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Wednesday, February 15, 1961
Magha 26, 1882 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



(Vol. L contains Nos. 1 - 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, February 15, 1961/Magha
26, 1882 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Bonus Commission

1. { Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Sampath:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Assar:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Nath Pai:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Anthony Pillai:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Tangamani:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri R. S. Tiwari:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Bonus Commission has been set up recently;

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

(c) whether any controversy has been raised regarding the membership of the Commission; and

1869 (A) LS-1.

(d) what are the terms of reference of the Commission?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). It has been decided to set up a Bonus Commission to study various aspects of the question of bonus.

(c) Yes.

(d) The terms of reference will be settled in consultation with the representatives of the workers and employers.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether the different trade unions have protested to Government about the present President of the Commission?

Shri Abid Ali: No, Sir; the trade unions have welcomed his appointment.

Shri Vajpayee: Is it a fact that the employers raised a controversy in regard to the Chairmanship of the Commission; and may I know what their objections have been and Government's reactions thereto?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): They have written to us and, also, I have met them and ascertained from them their objections to the present constitution of the Bonus Commission. Briefly, the objection is that the Chairman has not got a high enough status and that he has dealt with such cases before.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether Government propose to bring any legislation after the recommendations of the Bonus Commission, and also whether the Commission will go into the question of the payment of bonus for the public sector employees?

Shri Nanda: So far as the first part of the question goes, that will depend upon the situation later on. If all the parties agree and implement it, legislation may not be necessary; but that is not ruled out.

Regarding the application of this, that is, whatever is decided to the public sector, or bringing in the public sector into the consideration of the bonus question, this is a matter which has been raised by trade unions, and also by some States. Therefore, it will be discussed in the first instance in the Standing Labour Committee where we are going to consider the terms of reference.

Shri Tyagi: Is this proposed bonus going to be related to the profits earned by an industry or is it going to be related, as an incentive, to the additional production made in a factory?

Shri Nanda: All these are elements, and that is exactly why a Bonus Commission has to be set up, because such question have arisen—what should be the proper basis for settlement of bonus, what are the proper norms—and these are questions that will be considered.

Shri Tyagi: Originally the principle of bonus has been agreed upon by Government. I want to know whether Government have agreed to this type of bonus to be taken out of the profits earned by a factory based on production, or would it be based on the pattern of incentives given for additional production?

Shri Nanda: The position of Government has been that it is better to base it on performance, production, etc. And it may be that the matter of the whole industry also may be considered by the Bonus Commission even from that point of view.

Shri K. N. Pande: May I know whether the Bonus Commission will take into consideration past agreements regarding bonus entered into by parties in different industries?

Shri Nanda: Past agreements will take their course unless the parties themselves decide to vary them.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know the number of Members of this Commission and whether there are any Members from the industry side also?

Shri Nanda: There is the Chairman who is the President of the Industrial Court of Maharashtra. There is one Member of Parliament, Shri Govinda Reddy from Rajya Sabha. And there is an economist, Prof. Ganguli. And now we are intending to enlarge the composition by bringing in representatives of the workers and employers.

श्री राम सिंह भाई बर्मा: न्यायिक सुनिकन्त की नियन्त्रण आयोग कार्यसभा में विविध कार्यक्रम के लिये आमतौर पर निवेदन निया दया है।

Shri Nanda: There is of course a demand for modification, and that is why further enquiry into the matter is required.

Shri Tangamani: May I know what the terms of reference of the Commission are, whether the terms have been finalised or whether they are going to alter the terms of reference in view of the repeated demands of the employers?

Shri Nanda: There is nothing going to be done because of the repeated demands either of the employers or workers except to the extent that there is justification for it. The terms of reference are in the draft which has been circulated to the parties, and this is going to be taken up for discussion at the next meeting.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Standing Labour Committee was convened mainly for the purpose of formulating the terms of reference. May I know

why there has been a delay and another meeting of the committee is being called for?

Shri Nanda: Certainly, it is a very pertinent question. It arises out of the fact that there were objections raised by employers, and they have asked for time so that later on they may reconsider the position. I think it is about six weeks that they want and then they will come back and then the matter will be dealt with.

Shri Anthony Pillai: The hon. Minister stated that the Bonus Commission will consist of independent gentlemen and also workers' and employers' representatives. By "workers' representatives" does he mean all the Central trade union organisation representatives or only one Central trade union organisation representative?

Shri Nanda: That will depend upon the outcome of the discussions in the Standing Labour Committee itself. The parties may agree, in the interests of having a compact body, to have just one; or they may ask for more. It will be settled in consultation with them.

Shri Supakar: Has any time been fixed for the Commission to submit their report, and will the Commission be entitled to any bonus if they submit their report before time?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Sampath.

Shri Sampath: The hon. Minister stated that the Commission might be expanded. I would like to know whether after the expansion it will be tripartite in character.

Shri Nanda: Expansion means that it comes tripartite in character.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know if the Commission will also consider the question of elimination of bonus also?

Shri Nanda: Yes, Sir, that is also one very legitimate question for them to consider, whether some other form can be given to the payments to be made to workers—it may be related

to production, or some other factors may be brought in.

बी राठ स० तिवारी : बोनस दिलाने के लिये जो कमीशन बनाया गया है, वह वह इस विषय पर जेनरली विचार करेगा, या इस सम्बन्ध में अधिक जो मांगे रखेंगे, उन पर विचार करेगा ?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, on a point of order. The hon. Minister just now stated that one of the terms of reference of the Bonus Commission will also be that they may also decide not to give bonus at all—that is, it may be given in some other form, it may not be bonus. Since the name of the Commission is Bonus Commission, will it be proper for the Commission to decide that something may be given which is not by way of bonus but by other ways?

Mr. Speaker: We call ourselves Parliament. Sometimes, even without discussion we pass Bills. We can do so. Does the hon. Member mean that every time Parliament must discuss and speak about it? Bonus Commission, I think, is not only for payment of bonus, but, if it is impossible in the present circumstances, they can also report that the present time is not suitable for it; or they can say with respect to particular companies it is not possible—with respect to all companies it cannot be a rule. There can be all these various aspects. Instead of restricting the scope, you can have the scope wide. Later on it will be for us to decide what to accept or not to accept. Let us have the entire material before the House. That is all that it means. I do not think it means anything more.

Shri Nanda: At present both the employers and the workers have felt that the uncertainty relating to bonus creates friction, tensions, and the question is whether we could not find some better way of rewarding workers?

Both the workers' organisations and the employers have been trying to

explore this, and this Commission might deal with this aspect also.

Shri Damani: May I know whether any particular industries will be referred to the Bonus Commission, if so their names?

Shri Nanda: It is principles and methods which are going to be dealt with by the Commission.

Shri Muhammed Elias: Recently, the Wage Board for the sugar industry has given its decision reducing the amount of bonus which the sugar workers were being paid. In view of the appointment of the Bonus Commission, will Government reconsider the decision of the Wage Board so that bonus may be paid to the sugar workers as it used to be?

Shri Nanda: I have answered it in reply to another question I have said that all existing agreements and settlements are protected subject to any variations by agreement.

International Commission of Supervision and Control in Laos

2. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Sampath:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri S. A. Mehdil:
Shri Kodilyan:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Naldurgkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Dr. Ram Subbag Singh:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Garib:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state how far the efforts of the

Government of India to activise the International Commission of Supervision and Control in Laos have succeeded?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): The matter is still under the consideration of the two Co-Chairmen of the Geneva Conference.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: In reply to a question during the last session it was said the Government of India was dealing with the Government of Prince Souvanna Phouma. May I know if the same Government is being dealt with now, or are we dealing with the Government ruling in Vientiane?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I think there is no Government of Prince Souvanna Phouma functioning now. We have no considerable dealings with any Government. There is some kind of authority functioning in Vientiane, and for practical purposes one has to deal in minor matters with them.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Have we received any replies to our communications from the Government of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. regarding the reactivisation of the Commission in Laos?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have not had any recent communication on this subject, but previously there had been correspondence with both those Governments. We have been waiting now for some weeks for any decision that they might take.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that the Canadian Government have expressed their willingness now for the reactivisation, as also the present Laotian Government? Then, what are the difficulties? Is it not a fact that all are agreed on the reactivisation of this Commission?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think it is quite clear to us that all are agreed. If all are agreed, there

would be no difficulty. Vague statements to this effect appear sometimes in newspapers, but even when there is some kind of half agreement, it is conditioned by factors which others do not agree to.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Certain big Powers have sent war weapons and ammunitions to persons of their choice in Laos. May I know whether the desirability of not sending war weapons and ammunitions to those persons has been pointed out to these big Powers?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no doubt that war material has been supplied and continues to be supplied. The hon. Member asked: have they not been told not to do so? Where big Powers are concerned, their capacity for hearing of gentle voices is limited.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether any counter-proposal in the nature of a summit conference to decide this issue is being made by any country; if so, what is the reaction of our Government?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what the hon. Member means by a "summit conference". That expression is used in another context usually, but the Cambodian Government proposed a conference of the Geneva type, which five years ago came after the Dien Bien Phu incident, with the inclusion of a few other countries they suggested. Our answer to that was that we had no objection to it. In fact, we are quite agreeable to it, but in the nature of things, such a conference will take considerable time for the agreement of the many countries concerned, then preparation for it and all that. As the situation was rather urgent, we thought we should anyhow reactivate this international commission, and then we might have the conference as soon as possible.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know, whether, in view of the fight that is

going on in Laos, our Government proposes to take any fresh step in order to help the early reactivation of the Commission?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not understand the hon. Member's question. That is just what I am dealing with in my answers. What steps do hon. Members expect us to take except to propose them to the people concerned?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: While other Powers have given an indication that they are agreeable, why have the USSR Government not expressed their decision in this regard?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is not correct that other Powers are agreeable. I have said their agreement is always conditioned. Although we have not heard on this particular subject from the Soviet Government in regard to the Commission, they have expressed their approval of the Cambodian proposal to hold a conference.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know whether the Government in Laos have agreed to receive the international commission if appointed?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have sought to explain that all these people make vague remarks with so many conditions attached that it cannot be considered an acceptance; it may sometimes be a rejection but not an acceptance when there are so many conditions attached.

Shri P. C. Borooh: What is our attitude towards the Boun Oum Government? Is there any difficulty in acknowledging them as the *de facto* government there?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have just replied to that—Hon. Member do not follow my replies—that we do not recognise the Boun Oum Government, but in regard to local matters our representatives there have to deal with the authorities there.

Shri Kodiyan: Pending agreement of the concerned parties to reactivise the International Commission for Supervision in Laos, may I know whether there is any interim proposal to send neutral observers to that country?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There are many proposals.

Shri Joachim Alva: There has been a reappraisal of the situation in Washington since President Kennedy has been installed in office. He has also had the benefit of consulting his own Ambassador last week. May I know whether there has been any change from the time the critical situation in Laos started in the U.S. attitude in regard to the setting up of the International Commission?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I believe it is true that the new administration in the United States has been considering these various important problems and have been evolving what might be called new policies, but it is not clear to me yet what the new policy in regard to Laos is.

जो अ० म० तारिकः क्या यह दुर्घट है कि लाप्रोस को एक ऐसा डगाका कारगर दिया गया है कि अगर लाप्रोस में किसी किसी का किसार बरपा हो तो भीटो पावर्स उसमें मुदालवत रुकेगी और अगर यह दुर्घट है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दुर्घट बरतानिया जो भीटो पावर्स का चेयरमैन है और बरतानिया दिलचस्पी रखता है लाप्रोस के मामने में, उसे कैसे गवारा किया गया है एवं ए चेयरमैन ?

کہا یہ درست ہے کہ لائوس کو ایک
یسا علاقہ تراو دیا گیا ہے کہ اگر لائوس
میں کسی قسم کا فساد بھی ہو تو
سہٹو پاواز اُن میں مداخلت کریں گے
اور اگر یہ درست ہے تو میں جانتا
چلھتا ہوں کہ حکومت بروطانیہ جو

سہتو یا وڈا کا چہرہ میں ہے اور برتاؤ نے
دلچسپی دکھتا ہے لذوں کے معاملے
میں اسے کہیے گوارا کیا کیا ہے
[ایسا چہرہ میں]

श्री ब्राह्मणसाम नेहङ्ग : सवाल में
समझ नहीं पाया हूँ। अगर जग श्रीराम मुक्तसिर
कहें तो ज्यादा समझ में आये शायद।

Mr. Speaker: Next Question. Now, Question No. 3.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I request that Question No. 12 may also be taken up along with this?

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: May I submit that Question No. 22 may also be taken up along with this question?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The three questions are very different from each other. If they are clubbed together, it would become difficult to ask supplementary questions.

Mr. Speaker: Let the hon. Minister reply to Question No. 3. Then, let us see.

Naga People's Convention

6

4

Shri Harish Chandra
Mathur:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Pahadia:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in implementing the agreement with Naga People's Convention;

(b) what renewed steps are being taken to deal with Naga Hostiles more effectively; and

(c) whether those who raided Convention President's House have been brought to book?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) A Regulation to make transitional provisions for the administration of Nagaland was promulgated on the 24th January last. Under this Regulation, an Interim Body of 45 members chosen by election from the tribes in Nagaland and an Executive Council of not more than 5 members are to be set up to assist and advise the Governor of the administration of Nagaland. The Interim Body is due to be inaugurated by the Governor of Assam in the next few days.

(b) Patrolling has been intensified. More villagers are voluntarily coming forward to give information about the hostile movement. Some over-ground agents of the hostiles have also been arrested and will be dealt with according to law.

(c) It was not possible to effect their arrest as they disappeared in the jungle immediately after their "raids".

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether Government have reoriented their policy regarding the question of dealing with the hostiles who continue to make more trouble now, and if so, may I know the firm line of action which Government are going to take to deal with them?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not think there has been any reorientation of the policy as such. The basic policy remains the same. As the answer to this question has pointed out, there were certain agreements arrived at with the Naga People's Convention which consisted of representatives of the elected body, and we are giving effect to them. This is the first step. Other steps will follow.

As for dealing with the hostiles, we are dealing with them also on the military plane. These are the two aspects of it. And the rest is the implementation or the various details of implementation of these policies.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: With reference to part (b) of the question, may I know what efforts Government have made to get back the three or four of our airmen who are still held as captives by the Nagas, and whether any progress has been made in this matter?

Mr. Speaker: I think that is the subject-matter of Question No. 22.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Part (b) of this question refers to the activities of the hostile Nagas.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The efforts can only be on the military plane. In fact, any effective steps can only be on that plane, and I can hardly indicate them. But I regret to say that these efforts have not succeeded yet, that is, those airmen are still in the custody of the hostiles.

Shri S. A. Mehdī: May I know whether there has been any change in the attitude of these hostiles or the other Naga people after this Ordinance?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no change in the last few days. I think, day after tomorrow, this new order in the Nagaland is going to be inaugurated. It was to have been inaugurated yesterday, but the Naga leaders came to the conclusion that yesterday was not an auspicious day. So, it is postponed for three days, and I think it is going to be inaugurated on the 18th inst.

Shrimati Maida Ahmed: In view of the fact that the Naga People's Convention representatives assured the Government of India that acceptance of their demand would help them to pacify the hostiles. In this context, may I know whether Government are aware of the latest declaration made by the president of the Naga People's

Convention on 2nd February in Shillong that there cannot be any question of persuading the hostiles, and 'if they wanted to fight, it would be given'? And when the interim administration is going to function shortly, may I know who will be directly responsible to curb the hostiles, the advisory council or the Government of India?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I had not particularly seen that report of the statement of Dr. Imkongliba Ao. But, I suppose that what the hon. lady Member has read out confirms what he had said previously, that is to say, apparently, he has said that these hostiles will have to be dealt with sternly, both by Government and by them. I cannot divide the authority. Essentially, it is a matter for the Government and the military forces to deal with—people who fight have to be dealt with in that way—and from that very statement it appears that the Naga Convention people will support them.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Since the acceptance of the demand for a Nagaland, may I know whether the cases of arson, looting and killing have increased?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Yes, there have been quite a number of cases like this, following that, and possibly as a result of that. That is, one may consider them as acts of desperation, because the change has come in and they want to put difficulties in the way, if we may interpret it in that way. It is a fact that there have been a number of petty cases like this.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether Government have taken steps by now to ascertain the truth of the news item that appeared in *The Sunday Observer* of the 4th December, 1960, to the effect that through the Indo-Burma border, China is giving machine-guns here and ammunitions there to the Naga hostiles, and if so, what is the information of Government in this regard?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, I am not aware. We have no proof of any arms like that coming to the Nagas from China.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप: क्या मेरे पूछ सकता हूँ कि जो अंग्रेजी पादारी भाव आए थे और जो कींगों के नमायन्दे थे, उनका क्या असर पड़ा है प्रोफेसर इंग मर्ले पर?

श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू: हमारे ऊपर नी कोई असर पड़ा नहीं, बोर्ड कींगों के ऊपर क्या असर पड़ा है ये क्या मेरे जवाब दे नहीं सकता।

Shri P. C. Borooh: May I know whether Government have any information to the effect that most of the Nagas who appear outwardly loyal are actually supporters of the hostiles?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That statement can hardly be true. Otherwise, they would not have gone through the trouble of having tribal elections for this Convention; and now, the other elections have taken place for the advisory council.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know the reasons for this intensification of the activities of the hostiles of late? Is it because they do not support....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has already replied that they are trying to do this in a spirit of desperation so as to prevent the inauguration of the Interim Body.

Shri Hem Barua: That means that they do not support this new set-up...

Mr. Speaker: That is not to be argued out during the Question Hour.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether there is any demarcation of duties and responsibilities between the Central Government and the Governor of Assam in dealing with the hostile Nagas, and whether it is a fact that the Governor feels sometimes hesitant in taking action, not knowing the mind of the Centre?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no demarcation. The Governor as the agent of the Central Government carries them out.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know the approximate number of Naga people who are still opposed to the ushering in of the new State of Nagaland?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have not had a census of it.

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 3. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: May I request that you may allow Question No. 38 also to be answered along with Question No. 3?

Mr. Speaker: Are the two questions connected?

Shri Raghunath Singh: Question No. 23 dealing with the China-Bhutan border may also be answered with these.

Mr. Speaker: Question No. 38 deals with fresh Chinese incursions into Indian territory.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no connection between them.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

भारत-चीन सीमा-विवाद

+

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
पंडित द्वारा नारा तिवारी :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री भक्त दशनान :
श्री अर्बन सिंह भद्रोरिया :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री प्र० ग० देव :
श्री स० अ० भेहरी :
श्री श्रीमारायण बास :

श्री राम रमण :
श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल :
श्री पहाड़िया :
श्री आसर :
श्री बाजपेयी :
श्री प्रजीत सिंह सरहदी :
श्री सूपकार :
श्री शिल्पन लाल सक्सेन :
श्री खुशबूत राय :
श्री विद्वनाथ राय :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री मो० ब० ठाकुर :
श्री हेम बरुआ :
श्री प्र० क० देव :
श्री बीरेन्द्र बहादुर सिंह जी :
श्री कालिका सिंह :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बातें की तृष्णा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत-चीन सीमा-विवाद के सम्बन्ध में रंगून में चल रही बातचीत समाप्त होने के बाद क्या कोई और प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) क्या बातचीत बिल्कुल खत्म कर दी गई है अथवा उसके किसी और रूप में आगे बढ़ने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या सरकार भारत-चीन-सीमा-विवाद को हल करने के लिये पहले हुई बैठकों का सारांश नीमा-पट्टन पर रखेगी; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में कुल कितनी बैठकें हुई और उन पर कितना व्यय हुआ?

वैदेशिक कार्य उपर्युक्ती (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी नेतृत्व) : (क) मे (ग). सरकारी दलों ने जो रिपोर्ट पेश की थी, उसे १४ फरवरी, १९६१ को सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है। सरकार यह विचार कर रही है कि इस प्रामाणे में आगे क्या कदम उठाए जायें।

(ब) ४७ बैठकें हुई थीं आर नगमग
६७,५०० रुपये खर्च हुए ।

I shall also read it in English.

(a) to (c). The report submitted by official teams has been placed on the Table of the House on 14-2-1961. The Government is considering what further steps may be taken in the matter.

(d) 47 sittings were held. The expenditure incurred is Rs. 67,500 approximately.

श्री प्रकाशकीर शास्त्री : श्रीमान्, क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि पीड़ित कुद्र एना सम्बन्ध प्रकाश में आया था कि दोर्तों पक्षों के सरकारी प्रतिनिविरों की बैठकों के बाद जब उनकी रिपोर्ट आ जायी तब अनुच्छेद वालावरण उत्पन्न होते पर हमारे प्रवान मंत्री जी पैकिंग की यात्रा करेंगे तो अब इन रिपोर्ट के प्राने के पश्चात् क्या ऐसी सम्बन्ध है कि प्रगति मरी जा इस सम्बन्ध में कुद्र दक्षि आगे चलाने के पैकिंग जारिए ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वेदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : जो नहीं इसकी कोई चबां नहीं हुई है योरूं न कोई विलक्षण स्वाल है वहां जाने का ।

श्री प्रकाशकीर शास्त्री में : यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कल जो रिपोर्ट संसद के पाल पर रखी गई है उम को देखने से पैसा प्रति होता है कि भूटान, मिनियाम और आजाद काश्मीर की सीमाओं के सम्बन्ध में चीन के प्रतिनिवित बातचीत करने के लिये "गर नहीं थे तो हमारी ओर से क्या इस कार का कोई पक्ष उपस्थित रिया गया कि उन सीमाओं के सम्बन्ध में हम खो बाल्चीत करने का अधिकार है और उन की ओर से जो तथ्य उपस्थित किये गए वह बया थे और उन के विरोध में जो हमारी ओर से तथ्य उपस्थित

किये गए संप्रेर में उनके सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रवान मंत्री जो प्रकाश डारेगे ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मानना यह सदस्य के भासने किताब मोजूद है उभयं वह भव लिखा हुआ है और अगर वह गोर से उसको पढ़ें तो उनको सब पता चल जायगा ।

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: It is reported in the Press that Pakistan is negotiating with the People's Government of China a settlement of the border dispute concerning our territory. What action has been taken by Government to prevent this?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know whether Pakistan is negotiating with the Chinese Government. Statements were made by the Foreign Minister of Pakistan on this subject; I think the President of Pakistan also made some reference to it. Beyond that, I am not aware whether anything has happened or not. When those statements were made, we made it clear that Pakistan is not entitled to have any negotiations about the India-China border. In fact, there is no common frontier between Pakistan and China. It is only because a certain part of the Jammu and Kashmir territory is at present in the occupation of Pakistan that they raised this question. What their purpose was in raising it, I cannot say. Obviously, we cannot prevent the Pakistan Government from saying anything they choose to say. But we have made our position clear that we do not recognise this and we cannot accept any possible decision arrived at.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it a fact that the Chinese have laid claim to more territory than they are already in illegal occupation of? If so, is the territory to which they have laid further claim illegally occupied by them or are they thinking of advancing over that territory?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: First of all, hon. Members know that they have laid claim to a very large part of the North East Frontier Agency which is not in their possession at all. That apart, it is rather difficult to keep pace with Chinese claims and with their changing maps because their maps occasionally change, and therefore, it is not quite clear how much more or how much less a new map contains. But it appears that in the map referred to in these talks, it would probably work out at a somewhat larger claim of territory in those mountains.

श्री भक्त दशन : यही कि आगे क्या कदम बढ़ाया जाय और किस तरीके से यह समस्या निवापी जाये ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : देरी इसलिए हो रही है कि निहायत पेंचीदा सवाल है और क्या कदम उठाया जाय और कब उठाया जाय इस पर काफी गौर होगा और मुश्किल है कि इससे तक गौर होता जाय ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : तो क्या दो, चार या दस बाँ जगेंगे ?

Dr. Ram Subbag Singh: Certain conditions were accepted by the Governments of both China and India for creating a proper atmosphere for talks between the two Prime Ministers and later on between the two official teams. Now that the Report of the two teams has been submitted to the two Governments, may I know whether Government will continue to respect those conditions?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There are no binding conditions on us. What the hon. Member refers to was something about avoiding any incursions across certain lines which are occupied by either part. They are not binding conditions. But normally one avoids petty affrays which may lead to military conflict. One does a thing with a view to attain certain objects, not just to have these petty conflicts.

श्री ज्ञानवस्तु राय : श्रीमन्, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने यह कहा है कि यह सब बातें किताब में लिखी हुई हैं तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उस रिपोर्ट की प्रतियाँ इस मदन के सदस्यों को कब दी जायेंगी ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : मिस गई है ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जाहिरा तो हमें नहीं मालूम पड़ता अब पर्दे के पीछे क्या होता है मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता ।

श्री भक्त दशन : श्रीमन्, शासन की ओर से यह बताया गया है कि भारत चीन सीमा-विवाद के बारे में जो रिपोर्ट मिली है उन के ऊपर विचार किया जा रहा है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह विषय इतना महत्वपूर्ण है तो इसके निर्णय करने में देरी क्यों हो रही है और कब तक इस के बारे में फैसला कर लिया जायगा ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : किस का निर्णय करने में ?

श्री लक्ष्मण राय : जी नहीं अभी नहीं मिली ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जहां तक मुझे हम हैं उस रिपोर्ट की कोई 200 प्रतियां सदन के सदस्यों को प्रथम हर पार्टी को कुछ न कुछ भेजी गई हैं अलबत्ता हर एक सदस्य को अलग अलग नहीं दी गयी हैं। बहुत ही मोटी रिपोर्ट है मुश्किल में निकली है। लाइब्रेरी में काफी कापियां रक्खी गई हैं। हर पार्टी के दफ्तर में कई कई चार चार प्रीर पांच, पांच कापियां भेजी गयी हैं अब अगर कोई साहब खास तौर पर उसको चाहते हों तो मैं इसका प्रबन्ध करूँगा कि उनको वह खास तौर पर पहुँच जाय ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : हर एक पार्टी को नहीं भेजी गयी है ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : जो जो पार्टी मांगती है उसको दे दी जायेगी ।

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि सब सदस्यों को उसकी प्रतियां मिल सकें क्योंकि यह इतना आवश्यक और महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है कि इसकी सीमित प्रतियां ही केवल अपेक्षित नहीं हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: I am sure that there would not be any handicap if any hon. Member wants to read this book. There will be plenty of copies in the Library... (Interruptions).

Some Hon. Members: No. Sir.

Shri Tyagi: I enquired at the counter in the Parliamentary Notice Office Counter here—and I was told Office they were not released till this morning.

Mr. Speaker: He can go immediately and take it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know, Sir. It has not been dealt with—I speak subject to ~~correction~~—by the Parliamentary Office. But the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs informed me that he had sent and distributed 200 copies.....(An Hon. Member: Partywise?)....Yes, Partywise.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We had circulated them; we will send them to hon. Members. The hon. Minister had circulated to different Parties... (Interruptions). 80 copies were given to the Congress Party... (Interruptions) (An Hon. Member: Why to Congress Party alone?)

Shri Vajpayee: If the Government is not in a position to supply copies in sufficient numbers how will the demand of the foreign Governments and other countries who may be interested in knowing the correct position be met?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We shall be glad to give as many copies as are needed, subject to availability. There is a great demand for it and it had to be printed in hurry. We cannot just manufacture thousands of copies; the copies that have been printed are disappearing; the demand is so much. But as I said, apart from the copies in the Library and apart from the other ways of distributing, 200 copies were sent for the Members of Parliament, to Parties and those who require it. In addition to that, if any hon. Member sends word to me or, perhaps to the Secretary of Parliament, we shall endeavour to supply it... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There are at present only 200 copies available. Every effort will be made to distribute the available copies equitably among the various Parties.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: 200 copies had been given already and I shall give a copy to any Member who asks me or the Secretary. I shall try to supply it... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Next question.

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या हिन्दी में भी कापियां छापी गई हैं ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : जी नहीं ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : चीन सरकार ने भारतीय सीमा का वायुयानों के द्वारा जो उल्लंघन किया है,

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : वह सवाल तो सत्तम हो गया है। क्या यह दूसरा सवाल है ?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I am asking on the question that is going on.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Which question?

Mr. Speaker: I was about to call him when this question about the supply of copies came in.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: I am asking a question on the China-India Border dispute.

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चीन सरकार ने भारतीय सीमा का वायुयानों के द्वारा जो उल्लंघन किया है, क्या उस का यह अर्थ नहीं है कि चीन सरकार ने वह एप्रीमेंट अस्वीकार कर दिया है ? यदि यह बात सच है, तो भारत सरकार इस दिग्ना में क्या करने जा रही है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कोई सवाल है या कोई समीमेटरी है, हम इस बात कहा हैं, ताकि मैं जवाब दूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह समीमेटरी है ।

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : यह समीमेटरी है । वही मुश्किल है कि एक स्टोरे में सवाल में—चूहे से सवाल में ऑट का सा समीमेटरी कर दिया जाये ।

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, a perusal of the summary circulated to the House indicates that there has been disagreement on all the major points in dispute between the People's Republic of China and the Government of India. We are pursuing negotiations as a method of solving the dispute but the Chinese are using it to continue in possession of what they have wrongfully grabbed. In the light of the failure of these negotiations, is a further round of negotiations contemplated and if so, at what level?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is more or less the same question that has been put by the hon. Member opposite. We have not in view any step in regard to negotiations at the present moment. I do not know when an occasion may arise for some type of negotiations because negotiations can never be ruled out between two countries which have a dispute.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Raghunath Singh: My supplementary is very relevant.

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry. I have called the next question.

Loss of File Relating to Sale of Land in Delhi

*5. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Kunhan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 345 on the 22nd November, 1960 regarding the loss of a file relating to sale of land in Delhi and state:

- (a) whether the responsibility has been fixed for the loss of the file;
- (b) if so, on whom; and
- (c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) An enquiry into the loss of the missing Delhi Administra-

tion Secretariat file was conducted by the Vigilance Department of the Delhi Administration but responsibility could not be conclusively fixed on anyone.

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

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any Government officer has been arrested in this connection so far?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: No, Sir.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether this incident has any link with the espionage ring which has been discovered recently in the capital?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The file was lost sometime in 1954 and it refers to the sale of land. It has nothing to do with espionage for any foreign country.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Government, after having conducted the investigation, is of the opinion that there was any malafide in this?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: No, Sir.

श्री म० ला० द्विवदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस फाइल के खोने के सम्बन्ध में जो जांच की गई है, उस में विजिलेंस डिपार्टमेंट के अफसरों की गलती है, या महकमे की गलती है, वर्ना क्या बात है कि वे पता नहीं चला सके हैं कि किस ने गलती की है।

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I may inform the House that the whole file has been reconstructed from corresponding Files in the relevant offices and the Deputy Commissioner's office and the Land Development Office. So far as the missing file is concerned, we have come to know that the file had been taken by the then Chief Minister of Delhi Administration but the peon's book shows that it was returned to the Secretariat. After that there is no further information. We had made

enquiries twice but unfortunately no further light was thrown on this matter.

Shri Kunhan: May I know whether the land was sold to any cooperative society and if so what is the name of that society?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: The sale was to five private individuals.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is the Government aware that some of the important colonisers of Delhi are very closely associated with high officers of the Delhi Administration and that this might have been responsible for this mishap?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is a very wide question. But so far as this particular deal is concerned, we were not quite happy at the manner in which it was conducted. But the price charged for the land was according to the market rate prevailing in those days.

पाकिस्तान के डाक-टिकट

*६. **श्री म० ला० द्विवदी :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत है कि भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान के उच्चायुक्त को एक पत्र लिखा है जिसमें यह कहा गया है कि पाकिस्तान के डाक और नार विभाग ने हाल में जो चार नये डाक टिकट जारी किये हैं उनमें जम्मू और काश्मीर, जूनागढ़ और मानवादार को गलत ढंग से दिखाया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या पाकिस्तान सरकार ने उक्त पत्र का उत्तर दे रहा है ?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) The Government of India communicated their views to the Government of Pakistan orally through the Pakistan High Commissioner in Delhi and India's High Commissioner in Karachi.

(b) No formal reply has been received.

श्री मूर्ति लक्ष्मी मेनोनः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसी क्या किसी प्रकार का गैर-रस्मी जवाब सरकार को प्राप्त हुआ है। यदि नहीं, तो भारत सरकार इस दिया में क्या करने जा रही है?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have already said that no formal reply was received from the Pakistan Government.

श्री मूर्ति लक्ष्मी मेनोनः क्या सरकार को कोई गैर-रस्मी जवाब मिला है?

एक माननीय सदस्यः इनफार्मेंल।

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The Pakistan Foreign Secretary told our High Commissioner in April 1960 that India had issued stamps more than two years ago showing Kashmir as part of India and so the Government of Pakistan decided to issue stamps which included Kashmir as disputed territory.

श्री मूर्ति लक्ष्मी मेनोनः क्या भारत सरकार अब इस ममत्वमें कोई कदम उठाने जा रही है?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Nothing can be done in this matter because there is no law by which a country is prevented from issuing any kind of stamp which it desires.

Shri Joachim Alva: What is the exact position about Junagarh and

Manwadar? Do they keep the skeletons in the cupboard and go on claiming this territory? For instance, the Nawab of Junagarh was presented to Her Majesty the Queen in Pakistan.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I should have thought that every hon. Member of this House knew the position of Junagarh and they need not have to put a question about it.

Congo

7. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that our Permanent Representative at the U.N. had at a meeting of the Advisory Committee on Congo emphasized the need of reconvening the Congolese Parliament and of offering a political amnesty; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the quarters connected with the Conciliation Commission thereto?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). The proceedings of the meetings of the Advisory Committee on the Congo are confidential. However, both in the General Assembly of the United Nations and at the meetings of the Security Council, called to consider the Congo situation, our representatives have made our attitude amply clear. The need for reconvening parliament, the release of political prisoners, especially those that enjoy parliamentary immunity, and of neutralising various irresponsible armed elements in the Congo has been repeatedly emphasised. These views are, obviously, well known to the members of the U.N.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know the reaction of the Government of India to the blooded murder of the Congolese Prime Minister, Mr.

Lumumba, and the deteriorating situation there? May I know what will be our policy, and whether we are calling our non-combatant forces from there or not?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, this question and its answer are obviously out of date. Much has happened since this answer was drafted to this question. I do not know if you would like me to say something about the present situation in the Congo at this stage in answer to a supplementary or at a somewhat later stage.

Mr. Speaker: He may make a full statement at a later stage.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am prepared to make the statement here and now or at the end of the Question Hour, when you choose.

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of a motion where Shri Dange, Shri Gopalan and others have said that they want to raise this matter about the death of Mr. Lumumba. I am sorry I have got the contagion from Shri Tantia. If the hon. Prime Minister is inclined, he may make a statement.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I have tabled a Short Notice Question on this subject.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I would mention, if I may, that my statement is likely to be a brief one then or now, because the matter even at the present moment is under discussion between countries and in the Security Council, and it is rather difficult to say what the result of those discussions may be. It may be that in two days or three days something may emerge. So one has to be a little vague. But broadly speaking, because our attitude is known—the horror on this murder of Mr. Lumumba.....

Mr. Speaker: Whatever statement he wants to make he may make at the end of the Question Hour.

Shri Khadilkar: Sir, as in the case of South Africa, where this House formally expressed its sense of grief and horror at the atrocities committed, would this House get an opportunity to express its sense of horror in a formal way regarding the murder of Mr. Lumumba?

Mr. Speaker: Let us wait and hear the hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Tyagi: Let us not depart from the old conventions of the House. There may be reasons which justify it. Every one is sorry for it. But shall we express it in the House like this?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

दिल्ली के स्कूलों में टेलीविजन द्वारा शिक्षा

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* श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :

यद्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री ६ अगस्त १९६० के नागरिक प्रश्न मध्ये २६० के उन्नर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली के स्कूलों में टेलीविजन द्वारा शिक्षा देने की जिम्योजना पर विचार किया जा रहा था, उसे लागू करने की दिशा में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री आ० ब० जोशी) : मामली प्राप्त करने और स्थापकों के प्रशिक्षण के प्रबन्ध को शुरू करने के लिये प्रारम्भिक कदम उठाये गये हैं ताकि दिल्ली के स्कूलों के लिये नियमित टेलीविजन भेजा जूनाई १९६१ में शारम्भ हो सके।

I shall read it in English also.

Preliminary steps to obtain the equipment and to initiate arrangements for the training of teachers

have been taken so that the regular T.V. service for Delhi schools might begin in July 1961.

श्री भक्त बहान : वया यह टेलीविजन के द्वारा शिक्षा देने के बारे में दिल्ली के अध्यापकों अथवा और सरकारी कर्मचारियों को विदेशों में भेजने की कोई व्यवस्था की गई है और यदि की गई है तो वे कब तक लौट रहे हैं ?

श्री आर० चं० जोशी : दो लोग टेली-विजन प्रोग्राम प्रोड्यूसर 'आल इंडिया रेडियो और डायरेक्टर आफ एजुकेशन दिल्ली स्टेट के अमरीका भेज गये हैं और सबिल्ले और हैगम टाउन में और वे वहां एक महीने के लिये गये हैं। वहां से आने पर वे यहां के टीचर्स को फोर्ड फाऊंडेशन के कंसलटेंट्स महोदय के माध्य मिल करके शिक्षा देंगे।

श्री भक्त बहान : पिछली बार एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देने हुये बताया गया था कि अभी तक यह निर्णय नहीं हो पाया है कि कौन कौन विषयों में इम माध्याम से शिक्षा दी जाएगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन विषयों का निर्वाचन कर निया गया है जिनकी कि इस टेलीविजन के द्वारा विशेष तौर से शिक्षा दी जायगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : इस बारे में कोई निर्णय नहीं किया गया है लेकिन दो या तीन विषय टेलीविजन द्वारा सिलाये जायेंगे जिन की प्राइयो-विज़ुअल तरीके में शिक्षा देना सब में उपयोगी होगा और ज्यादा कायदा पत्रक मकेगा।

श्री नवल प्रसादर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि टेलीविजन का प्राप्त जो प्रसारण करेंगे उसमें यार्मेज शेत्रों में जो बहने हैं, वे क्या कोई लाभ उठा सकेंगे ?

डा० केसकर : दिल्ली स्टेट के प्रन्दर जिनने मैकेड्री स्कूल हैं उन सब में यह शिक्षा दी जायगी जाहे वे दिल्ली शहर में हों या दिल्ली के गांवों में।

श्री राधा रमण : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि आवश्यक सामग्री एकत्रित की जा रही है और मन् १९६१ में यह प्रयोग टेलीविजन का स्कूलों के प्रन्दर किया जाएगा। क्या यह बताया जा सकता है कि अधिक से अधिक समय इसमें कितना लगेगा और कब तक यह जानू हो सकेगा ?

डा० केसकर : उत्तर में बताया गया था कि जुलाई में जब नया सैशन शुरू होगा उम समय में यह प्रयोग जारी किया जाएगा।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether these television broadcasts will be in addition to the school broadcasts or they will replace the school broadcasts?

Dr. Keskari: These have nothing to do with broadcasts. This television service is entirely a separate thing.

Mr. Speaker: Next question—Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Sir, I gave you notice some five minutes before that Question No. 23 relating to China-Bhutan border dispute should be taken up today.

Mr. Speaker: But I am not bound to take it up.

Shri Raghunath Singh: This is a request.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Question No. 23 may be answered.

Shri A. M. Tariq: Sir, I had made a request that Question No. 12 may be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: I have called Question No. 23 now.

China-Bhutan Border Dispute

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*23. { **Shri Assar:**
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Ayyakannu:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese Government have approached Bhutan Government directly for settling China-Bhutan border dispute;

(b) whether the Bhutan Government have informed the Government of India about it; and

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

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Apart from what has been reported in the newspapers Government have no other information;

(b) No;

(c) In accordance with the request of the Bhutan Government the Government of India have taken up the question of the border between Bhutan and China with the Chinese Government. Notes exchanged with the Chinese authorities have since been published in the White Papers.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the areas of Bhutan which are claimed by China and the reasons for their claim by China?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Sir, all these numerous documents that have been placed before the House from time to time deal *inter alia* with this particular matter also. How can I in answer to a supplementary give the Chinese reasons, which I consider to have no force at all? It is true, as hon. Members will find in the latest rather big volume that has been placed, that on several occasions we mentioned that we wanted to discuss

the Chinese claim on some Bhutan territory, to show them how erroneous it was, but the Chinese Government or their representatives were not prepared to discuss the Bhutan matter as one or two other matters. But again and again this was repeated to them that this is our concern. In fact, not only would it have been our concern, but the Bhutan National Assembly had specially asked the Government of India to deal with this matter with the Chinese Government and we informed them of this.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that China has of late refused to recognise India's traditional relations with Bhutan and Sikkim and they have said that China is ready to recognise only "proper relations"? If so, may I know what they mean by this extra emphasis on the word "proper", which they have themselves inserted?

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: How can I answer, Sir, what the Chinese Government or their representatives may mean by a word they use?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said he was willing to negotiate on behalf of Bhutan but the others are not prepared to negotiate with the Indian Government.

Shri Tyagi: In case the Bhutan Government requested the Government of India to come to their rescue to defend their territory, if there is any showdown, may I know if the Government of India will readily render help for their defence?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The position is, as I have stated in this House previously, that we have undertaken full responsibility for the defence of Bhutan in case of any aggression. How we do it, what we do, is a matter for consideration by our experts. But what we have said is, any aggression on Bhutan will be considered as aggression on India.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS
TO QUESTIONS**

Indian Tea to Pakistan

*9. { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India recently offered to sell to Pakistan five million pounds of Indian tea;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the offer; and

(c) the reaction of Pakistan's Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) to (c). A request was received sometime back from the Pakistan Government for the supply of a maximum quantity of half a million pounds of tea from India under the Special Payments Arrangement existing between the two countries. The Government of India have indicated their willingness to make the supplies and further intimation as to the exact quantity and varieties required is awaited.

Flats in Indra Market Delhi

*10. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:** Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 532 on the 18th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the three-roomed flats valued at Rs. 13,000 each in Indra Market, Subzimandi have been auctioned;

(b) if so, the price charged; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c). It has since been decided that Government built properties in Delhi of the value of above Rs. 10,000 and in authorised occupation of displaced persons should not be put to auction but retained as Government property.

Social Education Series on Television

*11. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Social Education series launched by the T. V. Unit have been a success; and

(b) whether it is proposed to continue this programme after the present series are over?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Eight programmes have been broadcast so far under this series and it is proposed to broadcast a total of 20. On a general appreciation it could be said that they have been well received. A proper assessment will be possible only after they have all been broadcast.

Nagas

{ **Shri A. M. Tariq:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Subiman Ghose:
*12. { **Shri P. C. Borooh:**
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Asrar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Garib:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has seen the statement by Rev. Michael Scott issued on January 1, 1961, in which he is reported to have said that it should be

possible for the Nagas to adopt non-violent methods and that the proposed Nagaland should "include Phizo and his followers"; and

(b) whether Rev. Scott discussed the "inclusion of Phizo" in the proposed Nagaland with the Prime Minister?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) Yes.

(b) He gave an account of Phizo's meeting on the Naga problem and generally discussed this question.

Wage Board for Coal Industry

*13. { Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the coal miners' organisations for constituting a wage board for the coal industry; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government on their demand?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) The question of the revision of the wage structure in Coal Mines is one of the subjects for discussion at the next meeting of the Industrial Committee on Coal Mines which is proposed to be convened in the end of April next.

Hospital in 24-Parganas

*14. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1539 on the 8th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the construction of the hospital in 24-Parganas, West Bengal has since commenced;

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

(c) what is the estimated cost of the same?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No.

(b) It is not possible to state at this stage when it will be completed.

(c). Rs. 31,70,000.

Recommendations of Mehta Committee

*15. Shri S. L. Saksena: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the action taken to implement the recommendations of the Mehta Committee on the working of Calcutta Dock Workers' Scheme, particularly recommendations Nos. 3, 4, 7, 18, 19, 23, 24, 25 (i), (ii), (iii), 33, 34, 36, 38, 49, 50 and 53; and

(b) if no action has so far been taken, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Out of 56 recommendations, 31 have been implemented, 17 are in the course of implementation and the rest have been noted or brought to the notice of the employers. Recommendations numbers 4, 33 and 38 have been implemented, 7, 19, 24 read with 25, 36, 49, 50 and 53 are in the course of being implemented and 3, 18, 23 and 34 have been noted or brought to the notice of the employers.

(b). Does not arise.

Import of Fertilizers

*16. { Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of fertilizers has got the top priority in the 1961-62 import years;

(b) whether adequate amount of fertilizers has been imported by now; and

(c) what is the present supply position of fertilizers in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (c). This question will be answered by the Minister of Food and Agriculture at a later date.

Income from Public Undertakings

*17. { Shri Nathwani:
{ Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 872 on the 13th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether detailed break-up of Rs. 440 crores, which is estimated to be the contribution of Public Sector enterprises for the Third Five Year Plan, is now available;

(b) how much of Rs. 440 crores is due to net profits and how much due to other accruals like depreciation reserve; and

(c) how much would the concerns contribute by way of income-tax and corporation tax?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The estimate of Rs. 440 crores was divided broadly into Rs. 300 crores for Central Government undertakings and Rs. 140 crores for State Government Undertakings. At the Centre the estimate included the net surplus of steel plants, fertiliser factories, Posts and Telegraphs and other enterprises. In the States, it included Electricity Boards, Road Transport Corporations and Industrial Enterprises.

Estimates relating to Central Government Undertakings are at present being examined further in consultation with the Central Ministries in connection with the finalisation of the Plan. The estimate for the States has since been revised to Rs. 149 crores. Details are as follows:—

	(Rs. crores)		
	Net accre- tion to Depreciation Reserve Fund etc.	Retained profits	Total
1. Electricity Boards	95	15	110
2. Road Transport Corporations including departmentally run undertakings	17	3	20
3. Industrial enterprises and other departmental schemes	19	..	19
TOTAL	131	18	149

Chinese Propaganda

*18. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese propaganda across the NEFA border has of late grown in dimensions;

(b) if so, what positive steps Government have taken to counteract this propaganda so that the sensitive

areas of NEFA might be immune to it; and

(c) whether reactions, if any, to Chinese propaganda in the areas concerned are so far gauged?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) There is no evidence of such increased Chinese pro-

paganda activity along the NEFA border.

(b) and (c). Government are satisfied that their administrative organization enjoys the confidence of our tribal people and can effectively prevent them from being misled by any false propaganda. However, constant vigilance is exercised by our Posts to ensure that such propagandist activities are not spread to our territory.

Dam on Sutlej River by Chinese

*19. { Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Assar:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri P. K. Deo:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese propose to dam the waters of River Sutlej in Tibet before it enters Indian Soil in the Chini Area; and

(b) if so, how will it affect the irrigation and power projects in India?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b), we are not aware of the proposal. Normally, under established international practice, each riparian has freedom of action within its own territory, but it does not do anything which would materially injure the other riparian.

Asbestos Factories in Andhra Pradesh

*20. Shri Osman Ali Khan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision for setting up an Asbestos Factory for processing of Asbestos Fibres in Cuddapah District in Andhra Pradesh; and

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

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The

questions of exploration and of setting up a factory to process asbestos deposits are under active examination.

Nuclear Test by France in Indian Ocean

*21. Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information about the proposal of France to conduct test explosions of a hydrogen bomb in the Indian Ocean; and

(b) whether in view of the dangers arising out of such explosion by way of radio fallout and contamination any protest has been lodged or proposed to be lodged with France against this contemplated test?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

The view of the Government of India in regard to nuclear test explosions are well known. They are entirely opposed to them.

Circle Officer Killed by Naga Hostiles

*22. { Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhaduria:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Shri Sadananda Chaliha, Circle Officer of Bhandari in Naga Hills was shot dead by the Naga hostiles on the 20th January, 1961; and

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

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Shri Sadanand Chaliha, Circle Officer of Bhandari in Mokokchung District, while on his way from Bhandari to Sanis, on Government duty in a jeep, was ambushed and fired upon at a distance of 4½ miles from Bhandari by approximately thirty Naga hostiles. He was shot dead at point blank range. A Government doctor, who was also in the jeep, and the driver were set free and returned to Bhandari the following morning. Shri Chaliha's servant also managed to escape. The dead body of Shri Chaliha was taken to Golaghat in Assam. The post-mortem report revealed that he was shot by a 12 bore gun.

Jambad Colliery

*24. { Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the walls of the shaft of Jambad Colliery near Assansol caved in on the 23rd January, 1961;

(b) if so, how many miners were buried alive;

(c) whether any of the buried workers were rescued; and

(d) whether any compensation has been given to the dependents of the buried workers?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes.

(b) Six.

(c) No; recovery operations are nearing completion.

(d) Interim compensation has been paid.

Allotment of Spindlage and Loomage to Madras State

*25. { Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity of spindlage and loomage allotted for the Third Five Year Plan to Madras State and to the entire country; and

(b) whether any representation has been received from the Madras State for the increase in the allotment of spindlage and loomage in view of the special position occupied by Southern Region in Textile Industry?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Targets in respect of textile industry in the Third Five Year Plan and the allocation of spindlage and loomage are likely to be finalised shortly.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Nepali Programme of A. I. R.

*26. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to complaints from individuals and in the press regarding the unsatisfactory and linguistically incorrect manner in which the Nepali programme of All India Radio, External Service Division is conducted; and

(b) what steps are being taken in the matter.

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshkar): (a) and (b). Some complaints were received concerning the accent of announcers in AIR's Nepali Service. Efforts are being made to get suitable announcers for the Unit.

Indian Industries Fair

*27. { Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 887 on the 13th December, 1960 and state:

(a) the tentative dates of the Second Indian Industries Fair to be held in Delhi in the year 1961;

(b) the extent or size of sites in the Fair reserved for U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and other important participating countries; and

(c) special features of the Second Indian Industries Fair which is likely to draw more participants and people to the Fair?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):
(a) The Second Indian Industries Fair is scheduled to be held on the Exhibition Site at Mathura Road, New Delhi, from the 14th November, 1961 to 1st January, 1962.

(b) and (c). The fair is being organized under the auspices of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the nature and extent of participation by the U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R., and other countries or the special features which may be introduced by the Fair authorities.

Production of Cheese

*28. { Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhaduria:
Shri S. A. Mehdil:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to produce cheese in the public sector;

(b) if so, where the plants are likely to be located; and

(c) the total expenditure to be incurred on these projects?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The question will be answered on a subsequent date by the Minister of Food and Agriculture who is concerned with the subject matter.

Fertilizer Plan at Itarsi

*29. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Pandit J. P. Jyotiishi:
Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1518 on the 8th December, 1960 and state:

(a) the outcome of the discussions with the State Government and certain private parties on the proposal to set up a fertilizer plant at Itarsi; and

(b) whether any decision has since been taken in regard to the availability of resources for the proposed plant and the Sector in which it will be set up?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):
(a) and (b). A decision is expected to be taken and announced shortly.

Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference

*30. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what is Prime Minister's finalised programme for attending the Com-

monwealth Prime Ministers' Conference; and

(b) whether any indication can be given of the important subjects likely to be discussed?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) The programme has not yet been finalised. The Prime Minister is likely to leave for London on the 5th or 6th March.

(b) No, Sir, as both the agenda and the discussions at the Meetings of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers, apart from what is stated in the communiqué issued at the end of the Meetings, are regarded as confidential.

Anti-India Propaganda in Nepal

Shri Rameshwar Tantia;
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi;
Shri Assar;
Shri Vajpayee;
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri;
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi;
Shri Raghunath Singh;
Shri P. C. Borooh;
Shri Bibhuti Mishra;
Shri M. B. Thakore;
Shri Hem Barua;
Dr. K. B. Menon;
Shri Dhanagar;
Shri Balmiki:

*31.

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government of India that false propaganda is being carried on in Nepal Press against our country;

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard; and

(c) whether any protest has been lodged with the Nepal Government?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). There was some irresponsible anti-Indian

propaganda in the Nepalese Press after the change of Government there on the 15th December, 1960. The attention of the Government of Nepal was drawn to it, and they have issued two Press notes appealing for a cessation of the campaign. Since then anti-Indian propaganda has somewhat subsided.

संसदीय कार्यशाही की हिन्दी समीक्षा

*32. *श्री भक्त दर्जन :*
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :

क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री २१ दिसम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रह्ल मंस्त्रा १०६४ के उत्तर के मम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी में भी संसदीय कार्यशाही की समीक्षा प्रमाणित करने का निष्पत्ति किया जा चुका है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उक्त समीक्षा के कब में प्रगति विषय जाने की आशा है?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केम्बर) : (क) और (ख). संग्रह की कार्यशाही की समीक्षा प्रव धर्मेजी और हिन्दी दोनों ही भाषाओं में प्रमाणित हो रही है।

Assistance to Unemployed

*33. *Shri D. C. Sharma:*
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 11 on the 14th November, 1960 and state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in the proposal to create a fund at the Centre and in the States for assisting the unemployed; and

(b) when it is likely to be put into practice?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). In view of the complex nature of the problem it has not yet been possible to take a final decision with regard to the proposal to create a fund to assist in the avoidance of unemployment and for rehabilitating those affected by closures. The matter is still under study.

U.N. Special Representative in Congo

*34. { Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Sampath:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhaduria:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Damani:
Shri Hem Barura:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri Rajeshwar Dayal, U.N. Special Representative in the Congo, who was on tour of the refugee camp in Bakwanga was stopped on gun point by the troops of Mr. Albert Kalonji head of secessionist Kasai Province;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter regarding the safety of Indian Officers now serving with the U.N.O.?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). Government have seen reports that in December 1960, Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal, Special Representative of the U.N. Secretary General in the Congo went on a tour of the famine stricken areas of the secessionist Kasai Province in the Congo. The sentries of Mr. Albert Kalonji,

Head of the secessionist Kasai Province are stated to have barred Mr. Dayal's way when he was touring the refugee camps in Bakwanga, but later to have permitted him to enter the refugees camps after he had met Mr. Kalonji.

(c) No special steps for the safety of Indian officers are considered necessary.

Hospital at Kurasia

*35. { Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the delay in taking up the construction of a Regional Hospital at Kurasia by Coal Mines Welfare Organisation;

(b) when it is likely to be taken up; and

(c) what is the estimated cost of the same?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Construction of the Hospital was sanctioned on the 7th April 1960. Detailed estimates have since been prepared, and approved by the competent authority. Tenders have been invited, and are expected to be opened in March 1961. Construction will begin soon after the acceptance of the tenders.

(c) Rs. 6,64,800.

Jute Wage Board

*36. **Shri S. L. Saksena:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the basis on which the representatives of labour on the Jute Wage Board were chosen?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): On the basis of the verified membership of their respective organisations.

Fugitives from Nepal

*37. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of fugitives, political and otherwise, who have arrived in India after the recent political developments in Nepal;

(b) whether it is a fact that a conference of political fugitives from Nepal is proposed to be held either at Patna or Darjeeling to formulate a line of action; and

(c) if so, whether Government are kept posted with facts of these developments?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) No accurate information is available. Nepali citizens may enter India freely without passports or permits, and consequently no record is kept of their arrivals.

(b) There was a meeting of Nepali Congress workers at Patna on the 25th and 26th January, 1961.

(c) Yes.

Fresh Chinese Incursions into Indian Territory

{ **Shri P. G. Deb:**

Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Shri S. A. Mehdhi:

Shri Sampath:

Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Shri Khushwaqt Rai:

Shri Pangarkar:

Shri Balmiki:

*38.

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been any incursions into Indian Territory by China since November, 1960; and

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

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

A.I.R. Transmitter at Raipur

*39. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 17 on the 14th November, 1960 and state:

(a) what further progress has been made in setting up a transmitter at Raipur;

(b) whether the particulars regarding site for its location, power supply etc. have since been finalised;

(c) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) the time by which the transmitter is likely to be established?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (c). A site for the installation of the transmitter at Raipur has been selected. Central Public Works Department is proceeding with the work of construction of a building for the transmitter. The equipment for the transmitter is on order and expected to reach India shortly.

(d) The transmitter is expected to be brought into commission during 1961-62.

Prices of Cloth

{ **Shri Harish Chandra**

Mathur:

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Shri Braj Raj Singh:

Shri Warior:

*40. { **Shri Pannoose:**

Shri Kodliyan:

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Shri Pangarkar:

Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Shri Aurobindo Ghoshal:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent the consumer has benefited as a result of the agreement made in December, 1960 for reduction and regulation of cloth prices; and

(b) whether it has adversely affected the working of any mills?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) From the consumer's point of view, the upward trend in prices was halted and there is downward movement in prices. Where the rise in prices was particularly marked, the benefit of reduction has been appreciable. With larger quantities of stamped cloth moving at the retail end, prices are progressively more controlled

(b) A few representations were received from up country mills indicating that the reduction in prices, particularly for the coarse and lower medium varieties, would hit them hard. It is, however, felt that there should be no apprehension of mills making losses when cotton prices are now low.

Indians in Ceylon

Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri Radha Raman:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri Kodiyan:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhad:
 Shri Ragunath Singh:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Naval Prabhakar:
 Shri Bhakt Darshan:
 Shri Assar:
 Shri Ram Garib:
 Shri Tangamani:
 Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
 Shri Muhammed Elias:
 Shri Achar:
 Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the problem of Indians in Ceylon came up for discussion with the Ceylonese Prime Minister during her recent visit to our country; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon):

(a) and (b). No special discussions were held on this subject during the visit of the Prime Minister of Ceylon to Delhi. Some brief reference was made and it was suggested that the matter be discussed at a later stage.

Cost of Industrial Production

*42. { Shri A. M. Tariq:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
 Shri Pangarkar:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred question No. 194 on the 17th November, 1960 and state the progress since made in the proposal to set up Study Groups to examine the high cost of industrial production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The matter is being finalised very soon by the National Productivity Council.

Production of Khadi in Bihar

1. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Khadi produced in Bihar State during 1960-61 (month-wise); and

(b) the target fixed for the production of khadi during 1961-62?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) On the basis of the information so far received, the production of khadi in Bihar State during 1960-61 has been as follows:—

Month	Production (in sq. yds)
April	4,78,455
May	6,96,109
June	6,71,763
July	6,53,327
August	9,87,097
September	6,78,644
October	9,37,969
November	28,106
December	6,047
TOTAL:	51,37,517

(b) No target for the production of Khadi during 1961-62 has been fixed so far.

Handloom Industry in Punjab

2. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from Punjab Government for giving assistance to Handloom Industry in the State during the year 1960-61;

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

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c): A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 2].

Outlay for Punjab

3. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether the outlay for 1961-62 for Punjab has been decided; and

(b) if so, the amount and the allotments made under different heads?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) Planning Commission has suggested 14 to 15% of the Third Plan outlay for 1961-62 for the States.

(b) Details have not yet been reported by the State Government.

Persons Registered with Employment Exchanges in Delhi

4. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state the number of persons (skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled) registered with the Employment Exchanges in Delhi up-to date?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali):

Category	No. of applicants on the Live Register as on 31-12-60*
I	2
1. Skilled and semi-skilled. (craftsmen and production process workers)	5,165
2. Unskilled.	14,629
3. Others (Supervisory, educational, clerical etc.)	39,580
	59,374

*Occupationwise information is collected only quarterly.

Local Development Works

5. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given by the Central Govern-

ment to the State of Punjab under the local development works scheme during the Second Five Year Plan period upto the 31st March, 1960; and

(b) the amount utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) A sum of Rs. 64.09 lakhs was allocated to the Government of Punjab under the local development works scheme during the Second Five Year Plan period upto the 31st March, 1960; and

(b) During this period the State Government utilised Rs. 49.930 lakhs.

Export of Tapioca Flour

6. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
 Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 336 on the 22nd November, 1960 and state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to step up indigenous production of Tapioca; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to encourage export of Tapioca flour?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Introduction of new varieties, research work etc.

(b) An incentive scheme has recently been announced for promoting exports of Tapioca flour.

Kerala and Second Five Year Plan

7. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
 Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) what amount of the original estimate of Rs. 87 crores allotted for Kerala for the Second Five Year Plan

period has been spent until now by the Kerala Government;

(b) whether there will be any shortfall in the plan expenditure in Kerala; and

(c) whether any unutilised portions of the Second Five Year Plan period will be given over to Kerala Government to be spent during the Third Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). On the basis of 1956-59 (Actuals), 1959-60 (Departmental actuals) and 1960-61 (Budget Estimate), expenditure against States' approved plan outlay of Rs. 87 crores will amount to only Rs. 70.76 crores.

(c) Carried over expenditure on capital projects has been taken into account in the formulation of the Third Plan.

Organisation of C.P.W.D

8. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the number of zones in the Central Public Works Department on the 1st January, 1961;

(b) the number and names of circles in each zone; and

(c) the number and names of divisions, sub-divisions and sections which were opened since 1st September, 1960 together with their jurisdiction?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). A statement showing the names of Zones in the C.P.W.D. and number and names of circles under each Zone is given below:

STATEMENT

Zones in the C.P.W.D.	Circles under the Zones.
1. Zones I.	1. First Circle, New Delhi. 2. 2nd Circle, New Delhi. 3. Central Circle, New Delhi. 4. Construction Circle, New Delhi. 5. Electrical Circle, No. 1, New Delhi. 6. Directorate of Horticulture, New Delhi.
2. Zone II.	1. Calcutta Central Circle No. I, Calcutta. 2. Calcutta Central Circle No. II, Calcutta. 3. Madras Central Circle, Madras. 4. Bombay Central Circle, Bombay. 5. Electrical Circle, II, New Delhi.
3. Zones III.	1. Jawahar Tunnel Circle, Srinagar. 2. Principal Engineering Officer, Bhutan Road Works, Punsholing. 3. N.E.F.A. Circle, Shillong. 4. Delhi State Circle, New Delhi. 5. Circle, IV, New Delhi. 6. Third Circle, New Delhi. 7. Calcutta Central Circle, No. III, Calcutta. 8. Electrical Circle, III, New Delhi.
4. Food Wing	1. Food Storage Circle, Bombay. 2. Food Storage Circle, Calcutta.
5. P. & T. Wing	No Circle.
6. Union Territories.	No Circle.
(c) The information is being collected.	

Import of Cotton Bales from Pakistan

9. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cotton bales purchased by India from Pakistan in the year 1960; and

(b) the rate at which they were purchased?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) 34,000 bales.

(b) The rate varied from Rs. 475 to Rs. 525 per bale of 400 lbs.

Printing Machines

10. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of printing machines imported in India during the year 1960; and

(b) the number of printing machines required annually in India?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) 661 (upto October, 1960). Later figures are not yet available.

(b) According to a survey conducted in 1956, the requirement of printing machines were estimated at about 2,600 per year during the Second Plan Period.

Visit of Indians to China

11. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state the number of Indians who have been issued passports to visit China during the last three months?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The number of Indians who were granted passports for China or

endorsements for China during the last three months (November, 1960 to January, 1961) is one hundred and thirty-one (131).

Training of Apprentices in Industrial Establishments

12. { **Shri Hem Raj:**
Shri M. R. Krishna:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far for the compulsory training of apprentices in the industrial establishments in the country;

(b) the industrial undertakings in which they are accepted for training, industry-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the number of such apprentices accepted for training during the year 1958 to 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Enactment of a suitable legislation is under consideration.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the industrial establishments where the apprenticeship programme has been approved is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 3]. The total number of persons who were undergoing training at the end of 1958, 1959 and 1960 is as under:

Year	No. of persons undergoing training under the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme at the end of the year.
1	2
1958 .	Nill
1959 .	546
1960	956

Umbrella Handle-making Industries

13. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the number of umbrella handle-making industries in Tripura;

(b) the approximate number of bamboo chips for umbrella stick that are collected in Tripura every year;

(c) the number of sticks that are consumed by the local industries; and

(d) what steps are being taken to encourage these industries?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Radio Activity

14. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any change in the highest level of radioactivity in the country as on the 1st February, 1961; and

(b) if so, whether it constitutes any danger to public health?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The average level of radioactivity in the air on February 1, 1961, was 0.2 micro-microcuries per cubic meter of air. This level is very small compared with the highest recorded in October 1958 at Delhi, viz., 20.22 micro-microcuries per cubic meter of air and is well below the maximum permissible level for continuous exposure.

Ambar Charkha in Orissa

15. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given year-wise for propagation of Ambar Charkha in

Orissa State during the Second Five Year Plan period so far;

- (b) the production made so far; and
- (c) the centres opened so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) The amount given year-wise for propagation of Ambar Charkha in Orissa State during the Second Five Year Plan period so far is as given below:—

Year	Grants	Loans
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1956-57	1.54	1.95
1957-58	5.02	5.49
1958-59	6.29	13.57
1959-60	5.55	11.15
1960-61 (upto 31-12-1960)	3.83	3.17
TOTAL	22.23	35.33

(b) The year-wise details of production of Ambar yarn and cloth for the corresponding period are as follows:—

Year	Amber yarn (lakhs lbs.)	Amber cloth (lakhs sq. yds.)
1956-57	0.03	0.07
1957-58	0.49	1.35
1958-59	1.16	3.40
1959-60	0.88	2.21
1960-61 (up to 30-9- 1960)	6.33	0.79
TOTAL	8.89	7.82

(c) 33 production centres have been set up in Orissa State upto 31st January, 1961.

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Housing Schemes in Orissa

16. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan given year-wise to Orissa under the Middle and Low Income Group Housing Schemes during the Second Five Year Plan period so far; and

(b) the number of houses constructed so far?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b): A statement showing the required information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 4].

Hindustan Machine Tools (P) Ltd.

17. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 488 on the 25th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether as a result of introduction of incentive schemes in the Hindustan Machine Tools (P) Ltd., any improvement has taken place; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total production has registered an increase as follows:

1957-58	402 machines
1958-59	552 "
1959-60	702 "

Executives for Public Sector Undertakings

18. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken for the development of executive talent for running public sector undertakings;

(b) whether any selections are proposed to be made and training and refresher courses organised for the purpose; and

(c) how many public sector employees have taken benefit of such courses during 1959 and 1960?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The question covers a large number of projects and a large amount of information and as such it is difficult to collect all this information. If the Hon'ble Member refers to any particular project or projects, I will be glad to furnish the information.

Entries of Films for State Awards

19. Shri Osman Ali Khan: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entries of films for State Awards are not being called separately for Urdu Films, and are being included in the list of Hindi Films;

(b) whether it is a fact that the entries are being called separately for films made in languages which do not find a place in the English Schedule; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keshar): (a) to (c). The object of the State Awards for films is to encourage production of films of a high aesthetic and technical standard. The entries for State Awards are invited in respect of Indian films certified for public exhibition during the preceding calendar year, irrespective of the film. Regional Awards are given for the first three feature films in each Indian language. The films in Hindi or Urdu generally contain both Hindi and Urdu words, though the one or the other may somewhat predominate. There is, therefore, only one Award for films in Hindi or Urdu or Hindus-

tani, the language specified in the producer's application for censorship certificate being taken as the language of the film.

Construction of Sky-Scrapers

20. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 292 on the 17th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal to construct sky-scrappers in the Central Secretariat Complex for use of offices; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b): Yes; it has been decided that, ordinarily, office buildings in the Central Secretariat Complex should be six storeyed but architectural features upto nine storeys could be introduced to avoid monotony and provide breaks in the sky line. No building is proposed to be constructed in the open space near the Secretariat Blocks (Vijay Chowk).

Taxes on Indian Tea in West Germany

21. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2141 on the 21st December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether West German Government has since consented to reduce the present heavy internal taxes and duties on Indian tea; and

(b) if so, the nature of such reduction?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Delhi Race Course Club

22. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1977 on the 2nd September, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any proposal regarding the use of land of Delhi Race Course Club for some other public use has since been formulated; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No Consideration of matter has to await *inter-alia* the finalisation of the Master Plan for Delhi, draft of which has been prepared by the Town Planning Organisation under the Ministry of Health.

(b) Does not arise.

Market at Janpath

23. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1220 on the 22nd August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the details regarding the construction of market at Janpath have since been finalised;

(b) if so, what are they; and

(c) the nature of progress made so far in this direction?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) to (c). The building referred to is proposed to contain shops, an auditorium and also accommodation for several Departments including office requirements. Concurrence of the concerned departmental authorities to the accommodation provided etc. in the plans have yet to be received. Only after receipt of the requisite concurrence, further necessary action can be taken.

Export of Shoes to Russia

24. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2157 on the 21st December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether negotiations with concerned parties whose samples have been accepted by the Russians for supply of 3 lakh pairs of shoes have been concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). As a result of negotiations with Messrs. Raznoexport, Moscow, for supply of shoes during 1961, orders for 2,57,000 pairs have been finalised and supplies arranged through three parties. For the balance quantity of 43,000 pairs, the purchasers have since selected 7 patterns of Ladies' shoes. Information about the number of each selected pattern required is awaited.

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों का कल्याण

25. श्री मो. लां. डिवेडी : क्या निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मत है कि निर्माण, आवास और संभरण मंत्रालय के कर्मचारियों के कल्याण के लिये एक निषि लोनी गई है;

(ल) यदि हा, तो विभिन्न बगों के कर्मचारियों के लिये घ्रंशदान की क्या दर निश्चित की गई है; और

(ग) मरकार घरपती और मे निषि में कितना घ्रंशदान देगी?

निर्माण, आवास तथा संभरण मंत्री (श्री क० क० रेडी) : (क) हा, निर्माण,

आवास तथा संभरण मंत्रालय कर्मचारी कल्याण निधि जून १९६० में खोनी गई थी।

(ख) अंशदान की दर निम्नलिखित है :—

रूपये प्रतिमास

(१) श्रेणी १ के कर्मचारी २

(२) श्रेणी २ के कर्मचारी १

नये दरमें प्रतिमास

(३) श्रेणी ३ के कर्मचारी ५०

(४) श्रेणी ४ के कर्मचारी २५

(ग) मरकार की ओर से कोई अंशदान नहीं है।

तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत आकाशवाणी का विस्तार

26. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत मंत्रालय ने आकाशवाणी के विस्तार के लिये क्या कार्यक्रम बनाया है और उसे किस प्रकार कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ;

(ख) इस पर कुल कितना खर्च होने की संभावना है ;

(ग) क्या योजना आयोग ने मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रस्तावित सम्पूर्ण राशि की स्वीकृति दे दी है ;

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो किस मद में कितनी कमी की जाने की संभावना है ;

(ङ) किन-किन स्थानों पर आकाशवाणी के विस्तार के लिये कुछ न कुछ कार्य करने का विचार है ; और

(च) इन कार्यों का संक्षिप्त विवरण क्या है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (दा० केसकर) : (क) से (ङ) : एक विवरण सभा पट्ट पर रखा जाता है। [इस्त्रिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ५] विवरण में दिये गए प्रस्ताव, जैसा प्रायः होता है, पहले योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत किये गये हैं और बाद में वित्त-मन्त्रालय द्वारा। प्रत्येक परियोजना पर खर्च होने वाली धनराशि का ब्योरा तय किया जा रहा है; और यह शीघ्र ही उपलब्ध कर दिया जायेगा।

(च) कार्यों का ब्योरा अभी तय किया जा रहा है और यह भी सभा को शीघ्र ही, बजट पर बहस होने से पहले उपलब्ध कर दिया जायेगा।

Motor Tyres and Tubes from China

27. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of motor tyres and tubes that the State Trading Corporation purchased from China till the end of January, 1961;

(b) whether it is a fact that some State Governments have complained of having suffered loss on account of inferior quality of these tyres and tubes; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

(a) The State Trading Corporation purchased 6,290 sets of tyres and tubes from China till the end of January, 1961.

(b) No complaints from any State Governments regarding their having suffered any losses on account of inferior quality of Chinese tyres and tubes, have been received either by us or by the State Trading Corporation.

(c) Does not arise.

Mahatma Gandhi Memorial at Rajghat

28. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Naval Prabhakar:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 27 on the 14th November, 1960 and state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in the construction of Mahatma Gandhi Memorial at Rajghat; and

(b) the date by which the construction of the Memorial is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). The retaining wall around courtyard has now come up to an average height of 8 feet. 50 per cent. of the work at the entrances and 25 per cent. stone veneering work has been completed. Phase I of the project is expected to be completed by the end

of September, 1962. Phase II of the project will be considered at the appropriate stage after the major portion of Phase I work has been completed.

Scooter Manufacturers

29. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the scooter manufacturers and the year in which the manufacturing licences were granted;

(b) the names of the brands being manufactured and their sanctioned capacity and the percentage of Indian components being used in them; and

(c) how much each manufacturer is ahead or behind the schedule in time for manufacturing the indigenous components?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The names of the Scooter manufacturers so far licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and other particulars are given below:—

Name of Manufacturer	Year in which licence issued	Brand of Scooter	Sanctioned capacity per annum	Percentage of indigenous content
1. M/s. Automobile Products of India Ltd., Bombay	1956	Lambretta (i) 150 cc (ii) 48 cc	12,000	45% 48%
2. M/s. Bajaj Auto (Pte) Ltd., Bombay . . .	1959	Vespa 150 cc	6,000	20%
3. M/s. Enfield India Ltd., Madras. . .	1960	Royal Enfield 150 cc	6,000	Production not yet commenced.

(c) The Manufacturers are not more or less working according to the schedule.

Investment of Central Funds

30. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the total investments of Central Government funds in the Industrial Sector in each of the States in (i) the First Five Year Plan and (ii) the Second Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Table showing State-wise investment of Central Government funds in major Industrial Undertakings.

The figures in the Table below are based on the information readily

available and relate to the First Five Year Plan and the first three years of the Second Five Year Plan. As the Second Plan period is not yet over, it is not possible at this stage to indicate the actual investment made during the whole of the Second Plan period.

Name of the State	Investment made in Rs. lakhs		
	First Plan period	First three years of the Second Plan Period	
Andhra Pradesh	349	65	
Bihar	258	524	
Bombay	238	276	
Kerala	102	25*	
Madras	738	2268	
Madhya Pradesh	123	12709	
Mysore	731	259	
Orissa	654	13873	
Punjab	..	910	
Uttar Pradesh	..	69	
West Bengal	1988	10352	
Delhi	39	89	
TOTAL :	5220	41419	

*Exclusive of the investment on Hindustan Insecticides which is included in the total investment on that Company shown under Delhi.

N.B. The above figures do not include Central Government funds furnished to State Governments for State Industrial Undertakings or channelled through IFC. They also do not include any funds furnished for small scale industries.

Hospital at Bangalore

31. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the equipment required for the 170-bed hospital at

Bangalore by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation has been ordered;

(b) if so, what is the cost of the same; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) to (c). Equipment worth Rs. 1,69,426.59 n.P. already purchased and being used in the existing 100 bedded hospital in rented buildings at Bangalore will be utilised in the new hospital when constructed. The State Government has been asked to furnish the additional requirements of equipment for the new hospital and the information is awaited.

Mineral Company of M/s. Hopkins and Williams

32. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Warior:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala have submitted any proposal to the Centre regarding re-opening of the Mineral Company of M/s. Hopkins and Williams in Chavara, Kerala State; and

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

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Government of Kerala have not made any proposal for resuming the operations of the Chavara factory of Messrs Hopkin & Williams (Travancore) Ltd., as there is no market for its main product, namely, ilmenite.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Beads

33. **Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether hollow-glass beads and solid beads, silver polished and gold gilded are exported out of the country;

(b) if so, to which countries;

(c) if not, whether the Government would examine the possibility of exporting the said items; and

(d) whether there is any scheme under consideration for subsidising the export of the said beads?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (d). The information is not readily available. Attempts are being made to collect it. It will be placed on the Table of the House provided separate statistics for these items have been maintained.

Export of Glass-ware and Glass Bangles

34. **Shri Braj Raj Singh:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether any glass-wares and glass bangles are being exported out of India;

(b) if so, to which countries of the world each of the items has been exported during the last three years and the value of each item, year-wise; during the last three years; and

(c) whether any special efforts are being made to step up the export of glass bangles and glass-wares produced at Ferozabad in U. P.?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 6.]

(c) Various promotional measures have been taken in respect of glass

and glassware including glass bangles which cover exports of Ferozabad products also. Important among these are:—

(i) Import of raw materials and machinery for replacement is admissible against exports under a Special Export Promotion Scheme.

(ii) Drawback of import duty at Rs. 27·16 nP. per metric ton of glass and glass-ware exported, other than laboratory glass-ware, in which case the rates are determined on merits, is given.

(iii) Concession of railway freight for movement by rail of glass-ware from certain manufacturing centres to ports of shipment is also allowed etc.

Trade Unions of C.P.W.D.

35. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 837 on the 25th November, 1960 and state the decision taken regarding the old recognition of the Union whose registration was cancelled?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): The matter is still under consideration.

Trade Agreement with Iraq

36. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent trade agreement with Iraq envisages any increase in the export of tea, engineering goods and other non-industrial items; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The government envisages a general increase in trade between the two countries and not particularly of the products mentioned.

(b) Does not arise.

Radio Stations at Sambalpur and Koraput

37. { **Shri Supakar:**
Shri Sanganna:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1517 on the 25th August, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the establishment of two transmitters to be located at Sambalpur and Koraput; and

(b) the dates by which these relay-ing stations will come on the air?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) The sites for the location of the two trans-mitters at Sambalpur and Jeypore (for Koraput) have been selected. The estimates for power supply and pro-vision of telephone lines at these centres have been called for. Central Public Works Department is taking steps for construction of the building for the transmitter. Orders for the transmitter equipment have been placed.

(b) The transmitters are expected to be brought on the air during 1961-62.

Research Centre for Coir Industry at Kalavoor

38. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress made in research by the Research Centre for Coir set up at Kalavoor, near Alleppey in Kerala by Government; and

(b) what are the achievements of research so far?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 7].

Jute Wage Board

39. **Shri S. L. Saksena:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state the verified membership of the various Unions in the Jute Industry, giving the name of each union, its verified membership and its affiliation with the I.N.T.U.C., H.M.S., A.I.T.U.C., or the U.T.U.C. (Sumendra Tagore Section) or the U.T.U.C. (Srikanthan Nair Section)?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): A statement showing the number and strength of Unions in the Jute Industry affiliated to the four Central Trade Union Organisations as on 31st March, 1959 is given below:—

	No. of Unions.	Verified Membership as on 31-3-59
INTUC	7	27,855
AITUC	13	13,424
HMS	4	3,293
UTUC (Sumendra Tagore Section).	Nil	Nil
(Srikanthan Nair Section)	1	12,700

Village Housing Scheme in Orissa

40. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the villages pro-posed to be covered by the Village Housing Schemes have been construct-ed in Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(b) the total amount of money which had been given to Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan period for this purpose?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) The Government of Orissa have so far selected 239 vil-

lages, as against 200 villages allotted to them for development under the Village Housing Projects Scheme during the Second Five Year Plan period. According to the information available at the end of January, 1961, the actual implementation of the Scheme was in progress in 154 villages. The State Government, however, expect to implement the Scheme in 230 villages by the end of the current Plan period. The question of constructing or completely rebuilding of any of the villages at this stage does not arise as, according to the Scheme, the remodelling of villages is to be spread over a period of 8—10 years.

(b) A sum of Rs. 20.67 lakhs (Rs. 2.89 lakhs in 1958-59 and Rs. 17.78 lakhs in 1959-60) had been drawn by the Government of Orissa, from the inception of the Scheme in October, 1957 upto the end of 1959-60, against a total allocation of Rs. 22.50 lakhs made to them during this period. The current year's allocation under the Scheme to this State is Rs. 18.35 lakhs.

Local Development Works in Orissa

41. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allocated to Orissa for the local development works during 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(b) the amount utilised by the State in these respective years?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) The following amounts were allocated to Orissa for local development works: —

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1957-58.	22.34
1958-59.	15.00
1959-60.	8.12

(b) As reported by State Government, the following amounts were utilised:

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1957-58.	11.077
1958-59.	12.565
1959-60.	7.526

Development of Industries

42. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted and advanced by Central Government to the Orissa State during the entire Second Five Year Plan period for development of different industries in Orissa; and

(b) the names of those industries, their employment potential and the places of their location?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A sum of Rs. 278.36 lakhs was granted to the Orissa State during the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan (i.e., 1958-57 to 1959-60). For 1960-61, a sum of Rs. 125.31 lakhs from the Central Government has been earmarked for the development of industries in Orissa.

(b) (1) Khadi (Traditional and Ambar).

2. Village Industries.

3. Small Scale Industries (including Industrial Estates).

4. Sericulture Industry.

5. Handicrafts Industry.

6. Handloom (including powerloom) industry.

7. Coir Industry.

These industries are spread all over the State.

Information regarding the employment potential of these industries is not available.

Landless Adivasis of Dandakaranya

43. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 750 on the 25th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether moge lands have been allotted to landless Adivasis of Dandakaranya by now;

(b) if so, the total amount of land allotted to the local Adivasis; and

(c) the number of Adivasi families who have received land upto 1st February, 1961?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (c).

	MADHYA PRADESH	ORISSA
(in acres)		
Land placed at the disposal of the State Governments for allotment to Adivasis	203	2943
Land allotted by the State Governments to Adivasis	203 acres to 20 families.	Information still awaited from the State Government.

Displaced College Students of Tripura

44. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Rehabilitation Ministry has sanctioned for Eastern Zone displaced college students a sum of about Rs. 4,00,00,000;

(b) if so, what is the amount that has been allotted for displaced college students of Tripura; and

(c) whether separate amount has been sanctioned for displaced school students from East Pakistan?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The Union Ministry of Rehabilitation has so far approved expenditure of more than Rs. 15 crores for providing educational facilities to displaced students from East Pakistan in the Eastern Zone. The amount includes expenditure of about Rs. 3.66 crores on providing facilities for collegiate education and Rs. 11.67 crores on education at the primary and secondary stages.

(b) and (c). A statement giving the details of educational facilities provided for displaced students in Tripura is placed on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

An expenditure of about Rs. 78 lakhs has been approved for the provision of educational facilities to displaced students in Tripura. The details of the amount are given below:

1. College Education:

Stipends amounting to Rs. 3.16 lakhs have been sanctioned to more than 900 displaced students in Tripura during the last 10 years. During the current financial year, a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Tripura Administration, for grant of stipends to students whose number is expected to be about 200.

A grant of Rs. 1.22 lakhs was also sanctioned to the Ramakrishna Mahavidyalaya, Kailashahar, for the extension of college accommodation.

2. School Education:

Upto the end of 1959-60, financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 24.63

lakhs had been granted to 74,214 displaced students. Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 11.99 lakhs has also been provided to 23 secondary schools. Moreover 150 new primary schools have been sanctioned which will benefit about 1,50,000 students at a cost of Rs. 16.66 lakhs.

This Ministry also sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 18.35 lakhs for meeting the recurring expenditure on primary schools till they were transferred to the control of the Tripura Territorial Council on the 1st July, 1959.

Paper, Factory, Naldurg

45. Shri Pangankar: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a paper manufacturing factory at Naldurg in Osmanabad of Maharashtra State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Films to Afghanistan

47. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 42 on the 14th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the export of films to Afghanistan during August-December, 1960 had improved as compared to the exports in the corresponding period of 1959;

(b) if so, the total exchange earned during 1959 and 1960; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor and the steps that are being taken by Government to improve the position?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Export figures beyond

November, 1960 are not yet available. Cinematographic films valuing Rs. 402 thousands were exported during August-November, 1960 as against Rs. 207 thousands in the corresponding period of 1959.

(c) Does not arise.

Chemical Plant, Bulsor

48. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a foreign firm has been granted a licence for setting up a Chemical plant near Bulsor in India;

(b) if so, the main terms of the licence granted; and

(c) the steps taken so far to set up the proposed plant?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Messrs Atul Products Bulsor are at present licensed to produce chlortetracycline with a capacity of 9,600 kgs. per annum and tetracycline with a capacity of 2,400 kgs. per annum in collaboration with Messrs Lederle Laboratories of Messrs American Cyanamid Co. of U.S.A., starting from the imported penultimate product—crude aureomycin. Messrs Atul Products at present carry out, on behalf of Lederle Laboratories, conversion of crude aureomycin to clinical products like aureomycin and achromycin in bulk and supply them in turn to Lederle Laboratories, Bombay who formulate them and market them. The new company, Cyanamid (India) Private Ltd., will take over this activity in addition to the formulation work and also expand the manufacture to more basic stages.

Messrs American Cyanamid are our internationally reputed firm manufacturing tetracycline and chlortetracycline from the basic stage. The

present scheme will therefore help to undertake basic manufacture as under:—

Item	Capacity per annum
1. Chlortetracycline (Aureomycin).	1,000 kgs.
2. Tetracycline (Achromycin).	9,000 kgs.
TOTAL :	10,000 kgs.

The terms of foreign collaboration approved by Government are as follows:—

Payment of royalty to the American Cyanamid Company, New York at 5 per cent. (subject to Indian taxes) on the value of bulk drug manufactured, for the right to utilise their process, for furnishing necessary know-how, other continuous technical assistance and research benefits. Under the original agreement which was approved by Government in 1950, payment of royalty at 10 percent. was envisaged when basic manufacture was to be taken up by Messrs. Lederle Laboratories (India) Private Limited, Bombay. This has been reduced now to 5 per cent. taxable. The period of agreement will be five years only in the first instance. The entire cost (Rs. 20,38,070) of the imported equipment would be covered by foreign investment.

The equipment required for the plant has been ordered out and 56 per cent. of their requirements have already been shipped. The 12 per cent. of the building constructions are complete, 90 per cent. of the steel required is at site or in transit; the foundations in the main fermentor

and warehouse building are complete and other civil constructions have begun.

Silk Industry

49. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formulated a scheme to give prizes to encourage the development of Silk Industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the scheme is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 8].

Circulation of Newspapers

50. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 169 on the 17th November, 1960 regarding circulation of newspapers and state:

(a) the number of cases where there was reason to believe that the circulation claimed was exaggerated and which were referred to the State Governments for verification; and

(b) the number of the newspapers whose circulation figures were found to be exaggerated?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) 27 cases have so far been referred by Registrar of Newspapers for India to the State Governments for verification of the figures of circulation claimed by the newspapers.

(b) In 13 cases the State Governments have reported that the figures of circulation claimed by the newspapers appear to be exaggerated. Replies in respect of seven cases are awaited from the State Governments concerned. In the case of remaining seven papers the State Governments

concerned have stated that the figures claimed by the newspapers were correct.

Indian Traders

51. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese authorities in Western Tibet during the last trading season declined to allow Indian traders to take their pack animals loaded with goods to India across the Shipkila Pass on Himachal Pradesh—Tibet border;

(b) the quantum of loss suffered by Indian traders as a result of Chinese action; and

(c) whether anything has been done to give them some relief?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). According to information available with Government, local authorities in Western Tibet have banned the export of livestock as beasts of burden. However, the Indian traders did not bring to the notice of Government or the Indian Trade Agent for Western Tibet that they were not permitted to take their pack animals loaded with goods to India across the Shipki Pass in Himachal Pradesh. No enquiries about the quantum of loss suffered by them were, therefore, made.

A.I.R. Programmes in Hill Districts

52. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the time allotted by AIR for broadcasting programmes in hill dialects of Kumaoni, Gorkhali and Garhwali in one month;

(b) how does it compare with other dialects spoken in hilly regions such

as Pahari in Himachal Pradesh, Dogri in Jammu and Ladakhi in Ladakh; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to raise the timing of broadcasts in Kumaoni, Garhwali and Gorkhali in view of the fact that these languages are spoken by large number of people?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): The necessary information is being collected from the various stations and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Doctors and Technicians for Nigeria

53. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Nigerian team visited India during December, 1960 for recruiting Doctors, Engineers and technicians for Nigeria; and

(b) if so, how many have been recruited up till now?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir. An East Nigerian Recruiting Commission visited India during November-December, 1960, for recruiting Doctors, Engineers and Technicians for Nigeria.

(b) The number of persons recruited is not known to us at present.

Tobacco

54. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of unmanufactured tobacco exported to United Kingdom from India in the years 1959 and 1960 and the competitive position of U.S.A. and Rhodesia and Nyassaland as exporters to U.K. of unmanufactured tobacco as compared to India;

(b) the quantity of unmanufactured tobacco absorbed by the manufacturing industries in India during the years 1958, 1959 and 1960 and the types of articles of finished manufacturers produced in those years and in what quantities;

(c) whether India is a net importer of cigarettes and cigars; and

(d) whether the same can be manufactured in India?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):
 (a) The total quantities of unmanufactured tobacco imported into U.K. from U.S.A., Canada, Rhodesia and

Nyasaland and India during 1959 and 1960 (January-November) are as follows:—

Country	Figures; quantity in 000 lbs.	
	1959	1960 (January-November)
Rhodesia & Nysaland	86,864	96,328
India	37,378	41,849
United States	140,423	161,828
Canada	29,665	28,240
Others	6,329	7,168
	300,659	335,413

(b) The total quantity of unmanufactured tobacco cleared by the manufacturing industries during 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 (April—December), were 318.5, 310.75 and 225.35 million lbs. respectively. The total production of cigarettes, cigars, Bidis and other manufactured products during these years are as follows:

Name of Product	Unit	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 (Upto Dec.)
1. Cigarettes	Mill. Nos.	30,591	32,593	28,058
2. Cigars & Cheroots	.. "	250.5	221.9	170.4
3. Bidis	.. Lbs.	151.5	145.2	111.6
4. Snuff	.. "	10.2	9.8	6.5
5. Hookah	.. "	94.3	95.6	69.2

(c) and (d). Import of cigarettes and cigars into the country is not allowed. However, small quantities are permitted to be imported by tourists, big restaurants and embassies. Such high class cigarettes and cigars are not manufactured in the country at present owing to restriction of import of high grade cigarette tobacco from U.S.A. and superior quality wrapper tobacco from Jamaica and Cuba.

News Services Division

55. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether the News Services Division has increased its activities and has a wider reach than before;

(b) if so, what are new establishments, languages, News Services and the relay services lately introduced;

(c) the new relay stations which are proposed to be located at several important places;

(d) their utility and locations from the point of servicing of News; and

(e) how the News Services Division is co-operating with democratic decentralisation programme in Panchayats and helping people to educate themselves?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Efforts are continuously being made to improve efficiency and expand the activities of the News Services Division.

(i) A new Regional News Unit was set up in Ahmedabad with the formation of the State of Gujarat.

(ii) Two new news bulletins—one in Nepali and the other in Indonesian—have been started.

(iii) Steps have been taken to appoint part-time Correspondents in areas hitherto covered inadequately by current sources of news such as news agencies in order to improve the regional and Central news bulletins.

(c) and (d). A list of relay and re-broadcast transmitters which A.I.R. is going to instal has been placed on the Table of the Sabha today in reply to Unstarred Question No. 26. These transmitters in most cases will relay news bulletins also.

(e) A.I.R. through its rural broadcasts helps to educate people in various subjects. The News Services Division provides information about matters of interest which are happening in the country.

Camps in Koraput

56. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the camps in the Koraput District of the

Dandakaranya Project have since been closed down and their inmates resettled permanently;

(b) what is the total number of families so far resettled; and

(c) how many families have yet to be resettled?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) There are no camps in Dandakaranya, but only Work Centres for temporary occupation by settlers pending resettlement on village sites. All Work Centres in the Koraput district have been vacated and the settlers moved on to village sites for resettlement.

(b) The total number of families so far moved to village sites in Dandakaranya is 1,773, of whom 1,451 have already been allotted homestead plots and 651 agricultural lands.

(c) 526 families are yet to be moved to village sites for resettlement.

Newsprint Factory in Andhra Pradesh

57. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision in regard to the setting up of a newsprint factory (newsprint to be manufactured out of bagasse) in Andhra Pradesh has been taken; and

(b) if so, what are the proposals of the State Government in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 1029 answered on the 21st December, 1960. The proposals of Andhra Government for the establishment of a paper factory are still awaited.

12 hrs.

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MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

SITUATION ARISING OUT OF GRANT OF MORATORIUM TO CERTAIN BANKS

Mr. Speaker: There is a notice of an adjournment motion tabled by Shri A. K. Gopalan, Shri Vasudevan Nair and Shri Punnoose relating to the following:

"The serious situation that has arisen in Kerala due to the failure of the Government of India to protect the depositors and banking public from the serious economic and financial crisis that has arisen by the issue of moratorium on five banks in that State and the consequent distress caused to lakhs of people."

When was this moratorium issued?

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): It was not issued on all the banks at the same time. One after another, there was a moratorium issued, and as a result of the moratorium, there is another situation that has arisen. As far as the co-operative credit banks are concerned, the functioning of these banks also, in respect of giving loans, has stopped, because there is a rule that sums above Rs. 2,000 must be deposited in some bank which the Government permits. The Government said that amounts above Rs. 2,000 must be deposited in banks which the Government permit. So, the functioning of co-operative credit societies has stopped.

As far as trade and business is concerned, there is a serious financial crisis there. The issue of moratorium, one by one, took place some days back. As far as the co-operative credit banks or societies are concerned, this difficulty has arisen, and it is agitating the minds of all sections of the people of Kerala.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): No serious situation

has arisen as suggested by the hon. Member. The moratorium that has been given has been given at the instance of the banks themselves, because they wanted to strengthen their position. When moratorium is given, it is done with a view to amalgamate them either among themselves or with some other bank. That requires some time. It is proposed to be done as quickly as possible. As a matter of fact, the arrangements are almost over and they will soon be declared. Then there are other banks which are also functioning. So, it is not a question that everything has come to a standstill.

Then again, some necessary amounts which are required as salary or ten per cent of the deposit are also to be paid during the moratorium. It cannot be that this sort of serious situation could have arisen. There is no question of any serious situation arising in Kerala on account of this.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I seek a clarification? Does the Minister say that as far as the banking public and the depositors are concerned and also as far as the trade and business in Kerala are concerned, there is absolutely no serious crisis at all?

Shri Morarji Desai: Agitation is one thing and a serious situation is another thing.

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to know whether there is difficulty for the ordinary business to be carried on.

Shri Morarji Desai: I cannot say that there are no difficulties. I only say that there was no serious difficulty. That is what I said.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: Is there a rule that as far as the credit societies and banks are concerned, the Government has asked them to deposit amounts above Rs. 2,000 in a certain bank, and if there is a moratorium, is it not the responsibility of the Government to help them also?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may have another opportunity to raise this point, perhaps in the debate on the President's address.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): May I draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to a statement made by the Finance Minister of Kerala to the effect that this moratorium has resulted in great difficulties for the public there and if so, whether the Finance Minister of Kerala had a discussion with the hon. Finance Minister here and, if so, with what result?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: May I also inform the House that in Kerala, the Chief Minister and others and some of the Assembly members also have passed a resolution to the effect that Kerala should be saved or something like that? There is a campaign run by some of the M.L.As. So, it is not a question that it is not a serious thing when the Kerala Government—the Chief Minister as well as the Finance Minister—have given a statement about it.

Shri Morariji Desai: I had some discussion with some of the Ministers of Kerala and I asked them what they proposed to do. They said there was some difficulty not that there was something like a crisis or anything like that. I asked whether they propose that the moratorium should be lifted. They said 'No'. I said: "What do you suggest that I should do?" They said "We cannot say". What am I to do under these circumstances? Some difficulties do arise, but new arrangements have got to be made and there are some difficulties, but there is no serious situation as is alleged. That is all I have to say.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. The hon. Prime Minister.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): What about the adjournment motion, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: Enough has been said about this motion. I do not allow the motion.

12.06 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: SITUATION IN CONGO

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): For the last many months, as the House very well knows, the situation in the Congo has been a worsening one, a deteriorating one.

I shall not, at the present moment, go into the details of that, but throughout this period, we have been drawing the attention of the countries concerned, and of the United Nations, towards the situation, and suggesting various steps and measures to be taken. One of the principal ones that I suggested, and I myself mentioned it in the United Nations when I was there, was the reconvening of Parliament there to decide what kind of Government they wanted, and to prevent outside interference. The Government or the authorities that were functioning there at the time were the President, Mr. Kasavubu, and Mr. Mobutu. Mr. Mobutu came on the scene by a coup d'état and not by legal or constitutional method. Mr. Kasavubu had a certain legal standing because he had been elected as President just as Mr. Lumumba had been elected as the Prime Minister. They both had a certain constitutional standing. Subsequently they fell out and attempted to take action against each other, each one of them trying to dismiss the other from his high office. The Parliament met—that was the last occasion that the Congolese Parliament met—and they did not agree with these respective dismissals and asked both of them to carry on, one as President and the other as Prime Minister. That was the last time when the Parliament came into the picture. Then other things happened which have no semblance of legality and Mr. Mobutu came into the picture with control of the so-called National Congolese Army.

Since then, every attempt was made by Mr. Mobutu, first of all that Parlia-

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ment should not meet, and secondly, to make Mr. Lumumba ineffective. Some checks were put on this by the United Nations authorities there and Mr. Lumumba was protected even to some extent by the Lumumba forces, but anyhow this attempt continued. It is a long story and I shall not go into that.

One fact that has to be borne in mind is, one of the first things that the United Nations decided, when they came into the Congo, was that the Belgian military and para military forces should be withdrawn. In fact, most of them were withdrawn. That was in August last or thereabouts. But soon after, the Belgians started coming back in very considerable numbers. Reference was made to this in the second report of the United Nations Representative, which was distributed here among members. But this was challenged and it was stated that the Belgian Government was not doing this but the private parties were doing this at the invitation of the authorities there, the authorities of Katanga or Mr. Mobutu. Our own opinion has been, and it has been confirmed completely, that these authorities, more especially Mr. Tshombe, was in effect functioning for practical purposes as a representative of the so-called Belgian advisors. There were a large number of Belgian officers in the civil field and it was really they who were carrying on and dictating policies to the Katanga Government chiefly and, may be to some extent to the Leopoldville Government also. They were protected in doing this on the plea "Oh! we should not interfere with the independence of the Congo" So, this curious fact remained that the very persons who were interfering most with the independence of the Congo were taking shelter under the plea that no one else should interfere.

So, this has gone on. Sir, till various attempts were made by the United Nations. But, somehow, the interpretation of the United Nations

mandate was so limited that they could not function there. All kinds of disgraceful things happened there and the plea was that the United Nations mandate prevented them from interfering. So, a great deal of resentment arose among the members of the United Nations, among those who have sent forces to the Congo at the request of the United Nations, and several countries even decided to withdraw their forces because they did not agree with the policy that has been pursued by the United Nations or rather the absence of policy, the passive inertness of the United Nations there. But it was not quite inert. The United Nations has done quite a very fine piece of work there in the field of feeding people and looking after them. But in the political field it had become very passive and its passivity naturally was all in favour of those people who had seized power and were exploiting it to their own advantage, more especially in Katanga and elsewhere.

Now another crisis arose because of these forces being withdrawn; because, if all the United Nations forces were withdrawn from there, the United Nations ceases to function there and will withdraw itself. If that happened, if the United Nations withdrew, the consequence was not only that there would be a continuing civil war but there was the danger of outside powers coming in a big way to help their respective coteries or those whom they acknowledged, which was a very serious thing. Also, the failure of the United Nations there would redound to the great discredit of the United Nations and make it difficult for it to function in future in any like emergency. All this has happened.

Now, some time back, Mr. Lumumba, who was in some kind of detention in Leopoldville, escaped from there. He was captured by Mr. Mobutu's forces somewhere,

brought back and put in a prison. From that prison a few days back he was removed to Katanga in spite of many protests, because the Katanga people were, rather Mr. Tshombe was, his bitterest enemy.

Then, about this time a commission went there, the so-called Conciliation Commission and everyone in the Commission agreed that their principal activity should be to meet Mr. Lumumba to have any kind of conciliation, because he was the person who counted most there. It is a fact that he counted a great deal and that he was a popular leader. They were not allowed to meet him and ultimately they were practically on the point of coming back before meeting him. Mr. Tshombe informed them—it is rather significant that they were informed through a Belgian officer or Belgian adviser of Mr. Tshombe—that they could not meet Mr. Lumumba. It was a few days ago only.

Then came the news of the escape of Mr. Lumumba. This news was given by the Katanga authorities. Very few people believed this, hardly any person and they feared that this meant possibly some attempt at liquidating Mr. Lumumba and his advisers. Two or three days later it turned out to be true.

Now there are many aspects of this tragedy. There is no doubt that Mr. Lumumba was murdered and the kind of explanation that the Katanga authorities have given was so extraordinary and so audacious that it surprised one that any of these people should have that audacity to say things; while completely disclaiming, rather indirectly, that they are responsible for the murder. They have done everything to make people suspect that they are directly responsible for this. It is interesting to see that they refuse to permit even now any inquiry. They refused even to indicate where he was murdered or to indicate where his grave was, as they say they have put him in a grave, the reason being

and this is to be noted, lest that place becomes a place of pilgrimage. It shows what his bitterest enemies think of Mr. Lumumba—his grave would become a place of pilgrimage by the Congolese people. It would indeed have become so because Mr. Lumumba, in a sense, was the founder of the national movement. It is not a very old-established movement but he was the founder and there can be not a shadow of doubt that whatever his failings or weaknesses may be that he was by far the most popular figure in the Congo not only among his own tribes but among others too. The tribal elements conflict with each other but among them he was the most popular figure. And it should be remembered that it was Mr. Lumumba who invited the United Nations to come to their help six months ago. It was at his request that the United Nations decided to send their contingent there.

So, now we have this situation. Mr. Lumumba was murdered. He was murdered in a brutal and callous manner. He was murdered by people who in doing so, apart from the fact of murder, defied the whole process of the United Nations, its previous resolutions and even the present demands. They insulted the United Nations and the Conciliation Commission in every way. It is a picture which naturally angers one and which is going to have, and is having in fact, very far-reaching and serious consequences.

As regards the policy of India, our policy in such matters must necessarily be limited by our capacity. Obviously, we cannot go and fight a war in the Congo. We have helped the United Nations, although we did not send any combat troops, in other ways and, if necessary, and if really we thought it was necessary from the world point of view or from the point of view of the Congo, we would even send combat troops. But we cannot possibly send them except through the United Nations. We cannot stand by ourselves there

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to fight all and sundry. We can only do that if we are convinced that they will be used rightly for the freedom of the Congo people and not to support the gangster regimes that function there.

It is most unfortunate that when there was a chance of some better and more effective policies being pursued by the UN this tragedy should have occurred. It is possible that it was the fear of these better policies being pursued that hastened Mr. Lumumba's death, that is, his opponents did not want him to live longer lest the other policies should come into play. It is a fact that in the United Nations even those who had been reluctant to take any effective step were coming round to the belief that something effective should be done and not this inert policy and passive support of the existing conditions there. The United Nations themselves were thinking of this and the United States of America under the new regime—we were informed—had definitely decided to change the old policies and do several things—I do not say all things, but many things—which we had been asking for for these many months and which not only we but others too had been asking.

So just when there was some hope of this new policy coming up, which included of course naturally the release of Mr. Lumumba and the factional forces there being brought under control or disarmed as also many other things which probably the House knows about, namely, summoning of the Parliament, just when opinion was veering round to that and—I cannot say because of the opposition there also—possibly some such step would have been taken by the UN that this tragedy occurred.

Now this morning further developments have appeared in the papers—in fact, every day will bring these

developments—and I should have thought it better for us and for the other countries to await the decisions of the Security Council which is meeting from day to day before finally deciding on its own policy. Speaking for my Government, in spite of all our dismay at all that has happened and our disagreement on many of the policies that the United Nations has pursued in the Congo during the last few months, it would seem to us that if the United Nations withdraws from the Congo it would be a disaster because then the field is left open to civil war and large-scale foreign intervention in various ways, not on one side only but on every side. On the other hand, if it is not effective, there is no point in its being there if it cannot take action and punish the guilty persons.

One of the actions that is quite essential in the circumstances is the withdrawal of these foreign elements from there, chiefly the Belgians. It is not good enough for the Belgian Government or for anyone to say, "We did not send them. They have privately gone at the invitation of the Katanga Government". What the Katanga Government is in reality is not quite clear—which it is Mr. Tshombe or the Belgian advisers. So if they like themselves to go there there is no difficulty about that. But it is clear that the foreign elements there, chiefly the Belgians, must withdraw if there is going to be any attempt at a control of this problem.

Therefore we feel that the United Nations should not retire. But—and there is a big 'but'—it can only stay on if it changes its past policy very largely and if it insists on these basic matters. It is no good now trying to get poor Mr. Lumumba released because he is not there, but these foreign elements must be controlled and must be made to withdraw specially—I repeat—the Belgians.

Today apart from the death of Mr. Lumumba, Mr. Tshombe's and Colonel Mobutu's armies, such as they are led by Belgian officers—at least Mr. Tshombe's army; I am not quite sure about Mr. Mobutu's army—are marching across the Congo and are dealing with all opposition in their own brutal and callous way. Their attempt apparently has been to crush and put an end to all pro-Lumumba elements before the Security Council comes to any decision so as to fore-stall it and present it with an accomplished fact. That was the idea and probably this killing of Mr. Lumumba was a part of that grand design.

So we have made our position quite clear not only to the United Nations but to other countries concerned. In spite of our anger and our great resentment at all that has happened—one cannot merely be swept away by anger and do something which may create more difficulties—we have restrained ourselves although we felt strongly and we do feel strongly. We hope that it may be possible for the Security Council to come to firm decisions so that the U.N. authority there can function effectively and strongly. This means that it should function even if it is necessary to use armed force and not merely look on others using armed force for a wrong purpose; that the foreign elements must go from there and that the so-called Congolese army should be controlled and disarmed.

These are the immediate issues, Then, having got the situation under control, it should try to get Parliament to meet for deciding what kind of Government they will have, the object being that there should be unity and that the unity, integrity and independence of the Congo should be preserved. Their own people through their elected Parliament should decide what kind of Government they will have and no one else intervening except to help them. If any help has to be given to them it should go through the United Nations and not

through other sources. There are other matters too, but this is the broad position.

We were asked, maybe about two weeks ago, by the United Nations to send further combat troops there—not further because there were no combat troops there. We have about 800 personnel there doing hospital and supply work and signals. Because some countries were withdrawing their forces from there we were asked by the United Nations to send some armed forces. In our answer we made our position clear. We said that we do believe that the United Nations should function there because as soon as they withdraw there will be a collapse of everything and one does not quite know where this disaster will take the Congo. But in the way the UN had been functioning we completely disagreed with their method and we pointed out the various things that I have mentioned here and some others. If that could be done we would get over our reluctance and help even by sending some Combat troops to the Congo. That is the position we took up then. That holds still. So now we are waiting for whatever the decisions may be during the next two or three, or four or five days and will then fashion our policy accordingly.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): May I ask a question?

Mr. Speaker: The statement has been sufficiently long.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Just one question, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: It will lead to another question. Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.29 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Shri S. L. Saksena (Maharajganj): There are other adjournment motions also.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): There was the adjournment motion regarding the affairs in the Banaras Hindu University. Ten teachers in

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the Banaras Hindu University have been illegally prevented from entering the campus of the University.

Mr. Speaker: I have said that I have not allowed the adjournment motion regarding the Banaras Hindu University, firstly, because it is an autonomous body, and, secondly, if the hon. Minister-in-charge has failed to discharge any particular duty hon. Members can take it up separately. It has been coming up from time to time. Hon. Ministers have no responsibility to this House except what has been conferred on them under the statute.

With respect to internal matters it is an autonomous body and we have no jurisdiction. All the same whatever has to be said can be said in the course of the debate on the President's Address that we are going to have. There will be many other opportunities also.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The difficulty in this matter has been that the Supreme Court has passed an order.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow a discussion. Shri Shiban Lal Saksena. (Interruptions). Order, order. Even if it comes under the jurisdiction of this House and the Minister is responsible, there are other courses open to Members for ventilating such grievances, or bringing the matter before the House. Adjournment motion, in any case, is not the manner in which it ought to be brought before the House.

Shri Khushwagt Rai (Kheri): A word about this. These teachers were given notice on the 10th and interviews have taken place on the 18th, 19th and 20th. Appointments are going to be made in the place of these teachers. When we discuss the President's Address on the 21st, the matter will be late.

Mr. Speaker: But nothing will be lost. Shri Shiban Lal Saksena.

Shri S. L. Saksena: Sir, the University is governed by a statute; it cannot be called an autonomous body.

Mr. Speaker: It is one of the oldest universities of India. I come from the south. We were all expecting that it would stand comparison with Cambridge and Oxford. It is unfortunate that one of the premier universities has come to this pass. There have been allegations and counter-allegations. I am not going to allow this House to be used as a forum for interfering with the internal administration of a university. Otherwise, we have to supersede this institution. I would be the last person to allow an autonomous body's affairs to be interfered with in that manner. If anything has to be said it can be said leisurely on the debate on the President's address, when opportunities will be available.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We are not interfering in the day to day matters of the university. Important teachers have been illegally prevented from entering the campus of the University.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow hon. Members to take the place of the Minister.

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12.32 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF AD HOC COMMITTEE ON SUB-SOIL WATER TABLE CONDITIONS IN DELHI

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the final Report of the Ad-hoc Committee on Sub-Soil Water Table Conditions in New Delhi. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2600/61]:

**REGISTRATION OF NEWSPAPERS
(CENTRAL) RULES**

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Shri A. C. Joshi): Sir, on behalf of Dr. Keskar I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Registration of Newspapers (Central) Amendment Rules, 1960, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1520, dated the 24th December, 1960 under sub-section (2) of Section 20-A of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2601/61].

AMENDMENTS TO TEXTILES (PRODUCTION BY HANDLOOM) CONTROL ORDER

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): On behalf of Shri Kanungo, I beg to lay on the table, under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 a copy of Notification No. S.O. 3006 dated the 17th December, 1960, making certain further amendments to the Textile (Production by Handloom) Control Order, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2602/61].

MEMORANDUM AND RULES OF INVENTIONS PROMOTION BOARD, HALF-YEARLY REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF COIR BOARD AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF DEVELOPMENT COUNCILS

Shri Manubhai Shah: Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (i) A copy of each of the following papers:—
 - (a) Memorandum and Rules and Regulations of the Inventions Promotion Board.
 - (b) Brochure of the Inventions Promotion Board containing information for inventors. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2603/61].
- (ii) A copy of Half-yearly Report on the activities of the Coir Board for the period

from 1st April, 1960 to 30th September, 1960 under sub-section (1) of Section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1953. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2604/61].

- (iii) A copy of each of the following Reports under sub-section (4) of Section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:—
 - (a) Annual Report of the Development Council for Bicycles, Sewing Machines and Instruments for the year 1959-60. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2605/61].
 - (b) Annual Report of the Development Council for Heavy Electrical Industries for the year 1959-60. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2606/61].
 - (c) Annual Report of the Development Council for Light Electrical Industries for the year 1959-60. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2607/61].
 - (d) Annual Report of the Development Council for Internal Combustion Engines, Power Driven Pumps, Air Compressors and Fans and Blowers for the year 1959-60 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2608/61].
 - (e) Annual Report of the Development Council for Non-ferrous Metals for the year 1959-60. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2609/61].
 - (f) Annual Report of the Development Council for Machine Tools for the year 1959-60. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2610/61].

[**Shri Manubhai Shah]**

- (g) Annual Report of the Development Council for Heavy Chemicals (Acids and Fertilizers) for the year 1959-60. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2611/61*].
- (h) Annual Report of the Development Council for Alkalies and Allied Industries for the year 1959-60. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2612/61*].
- (i) Annual Report of the Development Council for Art Silk Industry for the year 1959-60. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2613/61*].
- (j) Annual Report of the Development Council for Drugs, Dyes and Intermediates for the year 1959-60. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2614/61*].
- (k) Annual Report of the Development Council for Sugar Industry for the year 1959-60. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2615/61*].
- (l) Annual Report of the Development Council for Woollen Industry for the year 1959-60. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2616/61*].
- (m) Annual Report of the Development Council for Automobiles, Automobile Ancillary Industries and Transport Vehicle Industries for the year 1959-60. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2617/61*].
- (n) Annual Report of the Development Council for Alcohol and Other Products of Fermentation Industries for the year 1959-60.

[*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2618/61*].

- (o) Annual Report of the Development Council for Food Processing Industries for the year 1959-60. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2619/61*].
- (p) Annual Report of the Development Council for Paper, Pulp and Allied Industries for the year 1959-60. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2620/61*].
- (q) Annual Report of the Development Council for Oil-based and Plastic Industries for the year 1959-60. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2621/61*].
- (r) Report of the Development Council for Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2622/61*].

NOTIFICATION: ISSUED UNDER EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUNDS ACT

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): On behalf of Shri Abid Ali, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (i) A copy of each of the following notifications making certain further amendments to the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, under Sub-section (2) of the Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952:

 - (a) G.S.R. 1522 dated the 24th December, 1960.
 - (b) G.S.R. 1548 dated 31st December, 1960. [*Placed in Library, See No. LT-2623/61*].

(ii) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 3092 dated the 22nd December, 1960. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2624/61].

AMENDMENTS TO DISPLACED PERSONS (COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri P. S. Naskar): Sir, I beg to re-lay on the Table:

(i) to re-lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955, under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954:—

(a) G.S.R. 1199 dated the 8th October, 1960.
 (b) G.S.R. 1341 dated the 12th November, 1960.
 (c) G.S.R. 1360 dated the 19th November, 1960.
 (d) G.S.R. 1404 dated the 26th November, 1960.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2480/60].

(ii) to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Notifications under Sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, making certain further amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955:—

(a) G. S. R. 1566 dated the 31st December, 1960.
 (b) G. S. R. 53 dated the 14th January, 1960.
 (c) G. S. R. 101 dated the 21st January, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2625/60]:

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1960-61

STATEMENT

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I beg to present a Statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1960-61.

12.35 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SINO-BURMESE BORDER TREATY

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed (Jorhat): Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

The map attached to the Sino-Burmese Border Treaty and Government's reactions thereto.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, this question relates, I take it, to this map which is attached to the recent treaty between Burma and China. It affects a certain corner of India, the North-Eastern corner, which impinges on Burma and which a little further up touches China. Three countries are involved in it. What kind of treaty two independent countries like Burma and China may make between themselves about their boundary is their concern. But where that touches our interests, naturally, it becomes our concern also.

There has been no argument about our border there, in so far as Burma is concerned. First of all our northern border has been defined, as we have often said, by natural boundaries which have been accepted by tradition, custom and practice. Our boundary runs along the high Himalayan watershed which naturally separates the Tibetan plateau from the Indian sub-continent. In the Eastern sector, this traditional boundary of India was confirmed in 1914. That is what is known as the

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

Mc Mahon Line. When surveys were conducted in the implementation of the McMahon line agreement it was established as early as 1918 that the alignment met the Burma-India boundaries at a point near Talu pass: coordinates I need not mention here.

Successive Governments of India and Burma have accepted this location of the tri-junction and not as had been erroneously assumed to be five miles farther south near Diphu Pass. As early as 1957, it was noticed by the Government of India that in certain communications and published statements made by or on behalf of the Chinese Government references were made to suggest that the Chinese Government considered that the tri-junction lay not at the Talu pass but at the Diphu pass. We drew the attention of the Burmese Government to the error and the Burmese Government confirmed that the northern boundaries of India and Burma meet near the Talu pass a few miles north of the Diphu pass.

A joint committee of Burma and China met in pursuance of the agreement signed between the two countries and they conducted some surveys. As a precaution to ensure that this committee did not commit the earlier error and take any decision bilaterally in respect of the tri-junction with India, the Government of India in an informal note presented to the Burmese Government in August 1960 recalled the previous correspondence and specified the exact coordinates of the tri-junction, so that no decision was taken which might have an adverse effect on the boundaries and territories of India.

The Boundary Treaty was signed on the 1st of October, 1960 between Burma and China. In this no definite coordinates of the tri-junction had been mentioned. Thus in the treaty itself there is no mention of all this.

We were informed by the Prime Minister of Burma that the Chinese Gov-

ernment did not agree that the tri-junction lay near Talu pass, but reaffirmed that it should lie near the Diphu pass. It appears that ultimately the representatives of the Burmese and Chinese Governments agreed not to describe the precise location of the tri-junction in the treaty and left the point vague.

The House will recall that Premier U Nu in his speech before the Burmese Parliament delivered on the 5th December, 1960 suggested that the actual tri-junction could not be determined until the boundary question between India and China was settled and therefore had been purposely left undetermined. It was, however, explained by him that the Burmese and Chinese Governments had to indicate the tri-junction in the maps attached to the Treaty and for the purpose of the maps Diphu pass was taken as the meeting point between the western extremity of the Burmese-Chinese boundary and the eastern extremity of India-China boundary.

Premier U Nu, in his speech, added that should the agreed boundary between China and India meet the Burmese boundary not at the Diphu Bass, but at some other point, not only will the specific geographical location of that point have to be entered into the treaty but the map also will naturally have to be altered. The Burmese Government argued that because of the difference of views as regards the exact location of the tri-junction, the agreement which had been reached on all other points could not remain unsigned and the Burmese Government were obliged to accept the Chinese contention as far as the cartographic delineation was concerned. We appreciate that the exact location has not been specified but this vague mention and the fact that the treaty map showed the line as starting from Diphu Pass, five miles south of the watershed is likely to have prejudicial effect on 75 square miles of Indian territory. The Government of India, therefore, in notes presented to the

Chinese and the Burmese Governments at the end of December, 1960, made clear once again the exact co-ordinates of the tri-junction stating that the traditional boundary running along the Himalayan watershed passed through the point near Talu Pass and not the Diphu Pass which had been shown as the western extremity in the maps attached to the treaty. The Government of India could not recognise the erroneous depiction of the tri-junction since it has an adverse implication on the territorial integrity of India.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Who has got physical possession of that area? I want to know, are we in physical possession of that area which has been shown in that map or we have left it as it is; I can well understand attempts made by the Minister of External Affairs to safeguard that area. May I know if we are actually in physical possession of that area or not?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is rather difficult to answer that question, because the area is highly mountainous. Nobody is apparently sitting there. They may come and go. It is not an area where anybody holds physical possession.

Shri Tyagi: Seeing to the danger, have we taken precautions to see that we are not deprived of that area ultimately? Have we taken any precautions to safeguard that area?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: So far as we are concerned, we are in possession.

Shri Tyagi: That is all I want.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If we send any orders, they are received there.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): The country is entitled to know clearly whether the area which has been shown there is in our possession.

Mr. Speaker: That is what he said.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is within our administrative area. It is as much in our possession as any other. As I pointed out, possession does not take effect from day to day. It is obviously in our possession.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In view of the fact that the map attached to the treaty shows a dig in to the extent of five miles into the McMahon line, may I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the pithy statement of U Nu, the Burmese Prime Minister that before the signing of the treaty, it was asked of the Government of India to clarify its position, but the Government of India, on this issue, was silent. Why it is that the Government of India chose silence to be the better part of wisdom and valour at that particular moment?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know to what the hon. Member is referring.

Mr. Speaker: He says that the Prime Minister was asked about this and the Prime Minister was silent.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is what I am saying. I do not understand the statement because a number of communications have gone. I had myself personally talked to U Nu about this question. How silence comes into the picture, I do not know, and at what stage.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether a protest was made by the Government of India after the treaty was signed? It is after that that U Nu came with that pithy statement. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): On a point of order, Sir, it has not been the custom with this House to permit Members to ask supplementary questions on Calling

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

attention statements. That has not been the practice.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am sorry, I have just given the dates. We have been continuously drawing attention to this matter. In August last, four months before the treaty was signed, we drew the attention, again, of the Burmese Government. Before the treaty was signed, we discussed it with them and after, of course, also.

—
12.50 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO SHORT NOTICE QUESTION NO. 11

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): While dealing with the Short Notice Question No. 11 regarding the visit of journalists to Nagaland which was answered in the Lok Sabha on the 23rd December, 1960, the Prime Minister stated *inter alia* that on one occasion on the 19th December, 1960, the hostiles fired at Dr. Imkongliba Ao's house and he was slightly injured. This information was based on a report received from the local authorities. On further verification by them, it has been ascertained that Dr. Imkongliba Ao was not injured. His small daughter, however, received a slight bruise when a bullet grazed her hand.

2. The last sentence in the reply to part (e) of the Question should, therefore, be amended to read as follows:

"His daughter received a slight bruise from a bullet which grazed her hand".

—
12.52 hrs.

RAILWAY BUDGET—1961-62

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I

rise to place before the House the estimates of receipts and expenditure of the Indian Railways for the year 1961-62.

Accounts of 1959-60

2. I shall first deal with the accounts of last year (1959-60). The Gross Traffic Receipts amounted to Rs. 422.33 crores—a very close approximation to the Revised Estimate of Rs. 422.03 crores. The Ordinary Working Expenses were Rs. 289.52 crores, effecting a saving of Rs. 2.40 crores from the Revised Estimate of Rs. 291.92 crores. After taking into account contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund, net Miscellaneous Expenditure and payment of Dividend to General Revenues, the surplus for credit to the Development Fund came to Rs. 20.12 crores, as compared with the Revised Estimate figure of Rs. 14.75 crores. A more correct view to take of the surplus, however, would be that it was only about Rs. 12 crores, as payments to the extent of about Rs. 8.5 crores pertaining to 1959-60, in implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations, are being made only in 1960-61.

Revised Estimates for 1960-61

3. The improved traffic trend under 'Passengers', which was noticed towards the close of 1958-59 and throughout 1959-60, has continued in the current year. The Revised Estimate for Passenger Earnings has now been placed at Rs. 130.97 crores, against Rs. 125.50 crores in the Budget. Increases of about Rs. 2 crores, crores are also anticipated under 'other Coaching Earnings', based on current trends, and of Rs. 1.33 crores under 'Sundries'—the latter due largely to expansion of departmental catering. As regards 'Goods', additional earnings of Rs. 41 crores over the earnings for 1959-60 had been budgeted. But the present assessment is that, for various reasons

including the partial all-India strike of Central Government employees in July 1960, goods earnings may amount only to about Rs. 289.5 crores, or an increase of Rs. 29 crores over 1959-60 figures. I shall presently explain in some detail the transportation aspects. In the result, the Revised Estimate of Gross Traffic Receipts is Rs. 458 crores, against the Budget Estimate of Rs. 464.50 crores, or a decrease of Rs. 6.50 crores. The shortfall under Goods Earnings has been made up partly by the increase in passenger and other earnings.

4. The net figure of Ordinary Working Expenses for the current year is expected to register a saving of about half a crore of rupees, from the Budget figure of Rs. 326.90 crores. This is due to sustained control over expenditure, as a result of which the expenses have been regulated from time to time with reference to the volume of traffic actually handled. It is noteworthy that the aforesaid saving is expected in spite of certain unavoidable increases in expenditure. There have been increases in the price of coal on two occasions during the year. The cost of implementing the recommendations of the Pay Commission has also increased as a result of Government's decision to make cash payments even for the period 1-7-1959 to 31-10-1959, instead of making *ex-gratia* credits to the Employees' Provident Fund accounts as originally contemplated; consequential payments in the shape of Government contribution to Provident Fund will add to expenditure. These changes and the increase under 'Operation—Fuel' have necessitated certain additional provision of funds under some of the Revenue Working Expenses grants, for which Supplementary Demands have been framed. But the over-all net revenue expenditure is expected to show a saving from the related aggregate grant, as already mentioned.

5. With the annual contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund of Rs. 45 crores and with minor varia-

tions in Miscellaneous Expenditure and in the amount of Dividend payable to General Revenues, the surplus is now expected to be Rs. 14.03 crores, against the estimate in the original budget of Rs. 18.43 crores. The reduction in the budgeted surplus is due entirely to the substantial decrease in goods earnings.

6. The Revised Estimate of net expenditure on Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock has been placed at Rs. 237.48 crores—an increase of Rs. 14.37 crores over the Budget Grant. The additional provision, which is covered by Supplementary Demands, is to meet the requirements according to the latest anticipations in regard to deliveries of materials and re-phasing of Plan works.

General appraisal of the Railways' financial results in the Second Plan

7. In addition to the above forecast of the financial results of the current year (1960-61)—the last year of the Second Plan—I shall review broadly the trends from the commencement of the Plan. During this 5-year period, there has been a very considerable expansion in the Indian Railways, with a consequential increase in the capital-at-charge from Rs. 969 crores to Rs. 1,559 crores. The traffic carried, expressed in terms of ton miles, will be approximately 50 per cent more than the traffic carried in the final year of the First Plan. The gross earnings will have increased from Rs. 318.29 crores during the final year of the First Plan, to approximately Rs. 458 crores in the final year of the current Plan. The Railways have throughout made appropriations to the Depreciation Fund as prescribed, and have also discharged their dividend obligations in full. The surplus remaining thereaf^{er} in successive years has been Rs. 20 crores, Rs. 13 crores, Rs. 9 crores, Rs. 20 crores and Rs. 14 crores in round figures. The surpluses have been credited in full to the Development Fund. The drawings from the Development Fund have had to be

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

substantially more. The Railways were therefore compelled to borrow certain sums from General Revenues, to finance expenditure of a capital nature, allocable to the Development Fund, during the final three years of the current Plan.

8. The financial results—whether expressed as a percentage of working expenses to gross earnings, or as a percentage of net earnings to the capital-at-charge—deteriorated in the two years following 1956-57, but they improved substantially in 1959-60 and are anticipated to improve, though to a lesser extent, in 1960-61 also. In interpreting the aforesaid trends, it has to be appreciated that 1958-59 was a year of relatively slow growth of economic activity. This affected traffic offerings to the Railways and consequently the Railways' earnings. There are also other pertinent considerations; a noteworthy feature is that, during a developmental period involving heavy increases in capital investment, even certain completed works on which capital expenditure is booked in a year will not be adequately remunerative until after they have been in use for some years. This applies in greater degree to works in progress at the end of a year but not brought into use yet.

There have also been significant increases in the working expenses due to reasons beyond the control of the Railways. The annual *per capita* cost of staff has been increasing steadily, as a result of progressive improvement in the wages and other conditions of service of employees. This has risen from Rs. 1,478 in 1955-56 to Rs. 1,660 in 1959-60 and is estimated to rise further to Rs. 1,880 in 1960-61. This factor alone has been responsible for an appreciable increase in the operating expenses per unit of traffic. The price of coal, with 100 as the base at the end of 1952-53, increased from 101 at the end of 1955-56, to 135 at the end of 1959-60 and to 141 at the end of December, 1960. The increase in the prices of other materials con-

sumed by the Railways is broadly reflected by the average wholesale price index. With a base of 100 for 1952-53, the index increased, from 92.5 in 1955-56, to 117.1 in 1959-60, and to 124.3 in 1960-61 (9 months). Even since the pre-war period i.e. 1938-39, the increases in the fares and freights have been much lower than the relative increases in the wage bill and in the prices of stores consumed by the Railways. Whereas the average annual cost per employee has increased, since 1938-39, by more than 200 per cent and the price of materials—as measured by the whole-sale index—by more than 350 per cent, passenger fares have gone up, on the average, only by about 70 per cent and freight rates by about 100 per cent, in these two decades.

13 hrs.

I may also mention that the present arrangement for meeting the coal requirements of the Southern Railway, partly by the rail-cum-sea route, is a step to help the public, and involves the Southern Railway in additional annual expenditure of at least Rs. 2 crores. The coal carried by the more expensive rail-cum-sea route is taken by the Railway, while the available rail capacity is utilised for the transport of public traffic, including coal which is carried at a much cheaper rate by the Railway.

9. There has been no increase in passenger fares in the recent years; and even increases in freight rates have not kept pace with the increases in cost of transport. The railway freight rates in the case of a number of essential commodities are kept, as a matter of policy, at unremunerative levels. In many more cases, the freight rates are low, from a strictly commercial viewpoint. This is done with the object of encouraging industries and promoting export. The earnings per ton mile from coal traffic—3.33 nP. on broad gauge as well as on metre gauge—do not cover the costs even on broad gauge, and are much lower than the costs

on the metre gauge, the cost being roughly 3.80 nP. per ton mile on broad gauge and 5.79 on metre gauge lines. The present freight rates are particularly uneconomical for long hauls. There are also other items of traffic of a similar nature—such as, food grains and salt on broad gauge, and grains, oilseeds and ores on the metre gauge, which are being carried at freight rates less than the cost to the Railways. There is a tendency towards a progressive growth in the volume of traffic in law-rated goods, mostly industrial raw materials. Making every allowance for the consideration that some commodities are best carried by rail, while for others road transport may be suitable, the increasing preponderance of low-rated commodities assigned to the Railways calls for a detailed examination, with a view to see what adjustments are required. The Committee on Transport Policy and Co-ordination set up in this connection, under the Chairmanship of Shri K. C. Neogy, has just completed its first phase of examination and submitted its interim report.

10. As the House is aware, the withdrawals from the Development Fund in the last 3 years have been of a much higher order than the Railways' surplus, which is the only source from which the Fund is fed. Temporary loans from General Revenues have therefore been resorted to, for financing the essential expenditure chargeable to the Development Fund. The withdrawals from the Depreciation Reserve Fund have also been of a higher order than the appropriations to the Fund since 1957-58, thus drawing on the previously accumulated balances. I explained, in the course of the Budget Debates in the Parliament last year, how these heavy drawals on balances in the Funds, which had accumulated in the earlier years, were largely inevitable during a period of heavy rehabilitation and expansion.

Railway Convention

11. The House is aware that the arrangements, for regulating the separation of Railway Finance from

General Finance, adopted on the recommendation of the Railway Convention Committee, 1954, held good until 31st March, 1960. The original 5-year period, commencing from 1st April, 1955, was extended up to 31st March 1961, so that Convention periods in future may synchronise with successive Plan periods. The recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee, 1960, in respect of the next quinquennial period 1961-66, were accepted in the last Session of the Parliament. I shall, therefore, confine myself to the major aspects affecting the financial forecast for the 5-year period 1961-66, in the context of which only the budget anticipations of 1961-62 can be adequately appreciated. The rate of dividend payable by the Railways to General Revenues will be increased from 4 per cent on the capital-at-charge to 4.25 per cent. This will mean an additional annual payment of about Rs. 4 crores by the Railways to the General Revenues on the present capital-at-charge. The annual appropriation to the Depreciation Reserve Fund, from Railway Revenues, will also be increased to an average of Rs. 70 crores per year in the quinquennium as a whole. It will be Rs. 65 crores in 1961-62 and Rs. 75 crores in 1965-66. It is expected that this will suffice to finance replacements and improve the balance in the Depreciation Reserve Fund from about Rs. 14 crores at the end of the Second Plan, to about Rs. 34 crores at the end of the Third Plan. It is considered that it is sufficient at present to provide what is roughly the estimated cost of replacement of assets in the next quinquennial period.

Other principles which had been adopted on the recommendations of the earlier Railway Convention Committees 1949 and 1954, have either been retained or have been underlined further. The most significant of these is the retention of the present scope of the Development Fund. It has also been agreed to continue the provision for financing expenditure chargeable to the Fund, through temporary loans from General Revenues,

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

whenever the net surplus is not sufficient to meet the commitments to the Fund.

12. It has further been decided, accepting the recommendation of the Railway Convention Committee, that the passenger tax will be merged in passenger fares from 1st April, 1961; but instead the Railways will pay to the General Revenues, for distribution to the States, a fixed amount of Rs. 12.5 crores per annum. This amount is based on the average annual collections of the tax in the two complete years 1958-60 following the introduction of the tax in September 1957. The change will considerably simplify the existing arrangements for the separate collection and account of the tax proceeds and thus save the expenditure thereon.

Transport performance

13. I shall now refer to the transport performance of the Railways. In the current year, from April to December 1960, approximately 108 million tons of goods were loaded, against approximately 101 million tons in the same period of last year,—an increase of about 7 million tons. Having regard to this trend and after making due allowance for special factors, it is estimated that an additional 10 million tons of freight approximately will have been lifted by the end of the current financial year. This is over the last year's figure of 144.2 million tons, which itself was a close approximation to the anticipation mentioned last year of 145 million tons of freight. The fact that the amount of additional traffic now expected to be carried in 1960-61 falls short of the Budget anticipation of 17 million tons of additional freight, has to be viewed in the light of several factors. These include the partial strike of the Central Government employees in July 1960, involving a loss of about 3 million tons of originating traffic—the quantity usually lifted in a week. This could not be made up later, particularly due to the widespread floods

on different Railways in the following months.

The House may recall that the months of July to November 1960 witnessed floods and breaches fraught with more adverse consequences than usual at certain places, as in the East Coast areas of Andhra and Madras States in November, or occurring in areas where such happenings are infrequent as in Punjab. Following the dislocation in Saurashtra region in July, breaches of a more serious nature than usual occurred twice on the East Coast section of the South-eastern Railway. On the Northern Railway, there were breaches due to heavy floods in Rohtak and other regions of Punjab, Hanumangarh-Suratgarh and Hanumangarh-Sadulpur areas in Rajasthan and several places in Uttar Pradesh, to mention only some of the areas affected. It has also to be appreciated that the actual distribution of commodities and the pattern of movements as materialising have not been in keeping with the pattern originally planned, resulting in additional workload on the Railways. Workload has to be judged not so much by the tonnage lifted as by the ton miles moved. This workload has been successfully faced. In fact, the performance on this basis is nearly 6 per cent higher than the original plan for 1960-61 in terms of ton-miles.

14. About 5116 broad-gauge wagons were loaded with coal daily during the year 1959-60, as compared to 4974 wagons in the previous year—an increase of 2.85 per cent. In West Bengal and Bihar Coalfields, 4047 wagons were loaded daily during 1959-60, against 3959 wagons during the preceding year—an increase of 2.22 per cent. The special steps taken to meet the increased demand for coal traffic for steel plants and other important industries and consumers have resulted in a further increase in overall coal-loading by 10 per cent during April to December, 1960, over the loading in the corresponding

period of the previous year. In West Bengal and Bihar coalfields alone, the rise has been of the order of 9.6 per cent.

15. There has been a steady increase in the daily average loading of general goods and coal. During 1959-60, the daily average number of wagons loaded was 16130 and 9520 for broad gauge and metre gauge respectively, against 15152 and 9053 in 1958-59—an increase of 6.45 and 5.16 per cent respectively on the two gauges. During April to December 1960—that is, the first 9 months of 1960-61—the figures were 16464 and 9414 on broad and metre gauge respectively, against 15645 and 9019 in the corresponding period of 1959-60—an increase of 5.23 and 4.38 per cent respectively on the two gauges, despite the dislocations referred to earlier. The outstanding registrations, however, are still high, due to the fact that the heavy arrears of loading resulting from the strike prevented the railways from liquidating accumulated registrations during what otherwise would have been a slack period as in normal years. Apart from the usual heavy increase in demand for rail transport in the last quarter of every financial year, the end of the Second Plan period is also witnessing a fast tempo of activities in all sectors of industry and economy.

16. Transhipment from broad-gauge to metre-gauge showed an overall increase of 7.8 per cent during the year 1959-60, over the previous year's performance. During the period April to December, 1960, about 1374 wagons were transhipped daily, against 1295 wagons during the corresponding period of the last year—an increase of 6 per cent. Sabarmati and Viramgam maintained a free flow of traffic. At Viramgam, about 136 wagons (B.G.) were transhipped daily during the period April to December 1960, against 121 wagons during the corresponding period of the last year. At Ghorpuri, 94 broad-gauge wagons were transhipped daily during the

current year up to December, 1960, against 78 in the previous year. The performance at Garhara, which has acquired a special importance after the opening of Rajendra Pul, has also been satisfactory during the period April to December 1960; about 207 Broad-gauge wagons were transhipped daily at this point, as compared to 127 wagons in the same period of the previous year.

Movement via important junctions has been maintained at a satisfactory level. Traffic via Moghalsarai was of the same order as in the previous year, despite the handicaps of the current year.

17. Wagon miles per wagon day on broad-gauge rose from 45.6 miles in 1958-59, to 47.6 miles in 1959-60. The net ton miles per wagon day on B.G. during 1959-60 was 593, against 573 of previous year. On the M.G. also, there has been an improvement in both these indices; wagon miles per wagon day increased from 28.8 in 1958-59 to 30.3 in 1959-60, while net ton miles per wagon day increased from 211 in 1958-59 to 230 during 1959-60.

The overall average speeds of goods trains improved from 9.42 on broad-gauge and 8.07 on metre gauge, in 1958-59, to 10 and 8.49 respectively in 1959-60. This represents an improvement of 6.16 per cent on broad-gauge and 5.20 per cent on metre gauge. In the first 8 months of the current year, there has been a further improvement, in that the speeds were 10 and 8.62 on the two gauges, against 9.84 and 8.26 respectively in the corresponding period of 1959-60.

18. All this has been possible through concerted and special measures,—by utilising all available resources, by continued supervision of important junctions and difficult routes, and by execution of line capacity works, wherever necessary, to deal with the volume of traffic offering. The Railways have made use of every wagon which can at all be kept

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in service after essential reconditioning, even by deferring periodic overhauls by a few months. Wagon-chasing has been intensified. Crack-specials, express goods trains, etc. have been introduced in increasing numbers on all the Railways. In the matter of operational efficiency and utilisation of rolling-stock generally, the Indian Railways compare favourably with the major Railway systems of the World.

While on the subject of Operation, I may mention that a Review of performance and expenditure is being circulated this year also with the Budget papers, incorporating a number of new features in addition to those included in the last year's Review.

Review of the Railways' Second Five Year Plan

19. It would be appropriate at this stage to review briefly the implementation of the Railways' Second Five Year Plan.

20. It is a fact not readily appreciated that the Railway Plan and its progress are linked with the developments in the industrial sector. The Second Plan provided, in continuation of the First Plan, for the replacement of assets which were in arrears for over a decade. It also provided for an increase in passenger traffic by 15 per cent by the end of the Plan period, and for specific increases in freight traffic for the three basic industries, viz. coal, steel and cement and a small increase in other miscellaneous goods traffic.

Passenger traffic is likely to exceed the Second Plan target of 15 per cent increase. The increase is expected to be of the order of 25 per cent.

When the Plan was formulated in 1956, it was realised that, within the resources made available for the Railways, the target of originating goods traffic could only be 162 million tons on certain anticipations of distances

over which the principal categories of goods would be moved. In regard to traffic for the steel industry, in particular, the estimate was based on point to point movements of raw materials like coal, ore, limestone, dolomite etc. But the distribution of commodities and the pattern of movements, which the Railways have actually been called upon to handle, very considerably from what was planned. The Railways now expect to carry about 13.5 million tons less traffic for the steel plants, against which there will be a reduction of 2,000 million ton miles as compared to the original Plan. In respect of coal for users other than steel plants, however, the Railways now expect to handle 4 million tons more, involving an additional 4,000 million ton miles. In these two categories alone, therefore, there will be an increase of about 2,000 million ton miles despite a drop in originating tonnage by 9.5 million tons. Under cement and miscellaneous goods together, the Railways will carry about 1.5 million tons more, with an increase of about 1,000 million ton miles.

21. In the result, the net ton miles, which is the recognised and correct index of transport performance, will increase from 36,000 millions, at the beginning of the Second Plan, to 54,000 millions at the end of the Plan. This is an increase of about 50 per cent even though, in terms of total originating traffic, the Railways will lift 8 million tons less than the target of 162 millions; part of the decrease in tonnage lifted has been due to uncontrollable factors already referred to. This increase of 50 per cent in ton miles has been handled with additions only of 29 per cent and 26 per cent in the wagon holdings and in tractive effort of locomotives respectively. This reflects the increasing operational efficiency of the Railways.

22. The allotment made to the Railways for the Second Plan was Rs. 1,121.5 crores, inclusive of a pro-

provision up to Rs. 15 crores to be made available to Posts and Telegraphs and Power supply authorities in connection with the Railway Electrification Projects. The Railways spent about Rs. 835 crores in the first four years of the Plan, representing 76 per cent of the total allocation, and expect to spend practically the entire balance in the current year. The total foreign exchange expenditure in the Second Plan, it is expected, will be limited to about Rs. 332 crores, against an original provision of Rs. 425 crores—later revised to Rs. 385 crores. The saving is due largely to significant developments in the manufacture of railway equipment in India.

23. The Railways, in their endeavour to achieve the physical targets of the Second Plan, have had to accommodate the increasing costs of labour and material within the Plan provision. At the same time, adjustments have had to be made, to fit in with the varying patterns of traffic. The Railways have by and large kept pace with the requirements. The contribution of the Railways towards the resources of the Plan has been substantial. The Railways will make a gross contribution of about Rs. 480 crores, covering expenditure on open line works revenue and on expenditure chargeable to the Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund.

24. The target of 800 miles for the construction of new lines in the Second Plan will be fully reached. This represents mainly the requirements of the Steel and Coal Industries and the operational requirements of the Railways themselves. Some of the important New lines constructed to serve the industrial and mining areas are the Chanderpura-Muri-Ranchi, the Bondamunda-Dumaro and the Barabil-Panposh Gorge lines, aggregating 132 miles. Two other new lines—the Ranchi-Hatia and the Baordand-Karonji line in the C.I. Coalfields—are nearing

completion. Work on the line from Hatia to Nawagaon, which will connect the Bokaro area with Rourkela via Ranchi, is in progress. A significant achievement was the recent opening of the 187 mile Khandwa-Hingoli Metre Gauge line, which links the Northern and Southern Metre Gauge systems.

The Second Plan new lines under construction are Bondamunda-Nawagaon-Purnapani, Baraset-Hasanabad, Bukhtiarpur-Rajgir, Roberts-ganj-Garhwa Road, Ghaziabad-Tughlakabad including second Yamuna Bridge, Rangapara-North-Lakhimpur, sidings to Korea coal fields, Champa-Korba extension, Sambalpur-Titilagarh and Bimalagarh-Kiriburu. These aggregate to 478 miles. Preliminary action has been taken in hand in respect of some of the Third Plan works also, namely Hatia-Nawagaon, Bailadilla-Kottavalasa, Madhopur-Kathua and Udaipur-Himmatnagar lines, totalling nearly 540 miles. Final locations of Diva-Panvel-Uran, Guna-Shahjapur-Maksi, Delhi avoiding Lines-cum-Ring Railway, Hindumalkot-Sri Ganganagar and Jhund-Kandla lines are in progress.

A broad gauge line to Seliguri via Tildanga-Farakka and a ferry to Khejuria and onwards via Malda will soon be ready. This involves conversion of the 87 miles Metre Gauge lines to Broad Gauge on the Kumedpur-Barsoi and Kaitihar-Singhabad Sections. The conversion of the Gudivada-Bhimavaram and Vijayawada-Masulipatam Metre Gauge sections to Broad Gauge and the laying of a 16-mile Broad Gauge track between Guntur and Tadepalli are well in hand.

A reconnaissance survey to determine the traffic prospects of an extension of the Madhopur-Kathua line to Jammu, is in hand. Preliminary engineering and traffic survey of a line to join the Singrauli coalfields to the Robertsganj-Garhwa Road line, has also been taken up; a survey of new lines in connection with the development of the Singrauli coalfields will be done in 1961-62.

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As the House is aware, the three new lines under construction, namely, Bimlagarh-Kiriburu, Sambalpur-Titlagarh and Bailadilla-Kottavalasa—the last one being really a Third Plan work (309 miles) taken in hand in advance—are required for the export of iron ore to Japan via Visakhapatnam Port. These lines have to be completed within a tight time-schedule. Because of both the urgency and the technical complexity of the task, involving construction through extremely difficult terrain, a separate Administration under the charge of a General Manager has been set up.

25. Doubling of track over 800 miles is expected to be completed, and substantial progress has been made on another 500 miles. Several large new yards, involving some 200 miles of track, to serve the steel plants and coalfields, have been brought into commission. Works for increasing the capacity of various sections have been completed.

26. Against an electrification programme for over 1,400 miles which had drawn up, about 500 miles in the Eastern region, on routes serving the coal and steel belts, will be substantially completed in the Second Plan. The sections Rajkharwan-Dangoaposi and Asansol-Gomoh have already been commissioned. The sections Durgapur-Asansol, Gomoh-Gaya and Asansol-Sini-Tatanagar-Rourkela are expected to be commissioned in stages by June, 1961, according to the present expectations of completion of the complementary works to be done by the Posts and Telegraphs Department and the Power Supply Authorities. The works on the electrification of the sections Gaya-Moghalsarai and Tatanagar-Khargpur are also progressing.

As regards the remaining sections, Civil Engineering works are in progress on Sealdah-Ranaghat, Dum Dum-Bongaon and Sealdah South Sections. Tenders have also been invited for erection of overhead equipment for the former two. On the Igatpuri-Bhusaval section, Civil Engi-

neering survey work has been completed. The work on Madras-Tambaram-Villupuram section will be speeded up, now that a decision has been taken to electrify this section on the 25KV AC system for which technical details are being finalised.

27. Bridges over the Ganga and the Gandak, as the House is aware, have been completed—the former well ahead of schedule—thus facilitating communications across these rivers. The work on the bridge across the Brahmaputra, which will improve the communications with, and in, the Assam region, is proceeding vigorously. The bridge is likely to be completed in 1962 as programmed.

28. About 8,000 miles were programmed for track renewal in the Second Plan period. There may be only a relatively small shortfall in this programme. The delay has occurred due mainly to difficulties in the availability of indigenous track materials; these have had to be made good by import of rails which has taken a longer period.

29. The Rolling Stock fleet has been augmented by some 2100 locomotives, about 8500 coaches and about one lakh of wagons. There will be a shortfall of about 8,000 wagons from the Plan target, due to difficulties in the import of matching steel which it has not been possible to fully make up yet. By recourse to other measures, the effective availability of wagons has been increased, and the target of transport performance has been largely maintained.

Before concluding this review of the Railways' implementation of the Second Plan, I must make mention again of the Railways' dual role as a public utility service and as a commercial enterprise to which I have often referred. The Railways are making an increasing and substantial contribution of an indirect nature in their role as a public utility service. The financial benefit to the nation in

the freight bill is only one item of such indirect contribution. In the matter of employment potential, it should be appreciated that large numbers of persons are employed by contractors performing Railway work and by the numerous manufacturers of various types of railway equipment. All these do not figure at present in official statistics. If they are added up, the contribution of the Railways in this respect also is of a large magnitude.

Tentative outline of the Railways' Third Five Year Plan

30. The tentative allocation for the Railways' Third Five Year Plan is Rs. 1,255 crores, including Rs. 35 crores for inventories. This is based on an increase in originating traffic from 154 million tons to 235 million tons, but does not include certain projects under consideration which were not originally indicated to the Railways. Even for this increase in tonnage, the work load for the Railways, which is correctly expressed in ton miles, is expected to increase by 72 per cent. The Planning Commission is considering the question of increasing the allocation to cover the revision in transport targets and the addition of projects as referred to. Of the anticipated increase in goods traffic during the Third Plan, more than 75 per cent is accounted for by the targets fixed for industrial production of coal, steel, cement, and iron ore. All these, except perhaps for a small portion of cement and coal, have to move by rail. An increase in passenger traffic is provided for to the extent of 15 per cent only, as was provided in the Second Plan.

31. The Railways have been set the task of carrying an increase in traffic from 54,000 million ton miles to 93,000 million ton miles or about 39,000 million ton miles more annually, which is more than double the increase that was achieved in the Second Plan. For this, the tentative allocation given is Rs. 1,255 crores, against the Second Plan provision of Rs. 1,121.5 crores. The investment on rolling-stock and line capacity works

is being planned keeping in view measures of operational improvement which are progressively in hand. The latter include the acquiring of 70 per cent of the additional requirements of motive power in the shape of diesel and electric locomotives, running heavy coal trains with bogie wagons, etc. The implementation of the Railways' Third Plan is expected to result in the acquiring of about 1,700 locomotives, 7,800 coaching vehicles and 1,10,000 wagon—including replacement requirements. Double tracking of about 1600 miles is envisaged, also remodelling of yards, opening of new crossing stations, provision of additional loops, etc. There is also provision for centralised Traffic Control on the Siliguri-Amingaon section of the Northeast Frontier Railway. This system will be extended to other sections as conditions warrant.

Of the 1100 miles expected to be electrified during the Third Plan, the sections carried over from the Second Plan will be assigned priority. Thereafter, electrification will be expanded to meet the increasing density of traffic on important routes. As regards arrears in track renewal, it is programmed to overtake them fully by the end of the Third Plan. In the matter of construction of new lines, the Planning Commission have so far allotted Rs. 120 crores. This will provide for approximately 1160 miles, representing lines essentially required either in connection with the Railways' operational needs or in connection with the development of industries and mineral resources. The latter include 200 miles for development of new coal fields and about 50 miles for a new line to serve the proposed port at Haldia. The provision for new lines is being reviewed in consultation with the Planning Commission. I am hopeful that it will be found possible to make a further allocation of funds, to meet the demands for new lines to be constructed on grounds of political, social and economic development in certain

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areas, more particularly in the South. (An Hon. Member: only South, not North).

Before concluding this brief outline of the Railways' tentative Third Plan, I must dispel a misconception which exists, even in some well-informed quarters, that the task set for the Railways is that they must move *all* traffic freely. Actually each Plan only assigns a specific task in transport. Though the Railways have reasonably fulfilled their assigned task in the Second Plan period, the requirements have exceeded Plan anticipations. It is evident that there is need for still greater expansion and development of the Railways requiring additional resources. It follows that there must be priorities in movement so long as there are limitations of resources. For instance, coal meant for brick burning purposes has only a low priority in the matter of movement. There are also other similar items about which I need not dilate.

External Assistance

32. In my Budget Speech last year, I made mention of the 50 million dollar loan obtained from the World Bank for the Indian Railways. This loan has been fully drawn. In July last, a further loan of 70 million dollars was obtained from the World Bank. In addition, the Development Loan Fund Authorities in United States also agreed to give a loan of 50 million dollars—of which 10 million dollars represent the balance amount of an earlier loan. I gratefully acknowledged all this assistance.

Budget Estimates, 1961-62

33. The basis for the Budget Estimates of 1961-62 is provided by the tentative financial forecast for the next quinquennial period 1961-66 considered by the Railway Convention Committee, 1960, and modified with reference to the accepted recommendations of the Committee.

34. Goods earnings for 1961-62 have been budgetted on an anticipated additional traffic of about 15 million tons over 1960-61. This has been done keeping in view a total increase of about 90 million tons in the Third Plan period as a whole, but allowing at the same time for the heavier preponderance of low-rated traffic expected to be carried in the Third Plan which will have the effect of increasing the proportion of working expenses to gross earnings. With a small increase provided under passenger traffic and taking the effect of the merger of passenger tax, the gross traffic receipts are expected to be about Rs. 499 crores. After the merger of passenger tax in passenger fares, a payment of Rs. 12.5 crores per annum in lieu will have to be made to the General Revenues. Allowing for this, the gross traffic receipts would be Rs. 486.5 crores in effect, against Rs. 458 crores anticipated in the Revised Estimates of the current year, or an effective increase of Rs. 28.5 crores. There will be no revision of passenger fares, nor will there be any revision of freight rates generally. (An Hon. Member: Election year). But the special surcharge at present levied on Small consignments of goods will be raised from 10 per cent to 20 per cent, primarily to further discourage the movements of such consignments by rail, which involve disproportionately greater cost on account of poor loadability and the additional attention and care required in transit. This will be only a minor adjustment, which will not bring any appreciable additional revenue. Even if the Railways do not get relief by diversion of such consignments to the road, the receipts expected will more nearly cover the costs than at present. The additional revenue anticipated from this is about Rs. 50 lakhs per year. For similar reason, it has been decided that the minimum distance charged for coal will be the charge for 70 kilometers, instead of 42 kilometers as at present. Coal moving for shorter distances will be charged at a minimum of Rs. 5 per

tonne, instead of Rs. 4.25 nP. to Rs. 4.98 nP. as at present. The additional revenue expected from this minor adjustment will be quite small. This is with a purpose to help the road transport.

Shri Raghunath Singh: At the cost of the railways.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Some relief to the Railways.

35. Turning to the estimate of Ordinary Working Expenses for 1961-62, the net provision of Rs. 332.53 crores is Rs. 6.22 crores more than the revised estimate of Rs. 326.31 crores for the current year. Allowing for a decrease of Rs 8.5 crores, representing Pay Commission arrears to staff for 1959-60 paid in 1960-61, which will not recur in 1961-62, the anticipated increase in ordinary Working Expenses in 1961-62, over 1960-61, would be Rs. 14.72 crores. This increase, however, includes Rs. 2 crores for the assumption by the Railways of Common Carrier Liability, which is now expected in the course of 1961-62 after the necessary legislation is enacted. It further includes about Rs. 2 crores for anticipated increase in prices of materials, on present trends, covering also a full year's effect of those increases in coal prices which have operated over only part of 1960-61. The effective increase in Working Expenses anticipated, on account of additional traffic expected to secure Rs. 28.5 crores more as Earnings, will thus be about Rs. 10.72 crores.

36. The excess of gross traffic receipts over working expenses anticipated in 1961-62 is Rs. 166.49 crores, against Rs. 131.69 crores in the Revised Estimates for the current year. But against the increase in the above figure, is the liability to pay Rs. 12.5 crores to General Revenues, for transfer to the States, in lieu of passenger tax. Allowing for this, the comparison is between Rs. 154 crores in 1961-62 and Rs. 131.7 crores in 1960-61. There are, however, two important recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee 1960, which have to be

taken into account before the net surplus of 1961-62 can be determined on a basis comparable with that of the current year. The appropriation to the Depreciation Reserve Fund from Railway Revenues will increase, from Rs. 45 crores in the current year, to Rs. 85 crores in 1961-62. The rate of dividend payable to the General Revenues will increase from 4 to 4.25 per cent which alone, on the present capital-at-charge will involve an increased payment of about Rs. 4 crores. Taking into account also the increase in the capital-at-charge between 1960-61 and 1961-62, the dividend payment will increase by about Rs. 8.7 crores.

In the result, after making the increased appropriation to the Depreciation Reserve Fund and after making payment to the General Revenues of the fixed amount of Rs. 12.5 crores, for transfer to the States, as well as the increased amount of the dividend, the budgeted surplus for 1961-62 is Rs. 8.64 crores. It will be appreciated that, even after making the increased appropriation to the Depreciation Fund the surplus would still have been about Rs. 12.5 crores but for the increase in the rate of dividend.

37. The Budget Estimate for Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock, including Open Line Works Revenue, has been placed at Rs. 260 crores, or roughly a fifth of the Third Plan provision for the Railways. This provides for about Rs. 3 crores as usual for Railway Users' amenities and about Rs. 10 crores for staff amenities and staff quarters. The details of the provision of Rs. 260 crores are given in the relevant portions of the Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget.

Fuel Consumption

38. There has been a large increase in our fuel bill, as a result of successive increases in the price of coal. The increasing quantities of lower grade coal supplied to the Railways have further aggravated the position and made this matter—of adequate supply of coal of satisfactory quality—one of continuing importance for the Railways and the Ministry of Steel, Mines

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& Fuel. The quality of coal also affects train operation, with repercussions on the punctuality of passenger trains and the transport of goods. As a check on quality, a system of inspection before despatch has been instituted by the Railways—starting with the public sector collieries in the Karanpura and Bokaro coalfields. Also procurement of coal will be done under contracts to be entered into direct by the Ministry of Railways with Collieries, which will enable suitable price reductions being readily made in the event of supply being of a lower grade. The question of setting up non-coking coal washeries, to ensure a consistent quality of coal to the Railways, is being pursued with the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. In the meantime, the Railways continue to take suitable internal measures to effect fuel economy. These include a judicious distribution of available coal, close watch by local Fuel Economy Committees, revision of trip rations on the basis of coal trials conducted from time to time, and the conducting of experiments to adopt parallel burning of coal with furnace oil particularly for working increased loads over difficult sections, etc.

Indigenous Manufacture and Self-Sufficiency

39. The House is aware of the steady pursuit of the policy of indigenous production of Rolling Stock and other Railway equipment. The progress made is reflected by the reduction in the foreign exchange expenditure in the Railways' Second Plan, from Rs. 425 crores to Rs. 332 crores, which I referred to earlier. Even more striking is the fact that the foreign exchange content of the Railways' Third Plan is expected to be only about Rs. 186 crores. The Development Cell of the Railway Board continues to function in close liaison with the Development Wing of the Commerce & Industry Ministry. During the current year, indigenous capacity for the manufacture of several new items, including Centre Buffer

Couplers and Brake Regulators, was established. The manufacture of steel fire boxes for loco boilers, mechanical handling equipment, mechanical stokers, superheater elements and vacuum operating gear for turn-tables, is being undertaken in the country. With the self-sufficiency achieved in the indigenous production of mechanical signalling equipment, the manufacture of electric signalling equipment has been started. The design and manufacture of a Motor Trolley, at a cost of about half the imported cost, have been taken up.

40. The Chittaranjan Locomotive Works produced 173 Broad-Gauge steam locomotives in 1959-60 and are expected to produce 164 locomotives in the current year and the same number in the next year. The small reduction in out-turn is due to the initial adjustments necessitated by the undertaking of the manufacture of Electric Locomotives as well. The additional capacity, which is being developed in the Works, is designed for building approximately 60 electric locomotives per year. The mechanical portion of these will be fully manufactured in Chittaranjan; the electrical equipment will be ultimately manufactured and supplied by "Heavy Electricals", Bhopal. The anticipated out-turn of such electric locomotives in 1961-62 is 20. Work is progressing also on the Steel Foundry at Chittaranjan, of which I made mention in my last Budget Speech—with 7,000 ton capacity, but with scope for expansion to 10,000 tons per annum.

41. TELCO delivered 105 locomotives in 1959-60. 100 are expected to be received in the current year, and 25 in the two months of next year up to 31st May, 1961, i.e. up to the end of the present 16-year agreement with Messrs TELCO. In view of the continuing requirement of Metre Gauge steam locomotives, even allowing for some tapering off as a result of dieselisation of some sections, it has been decided to continue to avail of the capacity built up in TELCO.

An order has accordingly been placed on them for 325 Metre Gauge locomotives, to be supplied in the period from 1st June 1961 to 31st March 1966, which will more or less cover the Third Five Year Plan. The price of a locomotive delivered by TELCO in the period 1958-60 (for a lot of 200) was fixed by an independent Arbitrator at Rs. 3,80,917 per unit. The price for deliveries in the period 1-4-1960 to 31-5-1961, under the present contract, will be Rs. 3,78,526. The price for the post-contractual supply of 325 locomotives in 5 years will be Rs. 3,80,750, which is less than the price awarded by the Arbitrator.

42. The Integral Coach Factory, which turned out 448 coaches in 1959-60, is expected to produce 620 coaches in 1960-61 and 650 coaches in 1961-62, as a result of progressively increasing second shift operation. The permanent furnishing unit attached to the factory is expected to be completed by the middle of 1962, with a planned capacity for furnishing about 400 coaches per year on single shift working. There is also a programme of diversifying the production in the Integral Coach Factory during the Third Plan, by assigning to it the production of Metre Gauge integral third class coaches, motor and parcel vans, Broad-Gauge Electric Multiple Unit coaches, and Rail-Cars of all gauges. The production of coaches in the Integral Coach Factory and in the Hindustan Aircraft will naturally result in tapering off of coach building in the Railway Workshops. The capacity released will be utilised progressively for additional items of production which are being planned. Capacity for the production of six electric multiple unit coaches per month has been established in Jessop's Factory at Calcutta.

43. For the manufacture of diesel locos, it has been decided, on further consideration, to set up a new manufacturing unit in the public sector. The detailed project report is under preparation.

44. Wagon building capacity in the country is progressively increasing, with new firms coming into the field. A further landmark has been reached in that, for the first time, the wagon procurement for 1961-62 programme is being made on competitive tenders.

45. The prospect of Indian Railways entering the export market for Rolling Stock—which I indicated in my last Budget Speech—has taken more concrete shape. We have been able to quote, through the agency of the Special Export Promotion Cell of the State Trading Corporation, competitive prices for I.C.F. built coaches, in response to global tender enquiries issued by the Pakistan Railways and by the Argentine Government Railways. The prices quoted by us are the lowest—taking the quotations for broad-gauge and metre gauge coaches together—in response to the Pakistan Railways' global tender and second lowest in response to Argentine Railways' tender. Even though the final outcome is not known, I am sure that the House will agree that we have taken a big step forward.

Research, Designs and Standards Organisations

46. At the sixth session of the Railway Sub-Committee meeting of ECAFE in West Pakistan, the Indian delegation led by the Chairman of the Railway Board aroused considerable interest on the part of even the more advanced countries in regard to the rapid strides made by the Indian Railways in research design and development. The visit of foreign Railway experts organised by ECAFE in November last, for an on-the-spot study of the Brahmaputra Bridge Construction, which involves several unique features, is an indication of the recognition of the Indian Railways' advances in the technical field.

47. The Railway Research, Designs and Standards Organisation is increasingly assuming the role of a

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consultant for all Rolling Stock users in the country. The Central Board of Railway Research, which consists of eminent scientists, engineers and industrialists of the country, has been set up, to advise on the programme of research and development of the Railways' Organisation and to ensure co-ordination and co-operation with other sister institutions and manufacturers. Its inaugural session was held in August 1960. At this session, it set up three Sub-Committees, to deal with the different fields of civil engineering and building research, mechanical and electrical research, and metallurgical and chemical research. A Directorate of Bridges and Floods has also been set up, as recommended by the Committee of Engineers presided over by Dr. A. N. Khosla. This organisation is collecting and analysing a large volume of hydrological, meteorological and topographical data from Railways and other institutions in the country and information regarding the practices obtaining in other countries. For the purpose of these studies, a number of Railway bridges will be put under observation.

48. The present standard of 90 pound rails for broad gauge main line will be inadequate for carrying the heavy traffic expected hereafter. A heavier 105 pounds rail has therefore been evolved. Welded rail panels up to 210 feet length have also been introduced; this will make for smoother and less noisy running and will also economise in the maintenance cost by diminishing the wear and tear to which the rails and rolling stock are subjected. Trials are in progress with half-a-mile long rails welded with indigenous materials. As a measure for effecting economy and conserving steel, nearly 24,000 feet of bridging has been done on pre-stressed concrete girders.

49. A D.C. Electric Locomotive of 3600 HP has been designed entirely as an indigenous effort. Ten such locomotives are under manufacture in Chittaranjan, the delivery of which

will commence in a few months; only the electrical equipment for these has had to be imported. Seven proto-type Diesel Locomotives incorporating the "Suri Transmission", which has been mentioned on the floor of the House before, are under manufacture in West Germany. Test results of the first two complete units are reported as indicating close approximation to the expected performance. The first locomotive is being shipped to India, after a proto-type built to the standard gauge of Germany had been operated successfully for more than a month.

50. In addition to the design of two and three tier sleeper coaches applicable both to wooden bodies and integral type, the design of a general purpose wagon has been finalised, after extensive tests for strength, safety and stability. The design of a high capacity petrol tank wagon for the metre gauge, proposed to be used for the refineries in Gauhati and Barauni, has also been completed. The metallurgical section is developing spheroidal graphite cast iron for carriages and wagons. This will replace the non-ferrous bearings and effect saving in the import of virgin metals, such as copper and tin which are now used in the manufacture of the bearings.

Production Cell

51. Further progress has been made by the Production Directorate set up in the Railway Board's office in improving the productivity in Railway Workshops. Production Control Organisations—an essential prerequisite to the introduction of the system of payment by results—are being developed in all the major workshops, and officers and staff to man these organisations are being trained. Method-study and work-measurement are in hand. For manufacturing operations, the pattern at Chittaranjan is the guiding factor. In regard to repair operations, collection of data for laying down the norms, is in progress. In the Integral

Coach Factory, the incentive scheme which was introduced last year in one section has been introduced in other sections as well. It is proposed to gradually bring the entire factory under this scheme. A successful beginning has also been made in the introduction of incentive schemes in a few other Railway Workshops. I have already referred to additional items of production which are being gradually planned for execution in workshops. Such expansion in production will be facilitated progressively also by the additional capacity generated through the introduction of incentive schemes.

Railway Freight Concessions to Export Traffic

52. The concession of reduction in railway freight rates is being extended where necessary, as in the past year, as part of the efforts to step up exports. As the House is aware, a standing inter-ministerial Committee, consisting of officers of the Railway, Commerce and Industry and Finance Ministries and of the Planning Commission, was set up to consider proposals in this connection from time to time. A number of proposals, including those made on the basis of requests from Trade, were considered by this Committee, and concessions were given to 13 additional items. This has raised the total number of such commodities to 38. As mentioned in my last Budget Speech, export traffic, which was upgraded to item (D) of the Preferential Traffic Schedule with a view to its expeditious clearance, continues to receive careful and sustained watch. Ore traffic for export, which was originally excluded from higher priority, has also since been upgraded to item (D).

Amenities for Railway Users

53. The House is aware that sustained efforts have been made in the last few years to make travel increasingly comfortable, keeping in view particularly the needs of Third Class Passengers. The allocation of Rs. 15 crores provided for Railway Users' amenities in the Second Plan

is expected to be fully utilised. The problem of overcrowding is being tackled resolutely within the available resources. The Railway Administrations have spared no efforts in the matter of augmenting passenger transport capacity, by keeping older coaches in service with intensive repairs, strengthening passenger trains, and introducing new passenger trains to the extent possible.

54. During 1959-60, 192 new trains were introduced—165 on the broad gauge, 25 on the metre-gauge and 2 on the narrow-gauge; the run of 124 trains was extended—93 on the broad-gauge and 1 on the metre-gauge. The consequential increases in the daily passenger train mileage were 9,814 on the broad-gauge, 2,932 on the metre-gauge and 64 on the narrow-gauge. During the current year, up to 1st December, 1960, 76 new trains were introduced—58 on the broad-gauge and 18 on the metre-gauge; the run of 56 trains was extended—42 on the broad-gauge and 14 on the metre-gauge. The resultant increases, in the daily passenger train mileages, were 4,620 on the broad-gauge and 1,701 on the metre-gauge. The seat-miles operated in 1959-60—excluding suburban electric multiple unit services—exceeded the 1955-56 figures by 11.3 per cent on broad-gauge and 9.6 per cent on the metre-gauge; it is estimated that there has been a further small increase of about 1 per cent in the current year.

A weekly Janata Express train was introduced from 1-4-1960 between Hardwar and Varanasi. From 1-10-1960, a bi-weekly Janata Express train was introduced between Bombay (V.T.) and Howrah via Allahabad and Patna. The runs of weekly Janata Expresses between Howrah/Varanasi and Hardwar were extended to Dehra Dun. The frequency of Janata trains running between Delhi and Ahmedabad was increased from tri-weekly to daily.

55. The facility of providing 3-tier sleeper coaches with equal number of berths and seats, in the Third Class,

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has been extended to the metre-gauge on trains having runs of over 450 kilometers.

It has been decided to put two tier sitting-cum-sleeper coaches both on the broad-gauge and the metre-gauge, side by side with the three tier coaches, for the use of passengers desiring a greater degree of comfort, on payment of a surcharge.

Instructions have been issued to the Railways, to provide additional fans in the First Class coaches, so that one fan per berth is available in each compartment. This work is expected to be completed before the ensuing summer season.

56. In pursuance of the accepted policy of electrifying as many stations as possible, where power is available at reasonable rates or is likely to be available, 779 stations were electrified in the first four years of the Second Plan as a whole. About 380 more stations are expected to be electrified during the current year.

57. Improving the quality of service provided by the Railways has been receiving continued attention. More out-agencies and city booking agencies have been opened, street collection and delivery services have been introduced in bigger towns and cities, quick transit and express goods services have been expanded and reduction made in the minimum weight for charge in the case of certain commodities. All these measures have been generally well received by Trade.

Accidents

58. Except for the tragedy that occurred near Mathura in July 1960, involving passengers who were travelling on the roof of a train, there has been no major accident in the current year.

A comprehensive Review of Accidents for the year 1959-60 has been placed on the Table of the House

along with the Budget papers. This follows the pattern of the review submitted with the last year's Budget documents. The Review furnishes a detailed statistical analysis of the various accidents and of the preventive measures adopted by the Railway Administration. From the point of view of overall statistics, including all minor accidents, the Honourable Members will note that the year 1959-60 registered an improvement over the previous year. I want to assure the House that there is no sense of complacency in this vital issue. There is constant awareness in the Railway Board of the importance of the problem. The Railway Administrations are also fully conscious of their responsibilities in the matter of sustained education and training of staff, so as to instil "safety consciousness" in them. As in the past, many of the accidents in 1959-60 were due to human failure. Having regard to the size of the Railways, the present tempo of work and the large number of staff employed, it will be appreciated that there can be no ready solution. With prompt deterrent measures, as well as incentives in the way of rewards, where justified, I hope that railway staff at all levels will put themselves out even more than hitherto, in this important aspect of avoiding accidents to the utmost extent possible. I appeal once again for the continued co-operation of members of the Public also in the matter.

The maximum amount of compensation payable to passengers in case of accidents is limited at present to rupees ten thousand in respect of one individual under the Indian Railways Act. This limit was fixed in the year 1943. Since then, there has been an appreciable increase in the cost of living and in the per capita income. I have been feeling, therefore, that a time has come when an increase in the ceiling limit, from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000, might be justified. Necessary legislation for this purpose is expected to be put through shortly.

Ticketless Travel

59. I have made repeated references in the House to the menace of ticketless travel. This evil, according to the indication of a sample analysis made by the Central Organisation under the Railway Board, has not shown any appreciable decline. I can only appeal to the Honourable Members and to the public again, for sustained and active co-operation in combating and eradicating this social evil.

Claims

60. There has been some real improvement in the incidence of new claims, while the number of outstanding claims has also been brought down. This reflects the achievement of the Claims Prevention Organisation working under a Senior Scale Officer on each Railway. The number of new claims in 1959-60 was 4,38,986, against 4,64,071 in 1958-59. The amount of compensation claims, however, is still high, being of the order of Rs. 4 crores a year. Railways have been asked to make continuous detailed examination of the claims position, analysing claims by commodities, causes and by locations, in order to determine and enforce appropriate remedial measures. The matter will receive even greater attention than hitherto with the assumption by the Railways of "Common Carrier Liability".

Catering

61. Departmental catering, which has been extended to cover progressively increasing number of stations and trains during the course of the year, continues to be generally well received. Measures taken to improve the financial results of the working of the department have met with some success. The net deficit was reduced from Rs. 11 lakhs in 1958-59 to about Rs. 4 lakhs in 1959-60. The anticipated deficit in 1960-61 is also about Rs. 4

lakhs. Further improvements in all aspects of the working of departmental catering, which provides a basic amenity for the travelling public, will continue to receive attention.

Non-official Consultative Committees

62. Once again I must acknowledge the valuable assistance received by the Railway Administrations from the various Non-official Committees, namely, the Railway Users' Consultative Committees, Time-Table Committees, Suburban Railway Users' Committees, Passenger Amenities Committees, Catering Supervisory Committees, Book-stall Advisory Committees and Station Consultative Committees. The assistance of these Committees has contributed towards the progressive improvement of the railways' services to their users.

During the year, we had two more meetings of the Zonal Parliamentary Committees. I take this opportunity of thanking the Honourable Members represented on these Committees for the interest they evinced and the useful and constructive suggestions that they made in regard to matters of interest to the public in the working of the individual Railways. I have no doubt that the functioning of these Committees will lead to increasing understanding of the problems and achievements of the Railways on the one hand and of the genuine needs of the public on the other.

Eradication of Corruption

63. The problem of corruption continues to be tackled resolutely. 1,966 cases were finalised in 1959-60, resulting in disciplinary action in 1,292 cases. Three private firms were blacklisted for committing various irregularities. The Vigilance Organisation has focussed special attention on plugging certain sources of leakage of revenue by arranging surprise checks and raids. Large stations, goods sheds, third class booking counters, and reservation offices have been kept under unobtrusive watch by the Vigilance staff.

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An encouraging feature, to which I must again make a special reference, is the progressively increasing measure of assistance and cooperation that responsible men in public life, including the Honourable Members of Parliament, have been extending to us in our endeavour to root out this evil.

Railway Protection Force

64. The problem of security and safe travel on the Railways, has received sustained attention in close liaison with the State Police, as represented by the Government Railway Police, who have the primary responsibility to maintain law and order in railway premises and in running trains.

Conductors and Travelling Ticket Examiners have been instructed to specially check the Upper Class and Ladies' compartments, to see amongst other things that the safety fittings are in proper working order. Railways have also been directed to provide push button arrangement under the Alaram Chain in Ladies' Compartments of selected mail and express trains. A horn is also provided in the adjacent Men's compartment, to draw the attention of the occupants when help is needed. I made reference to the experimental stage of the fittings in my last Budget Speech

65. The loss of public and railway property is still causing serious concern. The aggregate value of such losses reported in 1959-60 was about Rs. 56 lakhs, which was only slightly lower than the value of losses reported in 1958-59. The Railway Protection Force have increasing responsibilities in this matter. It is a matter of some satisfaction that the overall crime position showed improvement, in that the number of cases of theft decreased from 95,692 in 1958-59 to 74,434 in 1959-60. Special schemes were introduced at certain important stations, to arrange joint checking of consignments by the Railway Protection Force and commercial staff.

Various lacunae leading to claims were brought to light, and remedial measures as necessary have been adopted. For better protection during night, provision of spot-lights in a few goods trains has been made, to facilitate locating of persons committing running Train thefts. Experiments are in hand to provide electronic metal detectors at the gates of railway stores depots and workshops, to check any surreptitious removal of valuable material from these places. The Railway Protection Force did commendable work in helping the Assam Police during the disturbances in Assam, by providing escorts to passengers and guarding station buildings and railway staff colonies.

66. A beginning has been made, by way of setting up a small cell in the Intelligence Bureau of certain Railways to study cases of tampering with railway track etc. A Central Crime Bureau has also been set up in the Railway Board's Office, for scientific study of inter-State and inter-Railway crime and criminals.

67. The Public Co-operation Committee, to which a reference was made in my last Budget Speech, held another meeting during the year. They discussed the suggestions received from the various Passenger Associations and Chambers of Commerce. The final report of the Committee will be available shortly, and implementation of their recommendations will be taken up thereafter as found necessary.

68. Continued stress is laid on adequate training of the Railway Protection Force personnel. Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the Force on certain Railways were given practical training of Police work in co-ordination with the State Governments. The members of the Railway Fire Service continued to receive training in special courses organised by the Ministry of Home Affairs. To educate the Railway Protection Force trainees as well as the public, a documentary film in

several regional languages was released. This depicted the difficulties that the Force has to contend with, in tackling crime on Railways, and solicited the co-operation of the public in combating crime.

Hindi

69. I must briefly review what we have been doing in the matter of gradual introduction of Hindi on Railways. Replies to letters in Hindi received by the Railway Board and by the Railways' headquarters are sent in Hindi. Progressively this is being extended to Divisional and District Offices. Apart from taking in hand the translation of Railway Codes, Tariff and Manuals, circulars from the Railway Board are issued in Hindi along with English. Newsletters, miscellaneous pamphlets and important circulars of Railways, particularly those of interest to Class IV staff,—are also published by a number of Railways both in Hindi and in the regional languages. The Accident Manuals, Subsidiary Rules, etc., are being translated likewise. Some 18 English-Hindi composite forms pertaining to the Commercial Branch have so far been sent to the Railways for adoption. A pamphlet containing English-Hindi equivalent terms in use in the Traffic Department has been supplied to the Railways; the standardisation of terms for the Civil and Mechanical Engineering Departments is in hand. Corresponding to the All-railway Magazine "Indian Railways", we are now issuing "Bharatiya Rail" in Hindi since August, 1960.

70. Hindi classes are run at Railway as well as Divisional and District Headquarters and at other places where there are large concentrations of staff. The services of the Rashtrabasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha and Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha are also being availed of. Staff in railway training institutions, who undergo courses in training exceeding one month, are generally required to pass a simple test in Hindi, for which they are provided facilities. Cash

awards are also given to candidates displaying marked excellence in the Hindi Examinations.

Staff amenities and Staff Welfare—Training—Awards for good work

71. Railways have been pursuing a policy of progressively improving both the working and living conditions of staff and providing them basic amenities to the maximum extent possible within the available resources. The Railways will have spent about Rs. 50 crores in this direction during the Second Plan period.

There has been a progressive expansion of medical facilities. The number of Railway hospitals increased from 70 in April 1959 to 74 in April 1960 and the number of dispensaries and health units from 448 to 478. The total number of beds, including T.B. beds, increased during the same period from 4,404 to 5,164. The number of T.B. beds taken separately went up from 1,068 to 1,356. Out of these 1,356 beds, 323 are in Railway Hospital, and Chest Clinics and 1,033 in outside sanatoria. Mobile dispensaries are increasingly catering to the staff at wayside stations. A further facility has been given to staff, in cases where they make their own arrangements for other than reserved beds in approved T.B. institutions. In such cases, the usual procedure of requiring employees to submit formal claims for reimbursement, after incurrence of the expenditure, has been dispensed with. Instead, the payments of the monthly bills for sanatoria charges will be made direct to the sanatorium authorities. Railways also provide, through staff benefit fund, financial assistance of about Rs. 50 per month in deserving cases to the families of employees suffering from T.B. and undergoing sanatoria treatment.

72. Family planning centres have been set up at various places, and steps taken to popularise family planning among railwaymen. A beginning

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has been made in the matter of encouraging railway employees to donate blood to the blood banks attached to the Railway Hospitals. For this, financial remuneration and special leave have been permitted. The scheme of attaching honorary consultants and specialists to the principal Railway Hospitals has proved to be very useful, and is being extended gradually to the divisional and district hospitals. It has also been decided to supply, free of charge, artificial limbs to railway employees injured on duty, in addition to the compensation admissible to them under the existing rules and the hospital charges payable from Railway Revenues.

73. During the first four years of the Second Plan, about 47,000 additional quarters for staff were constructed. Some 10,000 more quarters are expected to be added during the current year and about the same number during the first year of the Third Plan.

74. The single-teacher primary schools for the children and wards of railway employees, to which I made reference in my Budget Speech last year, have proved very popular. 120 out of 481 such schools are proposed to be converted, from the next academic year, to two-teacher type schools. This will increase the capacity of each such school from 50 to 100. In addition, 70 more single-teacher schools are proposed to be opened from the next school year.

75. Standard uniforms made in Khadi have been prescribed for supply, free of cost, to all the children of railwaymen drawing a pay upto Rs. 225, who are studying in railway primary schools. In a number of schools, the standardised khadi uniforms have already been supplied. Arrangements are in hand to cover the remaining schools.

76. In my Budget Speech last year I referred to my decision to allow full remission of fees in primary classes to

children of railway employees in all railway schools where the medium of instruction is an Indian language. This has also been extended to children of railway employees whose language is English and who study in English-medium schools.

The House will be interested to hear of the efforts made by railwaymen themselves to open and run schools in railway colonies. There are as many as 194 such schools, in different parts of the country, catering to about 45,000 children. Most of these schools are housed in railway buildings, or are situated in railway land on lease at nominal rates.

77. The scheme of subsidised hostels for children and wards of railway employees has proved very popular. There has been a progressive increase in the number of children staying in such hostels.

78. There are now 15 holiday homes on all the Railways. The holiday home at Pahalgam, a mention of which was made in my Budget Speech last year, proved to be very popular as expected, and was utilised to its full capacity.

79. The per capita contribution to the Staff Benefit Fund was raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 from 1st April, 1958. To enable some of the objectives of the Fund being fulfilled in a greater measure, and more particularly to provide increased relief to the families of T.B. patients and to promote sports activities, the per capita contribution to the Fund has been further raised to Rs. 4.50 from 1st April, 1960.

The scheme of awarding 1,000 scholarships each year, from the Staff Benefit Fund, to the children of railway employees, for the prosecution of education in Science and technical subjects, has been in force now for five years. This has been widely appreciated and availed of by the staff.

The total number of scholarships at present, including scholarships carried over from previous years, is about 2,500; these involve an expenditure of Rs. 8 lakhs per annum.

During the current year, an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 40,000 was sanctioned from railway revenues to the Staff Benefit Funds of Railway Administrations, to enable them to purchase 200 sewing machines for handicraft centres set up in railway colonies. At these centres, women members of railwaymen's families are taught handicrafts, such as weaving, spinning, knitting, cutting, tailoring etc., during their spare time. The centres are functioning satisfactorily and are becoming increasingly popular.

80. I am happy to mention that the work of refixation of initial pay of the employees in the revised scales and payment of arrears due from 1st July, 1959, in implementation of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, is nearing completion. We expect to make all arrear payments by the end of next month.

The acceptance of the Commission's major recommendations regarding pay and allowances will increase the *per capita* monthly emoluments of over a million employees by Rs. 7 on the average. The retirement benefits will also substantially increase.

In view of the liberalisation of the rules regarding pensionary benefits, another opportunity has been afforded to employees to exercise a further option, for either the Provident Fund retirement benefits or the pensionary scheme, upto 31st March, 1961.

81. The upkeep and improvement of facilities for the initial training of recruits and for refresher and promotion courses to serving employees continue to receive attention. I informed the House last year that at Railway Technical Training School Committee had been set up, consisting of two retired General Managers, to review the facilities available in Railway Training Schools and recommend measures

for standardising the curriculum and improving the standards of training. The Committee was asked later to survey and report on the facilities available for training gazetted officers also. The Committee's report is expected shortly.

"In-plant training" facilities continue physical fitness in the Railway personnel, physical training has now been introduced as a daily item of syllabus of training in all the railway training schools. This training also includes weapon training in certain cases.

"In-plant training facilities continue to be provided to nominees of other Central Government Departments, State Governments and semi-Government bodies. Details of a scheme for training educated unemployed as trade apprentices in railway installations, on behalf of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, are also being formulated.

82. For displaying exceptional merit in the performance of duties, individual or collective awards in cash or other forms are being given to individuals and groups of employees. During the year 1959-60, a sum of about Rs. 12,000 was given as rewards to individuals who had made useful inventions and suggestions. Awards in the form of extra sets of passes, shields, and collective cash awards to be utilised in schemes of welfare, have also been given. These cover awards for cleanliness in the upkeep of station premises, outstanding performance in marshalling yards and transhipment points, lower incidence of accidents, improved out-turn in workshops, etc.

Co-operative Activities on Railway

83. The Co-operative movement on the Railways has continued to make steady progress. The total working capital of the 25 credit societies functioning on the Railways amounted to Rs. 26 crores on 31st March, 1960. There are also some 159 Railwaymen's Consumer Co-operative Societies whose turn-over in 1959-60 was Rs. 160 lakhs.

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84. A beginning has been made to encourage the formation of co-operative societies of workers for undertaking labour contracts for handling goods, parcels, coal transhipment etc. 12 such societies have been entrusted with railway contracts of a total value of approximately Rs. 10 lakhs per annum at 18 stations. More and more of such societies are coming forward for undertaking such contracts.

In the matter of execution of engineering works also, Labour Co-operatives are being encouraged. One such Co-operative consisting of masons, formed recently at Bhusaval, is being awarded a contract for the construction of 7 units of quarters. The bricks required for these will be supplied by the Maharashtra State Government's Small-scale Industries Organisation.

A beginning had been made some 3 or 4 years ago by different railways in the matter of awarding small contracts for annual repairs and other "zone works" in certain places, as well as for small supplies of bricks, bamboo matting and stone ballast, to labour co-operatives. The earthwork in connection with the provision of a siding for the fertiliser factory at Nangal Dam was also executed satisfactorily by a Co-operative Labour and Construction Society. I would like to see more and more of Labour Cooperatives, consisting of the workmen themselves, come forward to take up earthwork and other construction works on the Railways.

Labour Relations

85. The industrial relations on the Railways continued to be happy and harmonious, except for the unfortunate partial strike in July, 1960, in which the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and its affiliated union took active part in common with some other Unions of Central Government employees. The strike resulted in a loss of about 8.5 lakhs man-days, and caused a good deal of set-back in railway operation.

86. We have been taking steps to enlist the co-operation of the staff in many spheres, to inspire in them a sense of common endeavour. With this end in view, the Railways have set up 350 Joint Committees at various levels, through which the railwaymen can make suggestions for improving efficiency effecting economies, ensuring safety of travelling public and providing amenities for passengers, etc. It is too early yet to assess the performance of these Committees.

Recreational and Cultural Activities

87. The Railwaymen have continued to distinguish themselves in a number of national events in Sports and Athletics. The Indian Contingent of some 80 persons, which participated in the Olympic Games in Rome some months ago, included 15 railwaymen.

As in previous years, the Railway Week celebrations in April 1960 provided a good opportunity to railwaymen and their families to give expression to their talents in the fields of art, drama, music etc. Cultural programmes were organised at several centres. Hadicrafts and fine arts exhibitions were held as usual at Delhi and a number of zonal and divisional headquarters. Suitable prizes and awards were given for the best entries. These recreational and cultural activities have fostered, amongst the large and country-wide family of railwaymen, increasing enthusiasm and pride of achievement—qualities so essential in tackling the heavy responsibilities laid on the Railways.

Conclusion

88. With the Second Five Year Plan reaching the end and the Third Plan about to start, it is a special occasion for me to pay a tribute to railwaymen of all ranks who have borne, and borne with such a large measure of

success, the impact of the Five Year Plans. Drawbacks and shortcomings there have been, and I am even more conscious of them than anyone else. But there is no doubt that it is due to the hard work of the Railwaymen that the Railways have been able to contribute to a significant extent to the development and prosperity of the country, and I am sure the House will join me in congratulating them. A great national organisation like the Railways can be run only with the fullest co-operation and goodwill of all. I feel confident that, as the Railways take up the still greater tasks ahead, I can count on the strength, determination and sense of patriotism of railwaymen and on the continued goodwill of the members of the Parliament, the State Governments and the people.

Permit me, Sir to thank you and the House for the patient hearing given to me.

Mr. Speaker: Copies of the speech and the budget papers would be available in the lobbies and hon. Members may take them.

The rest of the business is of a formal nature. Today there is solar eclipse. If hon. Members are willing, the House will adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 a.m. tomorrow.

13.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, February 16, 1961 | Magha 27, 1882 (Saka).

[Wednesday, February 15, 1961/Magha 26, 1882 (Saka)]

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44.	Displaced College students of Tripura	117-19
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52.	A.I.R. programmes in hill districts	123-24
53.	Doctors and technicians for Nigeria	124
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55.	News Services Division	126-27
56.	Camps in Koraput	127-28
57.	Newsprint factory in Andhra Pradesh	128

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

129-31

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Sarvashri A. K. Gopalan, P. K. Vasudevan Nair and P. T. Punnose regarding the situation arising out of the grant of moratorium by the Central Government of five banks in Kerala.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

132-40

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement regarding the present situation in the Congo.

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- (1) A copy of the Final Report of the *Ad hoc* Committee on Sub-Soil Water Table Conditions in New Delhi
- (2) A copy of the Registration of Newspapers (Central) Amendment Rules, 1960, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1520 dated the 24th December, 1960 under sub-section (2) of Section 20-A of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.
- (3) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 3006 dated the 17th December, 1960, under sub-section

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(6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, making certain further amendments to the Textiles (Production by Handloom) Control Order, 1956.

(4) A copy of each of the following papers :—

(a) Memorandum and Rules and Regulations of the Inventions Promotion Board.

(b) Brochure of the Inventions Promotion Board containing information for inventors.

(5) A copy of Half-Yearly Report on the activities of the Coir Board for the period from 1st April, 1960, to 30th September, 1960 under sub-section (1) of Section 19 of the Coir Industry Act, 1952.

(6) A copy of each of the following Reports under sub-section (4) of Section 7 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :—

(a) Annual Report of the Development Council for Bicycles, Sewing Machines and Instruments for the year 1959-60.

(b) Annual Report of the Development Council for Heavy Electrical Industries for the year 1959-60.

(c) Annual Report of the Development Council for Light Electrical Industries for the year 1959-60.

(d) Annual Report of the Development Council for Internal Combustion Engines, Power Driven Pumps, Air Compressors and Fans and Blowers for the year 1959-60.

(e) Annual Report of the Development Council for Non-ferrous Metals for the year 1959-60.

(f) Annual Report of the Development Council for Machine Tools for the year 1959-60.

(g) Annual Report of the Development Council for Heavy Chemicals (Acids and Fertilizers) for the year 1959-60.

(h) Annual Report of the Development Council for Alkalies and Allied Industries for the year 1959-60.

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(i) Annual Report of the Development Council for Art Silk Industries for the year 1959-60.

(j) Annual Report of the Development Council for Drugs, Dyes and Intermediates for the year 1959-60.

(k) Annual Report of the Development Council for Sugar Industry for the year 1959-60.

(l) Annual Report of the Development Council for Woollen Industry for the year 1959-60.

(m) Annual Report of the Development Council for Automobiles, Automobile Ancillary Industries and Transport Vehicle Industries for the year 1959-60.

(n) Annual Report of the Development Council for Alcohols and Other Products of Fermentation Industries for the year 1959-60.

(o) Annual Report of the Development Council for Food Processing Industries for the year 1959-60.

(p) Annual Report of the Development Council for Paper Pulp and Allied Industries for the year 1959-60.

(q) Annual Report of the Development Council for Oil-based and Plastic Industries for the year 1959-60.

(r) Report of the Development Council for Leather, Leather Goods and Pickers.

(7) A copy of each of the following notifications making certain further amendments to the employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, under Sub-Section (2) of the Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952 :—

(a) G.S.R. 1522 dated the 24th December, 1960.

(b) G.S.R. 1548 dated 31st December, 1960.

(8) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 3092 dated the 22nd December, 1960.

(9) A copy of each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensations and Rehabilitation) Ru-

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

les, 1955, under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954:—

- (a) G.S.R. 1199 dated the 8th October, 1960
- (b) G.S.R. 1341 dated the 12th November, 1960
- (c) G.S.R. 1360 dated the 19th November, 1960
- (d) G.S.R. 1404 dated the 26th November, 1960

(10) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of Section 40 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954, making certain further amendments to the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Rules, 1955:—

- (a) G.S.R. 1566 dated the 31st December, 1960
- (b) G.S.R. 53 dated the 14th January, 1961
- (c) G.S.R. 101 dated the 21st January 1961

STATEMENT RE: SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1960-61—PRESENTED

148

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagiyan Ram) presented a statement showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1960-61.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

148—53

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed called the attention of the Prime Minister to the map attached to the Sino-Burmese Border Treaty and Government's reactions thereto.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

153

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 23rd December 1960 to Short Notice Question No. 11 by Shri Indrajit Gupta and others regarding visit of journalists to Nagaland

RAILWAY BUDGET, 1961-62 PRESENTED

153—200

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagiyan Ram) presented a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the year 1961-62 in respect of Railways

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1961 MAGHA 27, 1882 (SAKA)—

Consideration and passing of the Two Members Constituencies (Abolition) Bill.