requires very little discussion. I support the Bill.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta East): Unfortunately, we have not been given sufficient material which we ought to have been given in order to appreciate the implications of passing a Bill of this kind. We have got the agreement itself, but that does not give us sufficient insight into the implications, economic and political, neither less in importance than the other.

From the economic point of view, we would have very much liked to know to what extent we hope to benefit from our entry into the International Development Loan Association. I have some apprehensions because of past experience. We have had loans from countries, from the USA and others, in respect of which we have been tied down in our purchases, we have not been allowed to utilise those loans in a manner most advantageous to us. Will the same thing happen here?

The second thing is regarding the question of voting power raised by Shri Warior. I find that in respect of the initial contribution, each country has 500 votes, and then in respect of every 5,000 dollars of the initial contribution they have one vote. This means that the NATO Powers will control practically the overwhelming majority of votes. The USA will have some 64,000 votes, Britain about 26,200, France about 10,600 and West Germany about 10,600 and the other NATO allies will also have proportionate votes, so that there is no doubt that the NATO Powers by themselves will control the overwhelming majority of votes. This is not all. In addition to this, if any Power makes additional contributions,

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

it will have additional votes and the additional votes will be determined by the Board of Governors. To counter this, India has only 8,000 votes, Indonesia about 2,000 and so on. Therefore, we will be nowhere in the picture. This shows that the so-called benefactors, the NATO Powers, will be in complete control of the Association and will dictate their own terms.

Economically, this may be very good capitalist business, but we have to see what implications it may have for us, because we can certainly expect to get the worst of it if any conflict arises between us and the NATO Powers. To what extent are we likely to get the worst of it, to what extent is this going to militate against us, and to what extent we are likely to benefit from it? That is a question to which we get no answer from any document, nor has the Government thought it fit to enlighten us on this point before coming to us with a legislation to grant certain immunities to employees of the loan association.

That is as far as the economic aspect is concerned. Politically I have some of the greatest apprehensions. There is no doubt that although we believe in the policy of non-alignment and so on, certain Powers, the NATO Powers for instance, do not like this policy. That is very clear. They have, in the past, shown an interest in the affairs of the country, which is not very palatable to us. We have, for instance, certain differences with Pakistan. And at least the leading NATO Power is very friendly with Pakistan and is strengthening Pakistan's Army even though she is aware that that strength may be used against us. To this extent, they are oblivious of our interests. And it is not only that. We have seen during the Naga troubles how certain national of theirs have shown very undue interest in our affairs and have created complications in Nagaland.

Now, we are seeking to give immunities to their employees and the employees of the association which will be controlled by them. Let there be no mistake about it. In regard to this immunity, is there any danger that at crucial moments, at critical times, we might be swarmed with immunised employees, of the Association, ostensibly on the work of the Association, yet with their immunity, able to infect our country with disorder, if necessary, or attempt to infect our country with disorder, while they escape with prophylactic impunity? We would like to know whether there is any such possibility. If there is any such possibility, what is the security against this? Is there any limit to the number of employees they can introduce in the country with immunity?

We can understand such immunities in the case of Embassies and other diplomatic representations. There, the immunity is restricted to the Ambassador and his family, and to some employees of the Embassy, who are not likely to number very much. But what do we expect by way of the number of employees coming from outside with these immunities? These are questions, both of an economic and of a political nature, that need to be answered. We need to know how much benefit we expect to derive from the Association, what interest we shall be charged on the loans given to us, what kind of say we shall have in the affairs of the Association, whether that will represent anything different from what is reflected by the voting strength, whether we hope to be able to influence the Association, in spite of our very limited number of votes and whether the benefactor members who control the greatest number of votes will not shape the affairs of the Association in such a way that the underdeveloped countries will not be able to derive much benefit, or will be at a disadvantage, although they will be compelled to take loans because of their need, and

so on. Those are the economic questions that arise. Politically, the question that arises is this. What is the guarantee about our security? What is the restriction on the number of immunised employees that can be introduced into our country? And what control can we have over them, when we are granting them immunities? These questions need to be answered, if we are to seriously think of approving a measure of this kind.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): I do not think there is anything to oppose a Bill of this nature. There may be minor differences about details, but, in general, the country and this House are both committed to international aid, or even foreign aid from different countries.

Only a few days ago, in this Session, there was a discussion on the industrial policy of Government. When this question also was discussed, my hon. friend Shri Tangamani who initiated the debate on that day took strong exception to foreign aid coming through private sources, for private parties making investment in India, that is, foreign private parties. But he did not object to Government-to-Government aid, nor did he object to any aid coming from any international body. So, I do not know how my hon. friend opposite can now take any objection to the formation of a body of this nature.

We have been receiving aid from different Governments and also from international bodies such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Finance Corporation. But this body which is being formed now is with a particular purpose, namely to give some other facilities to the under-developed countries. The terms of the aid from this body would be easier than from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: And also long-term.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think it has been stated that the terms should be easier and also flexible to suit the foreign exchange position of the countries in which the money is to be invested. This means that the rate of interest will perhaps be lower. At least, we can expect that from the wording of the agreement. It may also be that the repayment may be spread over a longer period. The International Bank operates more or less as a banking concern with restrictions and regulations of its own, but this body is formed to circumvent those restrictions and regulations so that aid may be given in a more flexible manner to the under-developed countries. So, from that point of view, I think that any aid coming from this body now being set up will be preferable to any aid coming either from the International Bank or from the USA Bank, namely the Export-Import Bank, or even from any other Government.

In this House, on many occasions, objection has been raised about the rate of interest charged on any aid that we receive from foreign countries, particularly, the rate of interest on deferred payments.

Maharajkumar Vijaya Anand (Visakhapatnam): May I point out that there is no quorum in the House?

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung—Now, there is quorum. The hon. Member, Shri A. C. Guha, may continue his speech.

Shri A. C. Guha: I was saying that any aid coming from this body would be preferable to any aid coming from other bodies, because it is expected that the rate of interest would be lower here, and the other terms also will be easier.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to the first article dealing with the purposes, which reads thus:

[Shri A. C. Guha]

"Providing finance to meet their important development requirements on terms which are more flexible and bear less heavily on the balances of payments than those of conventional loans."

So it is clear that it will be possible for any under-developed country to get loans or aid on easier terms.

Then objection has been taken to the NATO Powers dominating this body. I cannot understand how the question of the NATO Powers comes here. This is a financial body and as far as I find, the Communist Powers are not members of this body. I think they have withdrawn also from the two parent bodies, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. So they are not in this body. So in any case this body is dominated by, what my hon. friends opposite would call the Western Powers—because the other Powers have decided not to join this body or its two parent bodies.

Then as regards the choice of market, it has been said that in the case of some foreign aid, we have not been able to make purchases from any market on advantageous terms. I think that was only in the case of some aid coming from the Export-Import Bank of America. But I do not think any such restrictions can be imposed or would be imposed in the aid coming from this body or other international bodies.

While welcoming this Bill, and the formation of this body, I have to mention some points on which I think Government should be somewhat careful. The hon. Member who preceded me has also referred to the voting arrangement in this body. I feel there should have been some restriction on the voting strength of richer countries. That principle has been accepted by this country. In all corporate bodies, there has been some restriction

put on the voting strength of any shareholders. They cannot vote according to their own shareholding. I think in this body the USA, UK and France would control more than 50 per cent of the votes. That is not a very desirable thing. It is not a question of any politics or any military alliance group coming in; it is a question of the under-developed countries having their proper say and hearing in this body. So I feel that there should have been some restriction put on the voting strength of countries in this body. This body is intended to help under-developed countries. So these countries should have a real say in the management and deliberations of this body. Under the present voting arrangement, they will have neither of these opportunities.

Then it has been said that this body can also give aid to private entities, that is, private parties in India or any other member countries. Of course, it has been stipulated that no aid will be given except with the consent of the Government of the member country.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That they should know.

Shri A. C. Guha: The clause is there to the effect that no aid is to be given to any private concern or even a State Government except with the consent of the Government of the member country. But still as regards any aid given to any private parties, Government should exercise some careful scrutiny. They should be quite vigilant in seeing that this aid may not be utilised for concentration of further wealth or production potentiality in fewer hands. So as far as possible, this aid should not be utilised for private parties but should be given to Government or at least semi-government bodies, Government corporations included. Even if it is given to any private party, the Government should see the objects of that investment, as to how far the people will be bene-

fited by that investment. I think the other day an hon. Member said—not in this House or in a Committee—that rayon is not such an important thing for which we should get foreign aid. It is true that we should not have got any foreign aid or loan for the manufacture of rayon. Similarly, for such unimportant items, this aid should not be utilised by any private entrepreneur here.

Then this body will be entitled to give aid also to State Governments. The language is somewhat vague, but I think it would mean that they can give aid even to State Governments. Here also the Central Government should exercise some vigilance. In this House on many occasions, a doubt has been expressed about the efficiency and efficient management of concerns of the State Governments. Even the aid given by the Central Government to the State Governments is not properly utilised. That is the general feeling in this House, at least a major portion of the House. So when any aid is given to a State Government, that should also be properly scrutinised by the Central Government.

We should remember that any aid given either to a State Government or to any private party will have to be guaranteed by the Central Government—by the Government of the member country. Whatever loan is given to the State Governments or to any private party, the Central Government will have the ultimate responsibility for repayment. So I hope the Government will exercise strict scrutiny even in case of any aid coming to a State Government, and particularly so in the case of any aid coming to private parties.

I very much welcome the provision of obligation to maintain the value of the currency of the member country. If the currency depreciates, then the member country will have to make good the loss. I think it is a salutary provision. So every member country

would be careful to see that its own currency may not depreciate not only in the international market but also in the internal market. It has been specifically stated that the value of the money in the internal market will be taken into consideration, and if it is depreciated "to a significant extent" within that member's territories the member will have to make good that loss to the Fund.

It has been stated that this Association will publish several reports and other things. I hope Government will see that all these reports are laid on the Table of the House and sufficient number of copies placed in the Library. On the eve of the introduction of this Bill, we tried to get some literature. We could not get anything even about the International Monetary Fund or of the Bank except their annual reports. After two or three reminders, the Government had sent in some copies of this literature and then only we have been able to get some idea of what this body is going to be. All these reports can, if necessary, be reprinted in India—I think this booklet also has been reprinted in India—and sufficient number of copies placed in the Library and also laid on the Table of the House.

16 hrs.

With these words I commend this Bill for the acceptance of this House, but I hope Government will be careful about the points mentioned by me and other hon. friends. Before concluding, I would again ask Government to see if the voting arrangement can be modified in any way. The under-developed countries, for whose benefit this Association is going to be established, should not be kept in a negligible minority in the deliberations of this Association. The under-developed countries should feel that they have a right to make their position clear and that they have a right to have a proper hearing from this Association. Unless they have got sufficient voting power that right has to be taken as being denied. So, I

[Shri A. C. Guha]

hope Government would see, if it is possible, to modify the voting arrangement of this Association.

Shri B. C. Kamble rose—

Mr. Chairman: The time allotted for this Bill is one hour and we have already exceeded that time. I am sorry I cannot accommodate the hon. Member.

Shri B. C. Kamble: I won't take much time, Sir. Only a few minutes.

Mr. Chairman: Yes.

Shri B. C. Kamble (Kopergaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is an underlying principle in this International Development Association; and I would like to lay emphasis on the limitations. It is said that it shall be even for less developed areas of the world. There would be some specific projects.

With regard to our programmes, the agricultural credit programme or a group of projects in our development programme we may have special circumstances and specific projects. I am emphasising this because there are similar instances with regard to our administration of the scheduled areas. I am referring to the report of the Backward Class Commission. Almost the same purposes are there but they are not implemented. The Backward Classes Commission has pointed out in its report.....

Shri B. R. Bhagat: What has all that to do with this Bill?

Shri B. C. Kamble: In the same way, my point is if there is any coordinated plan with regard to these specific projects as suggested in this agreement.....

Shri B. R. Bhagat: There is no project except that they will be high development priority projects.

Shri B. C. Kamble: It has been mentioned that there are no projects.

If there are no projects why should we take from this Fund and why should our country be a member. There should be projects and when certain formulations are made they should be placed on the Table of the House also. That is why I suggest that representatives of the less developed areas should be associated with this Association. You will have to define what less developed areas are. Because people are less developed are the areas less developed? Less developed areas of our country should be defined. In the same way as less developed countries are associated with this the less developed people should also be associated with the functioning of this Association.

Secondly, there are certain immunities which means that the law of the land, to the extent of the Schedule, will not be applicable to this Association. It may be a good principle; I am not opposed to it. But, I am afraid that the Constitution will have to be amended. So far as the immunities with regard to legal process and searching are concerned, suppose there is some property of this Association which is stolen. If it is made that it shall be immune from any process of searching, it cannot be searched. That will be the position.

My friend Shri Jaipal Singh has pointed out that if there are employees they will be immune from any legal process. That is to say, whatever may be their status, they will be immune. Therefore, certain complications may arise, and I submit it may even involve an amendment of the Constitution. We are not opposed to it; but that is the lacuna which I want to point out.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Mr. Chairman, Sir, but for the two hon. Members whose political and economic angles are very well-known, it is most gratifying that the whole House or the hon. Members who have spoken, have given their valuable support to this Bill. I am very grateful to them.

The two hon. Members who have chosen to oppose this otherwise simple and innocent measure have rather given vent to their political ideologies than going into the merits of the measure.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: National security is not your ideology.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I will take note of their chief objections later on. But, I would like to deal, in the beginning, with some of the specific issues and objections which have been raised.

Shri Supakar speaking elaborately about the provisions of the Bill said that Government should not be given power to amend the Schedule by notification and said that in the Fund Bank Act of 1945 no such power existed. But, he conveniently forgets that only in the year 1958 when the International Finance Corporation Act was passed we had similar provisions in that when we gave the immunities to the employees of that Corporation, and a juridical personality to the Corporation. The fact of the matter is that that particular immunity and benefits conferred on the Fund Bank were given through an Ordinance which was later on converted into an Act. That shows that it must have been done in extraordinary circumstances.

Later on, as our legislative experience evolved and our practice about delegation of legislative powers also expanded, based on that experience, we evolved a pattern of our own delegating legislative authority to Government. According to that we have given such delegation in most of the Acts where such measures were required. Because of that we have similar provisions in the 1958 Act giving similar powers to another specialised agency of the United Nations, the International Finance Corporation. We have followed the same practice here. I think the House will agree that the delegation of such powers, if it is normal, as the hon. Member

opposite said, there is no danger in it. It is convenient and introduces some element of flexibility in it. The interests of the people and of Parliament are also safeguarded because it has to be laid on the Table of the House and the House can always give its directions about the amendments that Government might try to effect.

One or two hon. Members spoke about the voting arrangement in this organisation. And the hon. Member, Shri Guha said that something should be done to modify the voting power. It is true that because the voting power relates to the subscriptions, those who have larger denominations of subscriptions have larger votes. So, it may be said that countries having bigger subscriptions may control or may have a greater say in the administration of such organisations and because they may be politically or ideologically inclined one way or the other, therefore, they may give a twist in that direction.

This is not a new institution. We have very valuable experience of specialised institutions working very efficiently and creditably. We have no such experience, whether in the International Bank for Development and Reconstruction or in the International Monetary Fund or in the later institution the International Finance Corporation, of any such element of politics being introduced. Things have been judged dispassionately in the light of economic and financial background than in the light of international politics and much less the cold war politics. However much we may like to have more voting power for the under-developed countries, the fact is that the voting power is based on the proportion in the same way as it is in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. It is after all an affiliate of the IBRD and the member-countries which have signed the agreement to set up this Association have voluntarily decided

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on a particular pattern. When the Association has not even started to function, I have to say that I am not in a position to give an assurance that in the near future the voting power will be greatly modified.

The point made by Shri Warior that additional subscriptions would distort the voting strength is not true because the amount of the additional subscription, if and when it is decided to ask for additional subscriptions, would itself be decided by two-third majority of the members, and those who vote for it will be prepared to subscribe also. Secondly, the additional subscription would be used for grants. Moreover, even the additional subscription will be in the same proportion and so the relative voting power will not be affected. If a member-country votes for the additional subscription and later on does not subscribe, then it foregoes the right to vote but that is its choice.

There is another thing—what we call supplementary subscriptions. When the Association needs supplementary funds, it may call for supplementary resources. That would not in any way affect the voting power nor would it work against the beneficiaries of this Association.

Shri A. C. Guha spoke about some constructive points, particularly about the value of the currency and he commended the emphasis laid in the articles of the agreement about maintaining the value of the currency and said that member countries should give due consideration to it. As a Government, we have been following the policy of stability of the rupee and it is creditable that despite the pressure of inflation and development finance we have been able to successfully maintain the value of the rupee. If you see the value of the international currencies, rupee counts very high in the list of currencies whose value over a period had been more or less stabilised. We not only believe in that policy but we, as Government, follow this policy.

Now, I come to the very general objections raised against these agencies. The hon. Member, Shri Warior, who opened the discussion and Shri Sadhan Gupta asked: what is the utility of our membership of this Association or the Bank? Has it done any benefit to us? If we have an unbiased attitude and judge things on merits, we would come only to one conclusion that these institutions have played a very significant role in the reconstruction and development of the member countries. We have been given the largest loan from the portfolio of this Bank—Rs. 315.27 crores. Rs. 219.44 crores had gone to the public sector and Rs. 95.83 crores to the private sector. What are the projects? In the public sector, they are the railways, power—DVC and Koyna—ports and international aviation. In the private sector, they are: steel—TISCO and ILSCO—and power—Trombay—and the ICI. It has been given to develop the basic industries in the country. Let us conclude on this factual statement whether these loans have gone to build up the basic industries in the country. Apart from these loans, the World Bank has been helpful to us in many other ways. Through its periodical reports, it supplies statistical and other data about economic and financial matters. The annual meetings have been a great storehouse of experience and knowledge as to how to conduct our exchange stability and how to conduct our financial and economic policies with a view to have development with stability. From any point of view—these things of Brettonwoods, as they are called—the Bank and the Fund have played a very vital role in the development of the under-developed countries. They asked as to what voice we had India is a permanent member of the Fund and the Bank. We have our executive directors. In the day-to-day meetings we exercise very vital influence on the affairs of this Bank and those who have cared to know the deliberations of the annual meetings of the Board of Governors would see that most of the

decisions are unanimous. There are no politics, much less cold-war politics which the hon. Member described as NATO politics. There is nothing of the kind. In recent times the World Bank loans have flown more and more towards under-developed countries. In the beginning, it was said that we must be prepared administratively and technically to execute the project and India is now a glowing example; we have grown administratively and technically and thus we are prepared to absorb more and more of the aid. Similarly, other Asian countries and African countries had less loans in the beginning but later on the flow increases. What is the picture today? Africa got 772 million dollars and Asia got 1638 dollars. Asia today is the highest on the portfolio of the Bank. We cannot say from any point that the Asian or African countries in whose name the hon. Members gave vent to their ideologies have been ignored. We cannot say that their influence on the Bank was not there. So from whatever angle you may look, all the charges that have been made, the sweeping charges that have been made the unintelligent charges that have been made that our membership of the bank has not been beneficial, are totally wrong and I strongly repudiate them.

An Hon. Member: Choose some other occasion.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The hon. Member there said that only a part of the U.N. membership are members of the Fund Bank. It may be true that a particular group which has quite a different policy may not join it. Some of them were there before. Some of them were party to the agreement but later on they thought it fit to keep away. For that matter it does not mean that the Fund Bank institution is not an international institution and is being dominated by a particular power block. That is not a fact.

One hon. Member said that our payments are to be made in gold. I do not know whether he meant our payments to the Bank or to the IDA.

Well, so far as payment to the Bank is concerned, it is an old story, ten-year old story and, therefore, there is not any problem of exchange involved in that. So far as payment to the IDA is concerned, as I said, countries like India, under-developed countries, have to pay only 10 per cent in gold in five years. I explained earlier that Rs. 2 crores will have to be paid in gold in five years and the rest 90 per cent will be in rupees.

Then the hon. Member said that because the IDA will give flexible loans the loans of the Bank are non-flexible. That is a very queer kind of argument, because the Bank and Fund were established some 15 years ago. The conditions of the world were different then, the war-ravaged world conditions were entirely different then and it was expected that the Bank would play a particular type of role. It is known that the resources of the Bank, the money available with the Bank comes from the market borrowings of those countries and, naturally, if the Bank borrows at 5 per cent rate of interest or 4 per cent rate of interest it cannot pay less than 7 per cent or 6½ per cent. So its interest itself was more or less determined by the market borrowings, it was less when the rate of borrowings from the markets in New York, London or Zurich or other places was less and it was more when the cost of borrowing was more. It is a banking operation and it has to be organised as a bank. The Fund has a special role to play. The Fund looks after the exchange variations. It takes care to see that stability in the exchange is maintained and it has successfully done so.

16.24 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Then we have the International Finance Corporation which was created specially to take care of loans in the private sector—not loans as such but participation which could change into equities. They participate in the shares and profit. In our experience we realised that as the tempo of development in under-developed

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countries start mounting up it is necessary to create an institution where we can mobilise and channel our resources on easier terms. Instead of 10—25 year loans it would take care to give loans on longer terms, 30 to 40 year loans and loans on lower rate of interest or no interest at all. It may give grants as well. The most important point from the point of view of under-developed countries, which suffer chronically from exchange difficulties, is that payment either wholly or in part may be in the local currencies. So when the development programme in the under-developed countries started growing up this institution was created. Therefore, it is just a march of the experiment in international economic co-operation, and as the challenges are different today the institution created is different, the terms of loans are different and other things are different. I think in a dynamic economic situation in the international sphere the setting up of this institution is a very welcome sign.

The most important point that some hon. Members have ignored is this. I am glad that Shri Guha has pointed that out. I want the House to make note of this because repeatedly from the Opposition benches—not the whole Opposition but a particular group—this charge has been made. Hon. Members belonging to one particular political party make this charge that if we have these institutions they will interfere in our international affairs. It has been said that when we give privileges to the employees and officers of these institutions the “swarm of immunised officials may roam about in the country and interfere in the politics of the country”. We have the experience of 12 to 13 years as an independent nation. We have not found any swarm of immunised officials of these international agencies interfering in our affairs.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): How many are likely to get immunity under this?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: We do not know, but from the experience of the offices of the International Bank, the International Fund and the International Finance Corporation that are there, the number is expected to be very few, insignificant.

Shri A. C. Guha: The number here may be still fewer.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The number may be just a few. Therefore, the danger does not exist. And, as a Government we are strong enough to deal with any such situation. We will not allow any interference, whatever its nature may be, from this quarter or that quarter in this country. We have a record of that, and we are very particular about that. But the most important point relevant about this particular matter is this—the hon. Member conveniently forgets that—and that is about the operations of this loan. May I read a sentence from article 5? It is said:

“The associations shall not provide financing for any project if the member in whose territories the project is located objects to such financing.”

Whatever may be the project, whether it is a private party, State Government, local authority or any other body, it can only be provided if the Government allows it, and that is a sure enough, adequate enough guarantee that whatever funds flow into this country they will only be for those purposes for which the economic policy of the country provide for and for which the Government and this Parliament provide for. They will not go to any other project. I think the fact that the articles provide for it shows that there is no intention on the part of any member country neither to allow such things nor to encourage such things. Therefore, Sir, whatever fears have been expressed are unfounded and have been made more because of a biased reading of the situation.

Lastly, I may emphasise that we are a country who are friendly to all countries. We are accepting aid and loan because we have embarked upon a programme of rapid economic development. And, as the hon. Member said, because we are developing fast enough for which our own resources in a temporary and transitional period cannot provide, we have to accept from all other countries whatever aid is available. That is the economic situation, that is the economic compulsion enforced upon us by history. It has been the experience of many other countries who are advanced today. So we have to accept aid, and we are accepting aid from all countries, whether of this group or that group, because we are friendly to all. We accept aid without any strings and we have no complaints from anyone who are giving aid to us. My only grouse is that the hon. Members there have opposed aid from one group of countries and not from the other.

An Hon. Member: It is a perversion of truth.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I only request them to be more logical, more consistent in their thinking. Whenever aid is offered in a friendly way to give help to our economic development they should welcome it whether it be from this country or that country. Whatever be their politics, whatever be their international or other alignments, so long as they respect our own sovereignty, so long as they respect our own non-alignment policy, so long as they do not interfere in our internal matters, so long as the aid is in the interests of the rapid economic development of the country, we welcome such aid, and such aid has been very helpful to us. Particularly, we are grateful to the International Bank for calling a meeting two years ago of the creditor countries—it was a very difficult task—at a time when this country was facing great exchange difficulties, and for providing the much-needed help on a multi-lateral basis. We got help from the creditor countries as a result of

the initiative taken by that Bank. They are again going to call such a meeting and in our future relations as they grow, we expect the World Bank to play an increasingly greater and more friendly and helpful role in the development of our country. I take this opportunity of congratulating them for the benign role that they have been playing.

With these words, I move.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That the Bill to implement the international agreement for the establishment and operation of the International Development Association in so far as it relates to the status, immunities and privileges of that Association, and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2—(Definitions).

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—(Confinement of status and certain immunities and privileges on the Association and confinement of certain immunities and privileges on its officers and employees).

Shri Supakar: I beg to move:

Page 2, omit lines 14 to 17. (1)

It is not necessary to make a speech. I have already mentioned my points.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, omit lines 14 to 17.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That clause 3 stand part of the Bill”.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5.— (Notifications under section 3 and rules under section 4 to be placed before Parliament.)

Shri Supakar: I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 20 and 21, omit

"Every notification issued under sub-section (2) of section 3 and" (2)

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Shri A. C. Guha: Sir, may I make a submission? Any report or notification that may be published should be placed on the Table of the House, and a sufficient number of copies should be placed in the Library also. We often do not find copies of the reports of the World Bank.

Mr. Speaker: Clause 5 is there.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is there.

Shri A. C. Guha: The reports mentioned in the agreement should also be placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may call for the reports from time to time. That trouble at least must be taken by hon. Members!

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

Page 2, lines 20 and 21, omit

"Every notification issued under sub-section (2) of section 3 and" (2)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very sorry that well meaning criticism from our part, has been so much misunderstood....

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Not misunderstood.

Shri Sadhan Gupta:and so much irritated the hon. Minister that he sought to make all kinds of insinuations which were absolutely unwarranted. All that Shri Warior and myself had said was that we had not material enough to judge about the implications of the Bill—economic as well as political implications. Myself and Shri Warior suggested certain economic implications and also certain political implications that might spring from the Bill. We were not in a position to decide for ourselves—nor were we given any material to decide for ourselves—whether those economic or political implications would be there. But we raised in good faith the question of those implications in the light of experiences of other places in the world and we required a clarification. Instead of giving us a clarification, the hon. Minister has imputed motives and singled out our party for having presumed to ask for those clarifications. I hope that for this attack, he will succeed in getting a few more millions—I hope not a few more billions—from the World Bank! If he does it, I wish him well, and I wish that he might make some more of this feelings which incidentally, will not touch us and which the people of the country will not take seriously.

We always welcome aid from whatever quarter it comes, provided it

comes from unselfish motives and provided it is beneficial to this country. If aid comes with strings, we always oppose it. We have never said that we should accept aid from only one quarter. We have always maintained that aid should be accepted from whichever quarter it comes, but that we should always see that our national sovereignty and our national integrity are not endangered.

I had raised the question of foreigners interfering in our Naga trouble from a view to obtain clarification—whether there were any such possibilities, etc. I hope my points will be understood in the proper light, unless it be that by making such attacks the hon. Minister hopes to get some more money!

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am sorry that the hon. Member has misunderstood my point. Being so sensitive, he took as insinuation what I explained factually. He said that the aid may be with strings attached. I said that we will accept any aid which is without strings attached. He then said that immunised officials were interfering in our internal affairs. I said none of them were interfering in our internal affairs. He being so sensitive, took these facts as insinuation. I am sorry for what he has said. I can only say that I made no insinuation, and I controverted all his facts and gave the right conclusion to the House.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

16.39 hrs.

PRESS AND REGISTRATION OF BOOKS (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend
the Press and Registration of

Books Act, 1867, as passed by
Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

This is a short Bill, amending the Press and Registration of Books Act in certain particulars in order to make the working of the Act better and more effective. In order to give the main reasons for the introduction of these amendments, I would like, with your permission, to explain the background of this legislation.

As you know, the Registrar of the Press in India was appointed to carry out certain duties. The appointment of the Registrar himself was made mainly on the recommendation of the Press Commission. I would like here to quote the Press Commission which had very briefly and very well given the reasons and the necessity for the appointment of such an authority. The Commission said:

"We consider that the whole administration of the Press and Registration of Books Act requires to be overhauled. In the course of our work, we found that, apart from the differences in practice in different States, there is a general laxity in the checking of the filing and the registration of books and periodicals. It has been a matter of great difficulty to us to get the files of copies for scrutiny of the contents and even to verify whether a paper is currently being published or not. In many cases, the information supplied by the State Governments was grossly inaccurate and never up-to-date. The Commission proceeded to collect information from newspapers and periodicals on the basis of lists furnished to us by the State Governments. In as many as 20 per cent of cases, the information about the existence of newspapers and periodicals proved to be inaccurate. In many cases, it was found that the newspapers or periodicals which had once been published had ceased to exist long before the relevant date. In

[Dr. Keskar]

a large number of cases no newspaper or periodical had come out, although a declaration was made under the Press and Registration of Books Act. Apparently, the State Governments assumed that the newspapers, about which a declaration had been made, had come into existence without caring to inquire whether any issues thereof had been published. There is little or no check to see whether a paper comes out regularly and if it does not, to find out the cause or to correct the record accordingly. Some of the suggestions which we have made in the earlier paragraphs will, we trust, provide the necessary corrective. But we think that there should be a radical change in the administration of the Act by the various States. We think that it is necessary that there should be one Central Authority to be named the Press Registrar for India who will exercise supervision over Press Registrars appointed for each State. The declaration to be made under the Press and Registration of Books Act may be made either before the Press Registrar or such officer as may be appointed by Government on his behalf, so as to avoid inconvenience to the newspapers and periodicals published in mofussil. It should be the business of the Press Registrar to have a complete register of all the newspapers and periodicals, news agencies and advertising agencies in the State. It should be made obligatory on them to register themselves under the Act and if they fail to do so, they should be ineligible to carry on the business. The declaration to be made by them should include a statement on the lines indicated in Appendix XXIII of the capital structure and the staff proposed to be employed in the venture and the Registrar should have authority to call for any additional factual information."

Hon. Members are aware that after the Publication of the report, discussions took place in Parliament and with the approval of Parliament, the office of the Registrar was created in order to gather facts and statistics concerning newspapers and also to see that they are published for information. The Registrar has now been functioning for three or four years. His reports have been regularly presented to Parliament. His most recent report has also been presented to Parliament.

The Registrar has found by experience that there are many difficulties encountered in gathering information regarding newspapers. Moreover, in the task assigned to him, the Registrar found by experience that in a number of matters, the Act was ambiguous and could be interpreted in many different ways and this led to many practical difficulties not only in the matter of registration of newspapers as such, but also in matters concerning newspapers and working journalists. A number of cases came up where it was found that due to the defective and ambiguous wording of the Act, undue advantage has been taken to evade certain provisions of the Working Journalists' Service Conditions Act and some other relevant provisions.

We thought it necessary, therefore, to bring before Parliament a Bill which will correct all these anomalies and ambiguities which have been found in the Act, so as to make it more effective and to see that hereafter such embarrassing situations will not arise in which either the Registrar or the District Magistrate or even the State Government is powerless to do anything because of the rather vague wording of the Act. We were very much helped and I would like to acknowledge the valuable suggestions that we got from the interesting debate that took place in this House over the work of the Press Registrar. A number of Members connected with the Press dealt exhaustively with this question of the Press in general and they made many valuable suggestions, some of

which have been incorporated here in this Bill.

I would like to make clear one thing in the very beginning. The work of the Registrar and the amendments that have been proposed here concern the business side of newspapers, i.e., registration of newspapers, their publication, their periodicity, etc. It has nothing to do either with the editorial side, with the question of expression of opinion that the newspapers might have or any other such matter. It need not, therefore, be considered as something which impinges either on the freedom of the Press or on any other matter connected therewith.

As this was something which concerned the managerial side of the newspapers, we were very particular to see that representative associations of publishers were consulted in order to find out from them what objection they have to the Bill or whether they have also any suggestions to make. They gave their views and we received many practical suggestions from them, so that the Bill could be made better and more effective.

I might inform the House that the leading associations of publishers by and large agree with the amendments proposed here. The most important body of publishers in the country—the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society—expressed the view that it was the view of the Society that by and large the amendments are acceptable and indeed in some cases welcomed. The Association took objection to one particular clause which was amended in the Rajya Sabha. The other important body, the Indian and Language Newspapers Association, also passed a resolution in their meeting that they welcome this Bill and the amendments proposed therein. We also took care to sound other newspaper bodies, including the working journalists, to see whether we can get some more opinions or suggestions regarding this Bill. Now, all these suggestions and recommendations from

the various bodies have all been incorporated in this Bill. Therefore, I make bold to say that it is a non-controversial business legislation, amending the Act for its better functioning.

I would now like to say a few words regarding the important points that have been proposed in the amendment. The most important point that you will find in the Bill is that for the first time it becomes necessary for the owner of a newspaper to declare himself as the owner and his name to be published in the newspaper. It should be made clear that the owner does not himself declare it, but the printer and the publisher who used to declare on behalf of the paper will do so hereafter, but they will do so with the authority of the owner and will also declare as to who is the owner of the newspaper. This is necessary. It was emphasized here by many hon. Members during the debate on the Press Registrar's Report that there is no reason why the owner of a paper should remain a mystery or a secret. In most foreign countries the proprietors of a paper obligatorily put their names on the paper or any other periodical that may exist. Here the proprietors used to be unmentioned behind a facade which now at least appeared to have no meaning. We have here made it obligatory that the printers and publishers are publishing the paper with the authority of the owners who are mentioned there. This is the most important point that the Bill seeks to amend.

The other point which we are trying to put here is that when a paper tries to change either its periodicity or its language, or its name, then it cannot do so without making a formal declaration of it and getting the consent for the declaration to be accepted. Because, when the periodicity of a paper or its language or its title changes then the personality of the paper changes, it is no longer the same paper. For example, if a daily paper wants to convert itself into a monthly, naturally it cannot be considered to be the same paper. Or if an English daily wants to convert itself into a Tamil daily, it cannot be considered to be the

[Dr. Keskar]

same paper; it will certainly be a very different one. The same thing applies if, for example, the title of the paper, the name, is changed. Now, this has been expressly put down here.

The other important point which I would like to mention and which is one of the main amendments, is that whenever the question of giving title to a paper is considered—this naturally arises mainly in respect of newspapers which are going to be started; but it is possible that some old papers would like to change their names; that happens though very rarely, of course—whenever there is the question of change of names or for a new paper a name is proposed, on such a proposal before the magistrate takes a decision consultation with the Press Registrar is essential so that he is able to know whether there is any title same or similar to the one which is already existing, which is being used by another paper and, therefore, which is not available for this particular paper to use. Up till now the position has been that according to the Act which was amended some years back, the magistrate can consult the Press Registrar if he thinks fit. But he may also not think it fit. If he does not think it fit, he need not consult the Registrar. The result of it has been that quite in a few cases titles very nearly the same as those existing have been given to papers and that creates confusion. In fact, it might lead to stealing names and, therefore, the goodwill and prestige enjoyed by papers by some others who come newly into the field. This is a well-known business proposition about which I need not expatiate more because, as far as a paper is concerned, its name is practically more than half its power and prestige. So, all papers are eager to see that their goodwill, their prestige, is not stolen by others. Therefore, this consultation with the Registrar has been made obligatory in order to see that the very same or

nearly same titles are not given to papers. One or two cases which came to us illustrated that unless such a consultation is made obligatory it might happen in exceptional circumstances, but the exceptional cases might themselves create a situation which will be embarrassing. Therefore, it is better to see that the main register in which the names of all newspapers are written is consulted that similar or same title is not used by any other paper.

These are the two or three important points that the Bill seeks to amend and make better. I would, however, like to say a few words regarding most of the amendments. Another important question—I am sorry I forgot it—was the question of cancellation of declaration. Up till now there was no power to cancel a declaration once made. A declaration was like a birth. Once it takes place, you cannot take it back. Though it might be based on very wrong and sometimes false premises it could not be returned because it was made. There was no provision in the law to return it. Now, it is one of the axioms of law that if something is made on a wrong premise, or on completely incorrect information, it should not be there. This obvious thing has been overlooked and when one or two cases of this type came up the law declared itself to be helpless, because there is no provision to that effect. Now this correction is being made here so that any declaration which has been based on false information or incorrect information or is wanting in certain essential particulars can be cancelled by the magistrate if he finds these things to be sufficiently serious as to vitiate and make the declaration defective. Of course, here it has been laid down that in such matters he must issue a show-cause notice to the person who is going to be affected, or the paper which is going to be affected, so that he is given an opportunity to say what he has to say. After hearing him the magistrate will naturally come to whatever fair conclusions he

would like to. This is also a very essential amendment which we are proposing here. We feel that it should have been there all along. But, as it was not there, we have taken the first opportunity to put it in the Act.

17 hrs.

It has been laid down in the amendments here that the printer, publisher or more specially the editor of a paper should be generally residents in the country. This has been decided because we felt that if a person declares himself to be the printer, publisher or the editor and does some act or writes something for which he is liable before the law, it is not possible for us to take any action against him if he is residing in any other country or if he goes away from here. It is therefore felt that unless some such condition is laid down the conduct of the paper will not be carried on in a responsible way. It will not be conscious that it is amenable to the laws of this country and that all the work ought to be carried out according to the laws governing this country. This is also another amendment that is being proposed here.

There are, of course, a number of minor amendments which have been proposed, but they will come up in the course of discussion and hon. Members will have an opportunity to discuss them. There are certain, what I call, resultant amendments, small ones, which are also being proposed in order to make the main amendments more effective. I would not like to say much at this stage regarding the other smaller amendments. I would only repeat at the end that these amendments which are purely of a practical nature and are made in order to make the working of the Act better and plug the loopholes in the Act, which have also got the approval of the journalistic world in general and more especially of those who are concerned with it, that is, the proprietors of newspapers, might be accepted by the House.

I propose that the House might take into consideration the Bill for amend-

ing the Press and Registration of Books Act which I have the honour to present to you.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

I have to inform the House that the President has, in pursuance of clause 3 of article 117 of the Constitution of India, recommended to the Lok Sabha the consideration of the Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have listened with interest to the hon. Minister's speech on the new amendments to the Press and Registration of Books Act. As this House is aware the original Act was passed in the year 1867.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow. We now have an Half-an-hour discussion. This matter will stand over till tomorrow.

17.04 hrs.

*NEW C. H. S. TOKEN CARDS

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta—East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to initiate this discussion because I feel that a great affront has been offered to the low-paid staff of the Central Government by way of discrimination regarding facilities for direct consultation with specialists. On the 2nd August, a question, Question No. 39, was asked of which part (b) was an enquiry as to what advantages were derived by stating the pay-scales of the employees on the Contributory Health Service tokens. The hon. Minister gave this answer to it. I am quoting the relevant part of the answer to part (b).

"This is essential in order to determine . . ." I am leaving out the first two; the third is the important one.

*Half-an-hour discussion.

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

"... the facility for direct consultation with specialists, which is only open to those who are in receipt of a pay of Rs. 800 per month or above."

Certain supplementaries were asked. Our hon. friend, Shri Elias, asked:

"We get reports from the lower categories of Government servants that they do not get as much facility from the C. H. S. as the higher categories. If the pay-scales are mentioned on the token will there not be more discrimination with regard to the treatment and other facilities?"

Then the hon. Health Minister first of all scores a point by saying that those who get Rs. 130 and below are entitled to free accommodation and free diet and therefore Shri Elias would certainly agree to such a discrimination. Then comes the other point. He says—and I quote him:

"With regard to the other things, owing to want of hospital accommodation, there is a certain limitation. Categories getting Rs. 800 and above can have direct access to certain types of referees, but I should like to add ..."

Please mark those words.

"but I should like to add that in no case where proper treatment is necessary is treatment denied to any patient whatever."

Then I asked a supplementary after some time, namely,—

"Since the Minister has assured us that no one who needs proper treatment is denied such treatment, may I know the reason for enabling persons drawing over Rs. 800 to have direct access to specialists and deny this to others?"

The hon. Minister says:

"We would like to have the services of the specialists made available to everybody, but since that

is impossible and since these people are paying a little higher contribution ..."

Please mark this.

"... since these people are paying a little higher contribution to the Scheme, we have thought of limiting it somewhere, but as I have already informed the House, there will not be a single case requiring proper treatment where that treatment is not given. We shall make the whole of our machinery available for such treatment."

These are brave words, namely, that not in a single case would proper treatment be denied. But then these answers are completely inconsistent. If proper treatment is not denied in a single case, if in every case proper treatment is given, there cannot be any need for the facility given to the higher-paid staff. I shall try to deal with this answer from both sides—first on the assumption of the more probable that the hon. Ministers assertion or assurance that proper treatment is not denied in a single case is not correct and then on the assumption that that assurance is correct.

It is more probable that this assurance cannot be correct because if it was correct there would be no need of consulting specialists directly and that facility would not have been thought of for anyone. If that is so, why should people earning Rs. 800 or more per month be given that facility? The hon. Minister gives the explanation, that is, because, firstly, there are not enough hospitals; secondly, somewhere the limit is to be fixed; and, thirdly, that these people are paying a higher contribution—of course, he says 'a little higher contribution'—than others. That is why they have been given the facility. It seems very logical at first sight. But did Government consider the uglier side of the whole matter? This distinction is based on nothing except wealth. It is based on the repulsive assumption that the people

of a higher rank—rank, I emphasise—are entitled, by their birth right, or rather wealth right or rank right, to more respectable treatment. The assumption is implicit that it would be presumptuous for the lower paid staff to expect access to specialists directly when there are just enough to go about for the higher paid staff.

One reason given for this is that it is because they are making a higher contribution—the Minister says “a little higher”. Of course, if you take it in terms of money the contributions are higher. But in terms of burden I ask the hon. Minister, is the contribution of this group higher or is the contribution of the lower paid group higher? If the contribution of the lower paid group imposes a greater burden, is it not a fact that they it is who should receive the facility rather than the higher paid staff?

There is the other reason given that hospital facilities are not available for everyone; so a start should be made somewhere; therefore a start has been made at the higher-paid level. Does the Government realise that they should have found some basis which would not stink of the divine right of rank? For instance, it might have been put on an area basis: that is, low paid staff living in a certain area might have been given the facilities in the first instance. Or it might have been given on a sectional basis: for instance, the low paid staff of certain post offices or certain offices under the Railways or a Ministry might have been given the first choice on an *ad hoc* basis. It cannot be said that this would cause jealousy. The Government might well have explained that they should make a start gradually, and since they cannot provide for everyone the low-paid staff have to be taken on a sectional basis.

On the other hand, whatever grounds may be shown for adopting this procedure, those grounds are bound to be obnoxious not only because they depend on the rank of the employee but also because those who are granted the facility are precisely

those who can afford the facility by themselves and those who are denied those facilities are just those who cannot afford the facility by themselves.

Let me tackle it on the Minister's own ground, that the proper treatment is not denied to a single case. Now, this cannot be true; because, otherwise the facilities would not be necessary at all; all would receive equal treatment with or without access to specialists. But even assuming the impossible to be true, the discrimination becomes even more revolting. Because, why should certain people have something which, on the Minister's own showing, they do not need at all? Why give, on the basis of rank, a needless luxury at the cost of deliberate affront to human sentiments and human self-respect? Here indeed . . .

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is going on very leisurely. It is only half an hour for all.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I think I can have fifteen minutes.

Mr. Speaker: No. He has exceeded twelve minutes already.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: I thought. . .

Mr. Speaker: There is no good thinking like that. There are other hon. Members.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: That is the rule, ten to fifteen minutes.

Mr. Speaker: He can have one more minute.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Here is a very strange manifestation of the coming socialist order. And had it not been a vote-catching slogan, Government would have realised that the days when human beings were classified in terms of their pecuniary worth, in terms of whether they were worth a tuppence or a million, such days are long over and any attempt to bring them back even unconsciously causes the greatest resentment. I therefore,

[Shri Sadhan Gupta]

demand on behalf of the 400 millions of the country that, if the Minister's statement is a fact that proper treatment is not denied, then, these facilities should be withdrawn from the higher paid staff. On the other hand, if proper treatment is denied and is not forthcoming to every body, the facilities should be given on a sectional basis, on the basis of people residing in a certain area or people working in certain offices, in that way. I want an answer whether this procedure is going to be adopted and when.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want three questions to be asked. My first question is this. I asked the hon. Minister, "I want to know what special facilities are given to the T.B. patients and whether this scheme will also recommend sanatorium treatment for T.B. in the case of prolonged sickness". The answer was, "Yes, Sir. As I said, for the T.B. patients the pay limit is a little higher. Any one drawing Rs. 300 or less, in the case of T.B. is exempted from paying diet charges". I never wanted to know about diet charges. My question was specific with regard to treatment to be given in sanatoria. I want to know whether T.B. patients admitted under this scheme are provided sanatorium treatment.

My second question is; is it a fact that more than 40 to 50 per cent of the civilian employees working in the various Defence installations in Delhi are still not covered by this C.H.S. scheme, and if so, what steps have been taken by the Government to cover those employees under this particular scheme and what are the difficulties. My third question is about this discrimination. We see that a person getting Rs. 800 and more will have immediate access to special treatment. For those people who are getting less, what is the procedure? Are they also entitled to special treatment and if so, what is the method of approach? These are three questions.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Mr. Speaker, I listened to my esteemed friend Shri Sadhan Gupta very carefully. On the one crucial point which may have been otherwise a good basis for the argument that he was trying to put before the House, he had to content himself with saying that probably the treatment given to the lower paid staff is not good, is not efficient. I am quite sure that if there were cases of that kind, they would surely have come to his notice. As it is, the point raised by Shri Sadhan Gupta is a very slender and fine one. When I answered the supplementary question, I said that people drawing Rs. 800 and above have direct access to the specialists whereas with regard to others efficient means are taken to give them the best treatment possible. In other words....

Mr. Speaker: I understood the hon. Minister to say that the others must, in the first instance, go to their doctor and if he wants expert advice, he will take it....

Shri Karmarkar: That is right.

Mr. Speaker: ...whereas the other section, on account of their wealth, has opportunities to avoid the preliminary enquiries and investigations and go to the specialist straight-away.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Why is not preliminary examination by doctor necessary in the case of people getting Rs. 800 and above?

Shri Karmarkar: I do not want the clarification that you have brought forward to be interrupted. That point is covered like this. If we were writing on an absolutely clean slate, I can assure my friends that I for one or the Government of India would make no distinction whatever regarding the facilities to be given whether one is a Class IV officer or a topmost man. It is not as if we wrote on a slate which was absolutely uncovered by writing. This Contributory Health Service Scheme is the successor of the

earlier Medical rules governing either treatment or reimbursement of expenses incurred by government servants serving under the Government of India. As a matter of fact, the type of concession that is now being enjoyed by people drawing Rs. 800 and above would normally, under those rules, have been available to people drawing Rs. 500 and above. We have raised the limit upward, and I think gradually this distinction should completely disappear. We did try, but it was open to the higher salaried servants to say that we could not curtail completely the privileges they were enjoying before, and we could not. That is the plain truth of it. We want to move gradually towards that state of affairs where everyone under the CHS scheme would be entitled to the same benefit.

Supposing I am a person drawing Rs. 800 and upwards, what is it that I get? If my eyes are wrong, I get the service of an eye specialist. The man getting below Rs. 800 goes to the dispensary, and if there is something wrong, he is sent to the specialist. If I hear of a single case in which proper treatment is not given, I would like to see to it that such a case does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let me give an instance.

Shri Karmarkar: That is one way of side-tracking people when they are on a relevant argument.

Though the other man goes through the dispensary, no one misses the services of the specialist. Let me tell my hon. friend Shri Sadhan Gupta that in order to make the service as efficient as possible, I recently asked the Director-General of the CHS to have 50,000 slips printed and sent to a whole cross-section of Government servants to find out if they have any complaints. We are not asking them to sign so that they need not disclose their identity. I have myself gone through that, and I have yet to receive a case where proper treatment has been denied simply because a person is drawing less than Rs. 800.

This distinction does exist, and for a historical reason, as we have not found it practicable to abolish it immediately. If some one complains that we are sitting in Parliament with air-conditioning, while the world outside is not air-conditioned, I have no reply except that Members must be asked to transact their business. No one will complain, they just realise the necessity.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the hon. Minister is somewhat labouring the point. He can justify it on other grounds, that Class III and Class IV servants may not be in a position to judge for themselves whether the ordinary doctor will do or the specialist is necessary, with the result that every one will go to the expert, and therefore some screening is necessary, not on account of wealth.

Shri Karmarkar: I want to be honest about the facts. Had it not been for the objection from the higher salaried persons, possibly our movement would have been speedier. What you rightly pointed out is an additional argument, but if I advance that argument, that becomes no argument to my hon. friend Shri Gupta. The real, plain truth of the matter is that it would be impracticable. In the type of society that we want to have, this is not ideal, but we have inherited this from the past, and we are trying to minimise the differences. I would like the service to be blamed if in any single case a man has been denied treatment. I would like my hon. friend Shri Gupta to bring such cases to my notice and I would be grateful to him. No doubt there is strong force in what you suggested as a plausible argument.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any country in the world, whatever its pattern of society, where every patient, without discrimination, is straightway allowed to go to the expert and take away all his time? Is that possible at all?

Shri Karmarkar: I am not well informed about other countries.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: That is possible only for people drawing above Rs. 800!

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: It is not so in Great Britain.

Shri Karmarkar: In Great Britain and even in socialist Russia,—I have recently studied the medicine there and their economic structure— and I think they are not as much advanced as we are in some matters. That is the plain fact. I would convince my hon. friend Srimati Renu Chakravartty any day, provided she is outside the House when she is likely to be more reasonable.

Coming back to the main point, on principle, I do not find myself at any difference with my hon. friend Shri Sadhan Gupta at all, and I should like to eliminate distinction as early as possible; that is not likely in the near future, but we shall try it by and by.

Now, I come to the other points that were mentioned by my hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee. First, there is the point about 50 per cent defence personnel....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: About the TB patient.

Shri Karmarkar: As for TB patients, I am happy to assure him that whatever pay he draws makes no distinction. In fact, we are trying to concentrate our attention on TB cases, and we have now undertaken a thorough screening of everybody in the Government of India and we are trying to treat everybody who is affected. I can assure my hon. friend that our ambition is not to leave a single TB patient unfound, but our regret is that some of them do not have themselves examined for fear of being found. That is my regret, but we are having a thorough assessment and a thorough screening, and in about a year's time, we shall see to it that almost every patient among the Government servants is found and almost every patient is given the best treatment possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about sanatoria?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, he will be given sanatoria facilities, hospital, X-ray, and everything under the sun. I can assure my hon. friend of that. I shall not let one TB patient suffer under this scheme, in so far as we can humanly help it; if we can humanly save him, we shall certainly save him. There is no question about it.

Regarding the extension of this scheme the thing is like this. Outside Delhi, in centres like Calcutta and the rest, we are trying to extend the CHS scheme, but we have to move slowly in such matters. We have these things here in Delhi under our very supervision, and, therefore, we can take greater care of it, but we are trying to bring relief to the other servants also as early as possible. That is all that I wish to say about this matter.

I am grateful to my hon. friend Shri Sadhan Gupta for having drawn the attention of everybody, because he has spoken of something about which, on principle, there can be no difference. And if what he has pleaded, and if whatever opinions have been expressed in this House, persuade all concerned to forgo the privilege that they have got, then, nobody would be happier than I about such a result.

Mr. Speaker: I suppose if an ordinary man, to whatever class he may belong, requires expert advice, it would not be denied to him. Is that not so?

Shri Karmarkar: No, he will not be denied at all. My hon. friends opposite do not know this, and that is why they have raised these points. Recently, without our being called upon to do so, we have set up a check-up machinery by which we shall check up everybody, even though they may not be suffering from anything now, so that anything that might come up in the future, might be discovered now. About 3,000 Government servants have been

checked up already, although we were under no obligation to do so, and not only that, but about 1,500 to 2,000 of them have been found to have ailments like diabetes or weak eyes, and we have taken upon ourselves the additional responsibility of having them treated. We would like to have this check-up system introduced for every Government servant and the members of his family, so that the earlier we see the end of illness, the better will it be.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): My point was this. When a person goes to the CHS doctor and is being treated by him, it is only that doctor that can recommend him to the specialist. After such treatment, if the patient feels that he is not getting the best out of the treatment, he cannot suggest that he would go to a specialist, and he will not be recommended to go to a specialist. It is only on the recommendation of the CHS doctor that he can go to a specialist.

Shri Karmarkar: Of course, it has to be on the recommendation of an expert; it cannot be on my recommendation. It has to be an expert who has got to recommend his case, and there is already an order about it.

Mr. Speaker: What the hon. Member wants to know is this. Suppose there is a patient who is having a long period of treatment under a particular doctor assigned to him, and he is not satisfied about the progress, or there is no progress, still, the doctor

who is treating him will persist in treating him, and not recommend him to the expert. Is it open at that sage for the patient, of his own accord, to say that notwithstanding the doctor who is treating him, he should be sent to the expert or specialist?

Shri Karmarkar: In the normal course, you would have excluded this question as a hypothetical question, because this has never happened, and our doctors are so uniformly good that this will never happen; and if it does happen, there are so many hon. Members to take up their cause. I would be very willing to entertain an application from anyone in respect of whom any doctor is cussed or to whom any doctor is not giving proper treatment and I would request my hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravartty to take up this thing, and I would give her all the facilities, possibly place a man under her, and take all these people under her care, that is, anyone being treated and not being cured for a long time; if she brings such cases to my notice, I shall have the highest specialist's services made available to such a person, but such a thing never occurs.

Mr. Speaker: That is the assurance that if the patient is not satisfied, the doctor himself will be advised to take him to the expert.

17.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the August 17, 1960/Sravana 26, 1882 (Saka).

[Tuesday, August 16, 1960/Sravana 25, 1882(Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . 2557—97

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
392	Pipli Konarak road . . .	2557-58
394	Indian invention in diesel locomotives . . .	2559-63
395	Port on Western Bank of Hooghly . . .	2563-65
396	F. A. O. campaign "Against Hunger" . . .	2566-68
397	A. I. I. recruitment in New York . . .	2569-71
400	Sharing of Parambikulam waters . . .	2571-73
401	Konkan shipping Services Committee . . .	2574
402	Patharkandi Dharmagar Railway Line . . .	2574-75
403	Baraset Basirhat line . . .	2575-77
404	"Package programme" . . .	2578-85
405	Family Planning . . .	2586-87
406	Air Travel facilities by A.I. Italia . . .	2587-90
407	Crude oil pipe line over Brahmaputra bridge . . .	2590-91
409	Southern Zonal Council Power Sub-committee . . .	2591-93
410	Incentive Bonus Schemes . . .	2593-96
412	Rail-cum-road bridge near Vishakhapatnam . . .	2596-97

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS . . . 2597-2670

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
393	Cancer . . .	2597-98
398	Sterilisation operation . . .	2598
399	Over-crowding in trains . . .	2598-99
408	Suratgarh Mechanised farm . . .	2599
411	Purchase of stores by Calcutta Port Commissioners . . .	2600
413	Delhi Milk Scheme . . .	2600-01
414	Railway wagon manufacturing programme . . .	2601-02
415	Railway hostels . . .	2602
416	Yugoslav Collaboration in Food Products Industries . . .	2602-03
417	Sugarcane prices . . .	2603
418	Central Aird Zone Research Institute . . .	2603-04
419	Irregular allotment of wagons . . .	2604

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
420	Hydrographic surveyors . . .	2604-05
421	Co-operative farming . . .	2605-06
422	State Trading in food-grains . . .	2606-07
423	Overpayment to contractors . . .	2607
424	Loan to Orissa for Hirakud Dam Project . . .	2607-08
425	Purchase of wheat from abroad . . .	2608-09
426	Electrification of Tambaram-Chingleput line . . .	2609
427	Expansion of Railways in Delhi . . .	2609-10
428	Funds for shipping industry . . .	2610
429	Short coal supply on Railways . . .	2611
430	Defective ship construction . . .	2611-12
431	Orientation training centres at Kalayani and Bhavanisagar . . .	2612
432	Lady Hardinge Hospital New Delhi . . .	2612-13
433	Wastes from sugar factories . . .	2613
434	Travel agents . . .	2614
435	Railway Uniforms Committee . . .	2614
436	African Horse Disease . . .	2615
437	Misappropriation of funds at Bandel Station . . .	2615-16
S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
717	Warehouses in Andhra Pradesh . . .	2616
718	Minor irrigation schemes in Manipur and Tripura . . .	2616-17
719	Village Panchayat roads in Andhra Pradesh . . .	2617
720	Help for T.B. patients . . .	2617-18
721	Road bridge in Andhra Pradesh . . .	2618
722	Provision of beddings on Railways . . .	2618-19
723	Road mileage in India . . .	2619-20
724	Agricultural Development in Himachal Pradesh . . .	2620

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
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726	Construction of small Dams in Delhi State	2621
727	Re-employment of dismissed D.V.C. labourers	2621-22
728	Dairy Machinery at Patna	2622-23
729	Road from Coronation Pillar to Village Brari	2623
730	Inland Water Transport in Orissa	2623
731	Drug for Treatment of Penicillin reaction	2624
732	Report on Balimela Project	2624
733	Tomba — Kobarbundha road in Orissa	2624-25
734	New Railway lines in Orissa	2625
735	Godowns in Orissa	2625-26
735	Mobile Library Service on the Central and Western Railways	2626
737	Ranigunta-Tirupati Railway line	2626
738	Small Turbines for electricity	2627
739	Village road Development cooperative Scheme	2627-28
740	Road Transport Reorganisation Committee Report	2628-32
741	Railway station near Kanpur	2631
742	N. Railway Users Consultative Committee	2631-32
743	Distribution of Chemical fertilizers in Himachal Pradesh	2632-33
744	Forests in Himachal Pradesh	2633
745	Sugar factories in North Bihar	2633-34
746	International Commission on irrigation and drainage	2634-35
747	I.A.R.I.	2635
748	Creosoting plant at Olavakkot	2636
749	Earning from goods traffic on N. E. Railway	2636-37
750	Food production	2637
751	Suratgarh farm	2637-38
752	Metric System on Railways	2638

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
753	Service Co-operative Societies in Delhi	2638-39
754	Training School for drivers	2639
755	Water supply in trains	2640
756	Rural electrification	2640
757	Railway Protection Force	2641
758	Sugar factories in Rajasthan	2641-42
759	Passenger Amenities on Kangra Valley Section of N. Railway	2642-43
760	School teachers	2643
761	Assault on girl in Railway Hospital, Delhi	2643-44
762	Quick Transit Service	2644-45
763	Overtime wages in Railway workshops	2645-46
764	Employees of the I.A.R.I.	2646
765	Movement of foodgrains	2647
766	Standing Expert Committee on seeds	2647-48
767	Damodar Valley Corporation	2648-49
768	Fertilizers for West Bengal	2649
769	A. I. I. "Fly Now Pay Later" Scheme	2649-50
770	Meter and circuit testing fee in Delhi	2650
771	Burdwan-Calcutta Postal Service	2650-51
772	Milk Supply Scheme in Tripura	2651-52
773	Engineering Supervisors (Telegraphs) in Punjab and Rajasthan	2652-53
774	Robberies on N. Railway	2653-55
775	Health Education Bureau in Punjab	2655-56
776	Utilisation of Godavari and Krishna waters for Irrigation	2656
777	Barapani hydro-electric project	2657
778	Railway lines	2657
779	Western Railway Zonal User's Consultative Committee	2658
780	Derailment near Ullal	2658-59
781	Medicines for S. E. Railway	2659

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
782	Dyes for S.E. Railway .	2660
783	Spill over schemes of irrigation and power .	2660—61
784	Safdarjang Hospital .	2661
785	Quarters for Railway em- ployees on Central and Western Railways .	2661—63
786	Railway Guard as Polling Officer . . .	2663—64
787	Consumer Co-operative Societies on W. Railway	2664-65
788	Rickshaw pullers' Co- operative Society in Delhi . . .	2665
789	Directorate of Tourism .	2665-66
790	Diversion of U.S. Wheat to Iran . . .	2666-67
791	Derailment near Phulera junction . . .	2667
792	Raid on New Delhi station canteen . . .	2667-68
793	Posts and Telegraphs .	2668
794	Tourists in India .	2668-69
795	Punjab Mail .	2669
796	Sugar mills in U. P. and Bihar . . .	2670
797	Derailment near Raipur	2670

OBITUARY REFERENCE . 2671

The Speaker made a reference to the passing away of Shri T.D. Patil who was a member of the Provisional Parliament.

Thereafter members stood in silence for short while as a mark of respect.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 2671-72

- (1) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-Section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1935 .
 - (i) Notification No. 78/60 published in Andaman and Nicobar Gazette dated the 5th May, 1960 making certain amendment to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Motor Vehicles Rules, 1939.
 - (ii) Notification No. S.O. 1719 dated the 11th July, 1960 making certain amendment to the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Rules, 1946.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 915 dated the 6th August, 1960 issued under Section 3 of the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporations Act, 1956.
- (3) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955
 - (i) G.S.R. 911 dated the 6th August, 1960 making certain further amendments to the Wheat (Uttar Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1959.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 921 dated the 9th August, 1960 rescinding the Wheat (Uttar Pradesh) Second Price Control Order, 1959, and the Uttar Pradesh Wheat (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1959.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA . . .

2673

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 11th August, 1960, Rajya Sabha had agreed without any amendment to the Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill, 1960, passed by Lok Sabha on the 2nd August, 1960.

REPORT OF JOINT COM- MITTEE PRESENTED .

2673

Shri A. C. Guha presented the Report of the Joint Committee on the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1959.

EVIDENCE ON BILL LAID ON THE TABLE . . .

2673

Shri A. C. Guha laid on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1959.

BILL INTRODUCED . . .

2673

The Standards of Weights and Measures (Amendment) Bill.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED 2674

Fifty-third Report was adopted

DEMAND FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT (RAILWAYS), 1960-61 2674-2699

Discussion on Demand for Supplementary Grant in respect of the Budget (Railways) commenced and concluded.

The Demand was voted in full.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN 2700

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had nominated the following Members to the Panel of Chairmen .

- (1) Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava .
- (2) Dr. Sushila Nayar .
- (3) Shri Mulchand Dube .
- (4) Shrimati Renu Chakravartty. .
- (5) Shri H. C. Heda .
- (6) Shri Jaganatha Rao .

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS, 1957-58 2700-32

Discussion on Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the General Budget for 1957-58 concluded. The Demands were voted in full.

BILL PASSED 2733-77

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat)

COLUMNS

BILL PASSED—*contd.*

moved for the consideration of the International Development Association (Status, Immunities and Privileges) Bill. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the bill was passed.

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 2777-86

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar) moved that the Press and Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION. 2686-98

Shri S. C. Gupta raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 2nd August, 1960 to Starred Question No. 39 regarding new C.H.S. Token Cards.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1960/SRAVANA 26, 1882 (SAKA) —

Further discussion on the motion to consider and passing of the Press Registration of Books (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha and discussion on the motion re. Report of National Coal Development Corporation Limited.