

Second Series, No. 30

Friday, March 18, 1960
Phalguna 28,1881(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Tenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Friday, March 18, 1960/Phalguna 28,
1881 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS

Railway Line Beyond Madhopur

- +
*930. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shrimati Krishna Mehta:

Will the Minister of Railways be
pleased to refer to the reply given to
Starred Question No. 50 on the 17th
November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since
chosen the site at the river Ravi for
crossing railway line beyond Madho-
pur into the State of Jammu and
Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the decision taken re-
garding the alignment of the railway
line?

The Deputy Minister of Railways
(Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Not yet,
Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I
know whether a decision has been
taken to extend this railway line up
to Jammu?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: No, Sir.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I
know by what time the actual con-
426(Ai) L.S.—1.

struction work is expected to be start-
ed on this project?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We have ac-
cepted this project in principle. We
hope to make a start during the
Second Plan and carry it forward to
the Third Plan.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Railway
Ministry has a complex of surveys,
starting from pre-engineering survey
like engineering survey, location sur-
vey and so on. May I know whether
any of these types of surveys have
been started, so far as this railway
line is concerned?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We cannot
construct a railway line without carry-
ing out a survey. That is necessary.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What kind of
survey has been carried out on this
line?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The final
location survey was sanctioned on 20th
January, 1960. A very important and
major bridge across the river Ravi has
to be constructed at a cost of over
Rs. 1 crore. We have to consult
other Ministries as to how far away
should it be from the international
border. All these things do take
time. We are doing all that is
possible.

Bridge on Rupnarain River

- +
*931. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri H. N. Mukerjee:

Will the Minister of Transport and
Communications be pleased to refer
to the reply given to Starred Ques-
tion No. 794 on the 11th December,
1959 and state:

(a) whether contract for constructing a road bridge on the Rupnarain River (National Highway No. 6) has since been given;

(b) whether the suggestion to construct the road bridge with the existing railway bridge has been reconsidered; and

(c) the progress made to construct the jetty for passenger ferry service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir. Tenders have been received and these are being examined by the Chief Engineer, West Bengal.

(b) No, Sir. We are not aware of such suggestion.

(c) Timber jetty for passenger ferry service has been practically completed. Trial run of ferry service is expected to take place by the end of April, 1960.

Shri S. C. Samanta: With reference to part (b) of the question, is it not a fact that the Irrigation and Power Ministry, which is troubled with the siltation of the Rupnarain River, has not been consulted in this matter?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The question was whether the suggestion to construct the road bridge with the existing railway bridge has been reconsidered and my reply was "No, Sir. We are not aware of such a suggestion".

Shri S. C. Samanta: The Irrigation and Power Ministry thinks that if the road-bridge is taken up there will be further siltation.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am not aware of any technical consequences of the construction of this bridge. So far as this particular bridge is concerned, we are very anxious that it should be expedited, because a good deal of time has been taken in the finalisation of the details.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Both the Transport and Communications Ministry and the Irrigation and Power Ministry are troubled over the Rupnarain River. When a bridge is going to be

built over this river, why was there no prior consultation between the Ministries?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The question was referred to the Railway Ministry. I am not aware whether the Irrigation and Power Ministry have had anything to do about it, as the Member has suggested. I will try to find out what their viewpoint is. But let me tell him that the construction has been delayed because of these technical considerations for a long time and we do not want to delay it further.

Shri Hem Barua: The Minister has stated on a previous occasion that in view of the foreign exchange difficulties the pre-stressed concrete bridge was dropped and the R.C.C. design was taken. May I know why the R.C.C. design was adopted after such a long time, because the proposal was mooted as early as 1956?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is true. In the beginning we wanted a pre-stressed concrete type of bridge. But when the tenders were received we found that a certain amount of foreign exchange was needed for the high tensile steel. Because of the foreign exchange difficulty we had to revert to R.C.C. type of design. Then when tenders were invited for R.C.C. design bridge some time had elapsed and the position had eased and we could get high tensile steel. Therefore, we reverted to the pre-stressed concrete, because it will mean a saving of 15 per cent. of the cost, which is tremendous.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it was due to the foreign exchange difficulty that the pre-stressed concrete design was dropped and, if so, whether that difficulty has been resolved by now?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is what I said. By the time we got the tenders on the basis of the R.C.C. design the position had eased considerably and we wanted to revert to the pre-stressed concrete design in view of the economy involved.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the tenders have been received in the month of December, 1959? If so, how long it will take to examine the tenders and when finally the work will begin?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The last date for receiving tenders was 14th September, 1959. The tenders, after having been received, are being examined by the Chief Engineer, West Bengal Government. Certain enquiries have been made from the tenderers and in order to expedite matters a final date has been given to the tenderers to reply to those queries. The final date was 28th February, 1960 and I hope things will take shape soon.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I know whether it is a fact that because of the delay in taking a decision the cost has mounted up much higher than it would have been if the decision had been taken earlier?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Some difference will be there. I do not think the cost of the pre-stressed concrete type which was originally designed and the ultimate cost will differ very much. Of course, there will be some difference.

Bhimkund Project in Orissa

*932. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 820 on the 11th December, 1959 regarding Bhimkund Project and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the Bhimkund project report from the Orissa Government to whom it was sent for further investigation;

(b) whether it is suggested to have the Dam at Balijodi instead of at Nuapada;

(c) how much area will be submerged in both these places; and

(d) the power and irrigation potentials of both these dams?

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

STATEMENT

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. The dam at Noapara is considered more suitable on grounds of economy as the cost of generation of power at Noapara site is much less than at Balijori.

(c) Noapara—80,000 acres.

Balijori—60,000 acres.

(d) **Power.**—(i) The ultimate firm power potential with the dam at Noapara will be 380,000 K.W. at 60 per cent. load factor.

(ii) The power potential at Balijori Dam would be of the order of 350,000 K.W. at 60 per cent. load factor.

Irrigation potential.—3.10 lakh acre at each of the dam sites.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know whether a portion of the national highway No. 6 and the bridge over the Baitarini river, which was constructed only three years ago at a cost of Rs. 17 lakhs, are going to be submerged by this project?

Shri Hathi: I think it might be submerged.

Shri P. K. Deo: As the bridge was constructed only three years back at a colossal cost of Rs. 17 lakhs, may I know why the construction could not have awaited a decision on the final selection of the dam site? If there is no co-ordination in departments then planning has no meaning.

Shri Hathi: As the hon. Member knows, the investigation of the project was taken up in 1956 or 1957 and the project has been completed in 1958. This is an economical project. Before that, another site was selected at Balijori. But Noapara is an economical project, which will give cheaper power.

Shri P. K. Deo: My question was different.

Shri Hathi: That national highway might be submerged. The investigation was taken up in 1957-58

and it was completed in 1958. Well, if it is otherwise economical, it has to be done.

Mr. Speaker: All that he wants to know is why the project was taken up only one year after the bridge was completed.

Shri Hathi: The national highway is being dealt with by the Transport Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: Why is there no co-ordination in these matters? After all, it is the same Government.

Shri Hathi: That is right. But, at that time, another site was selected. The site then decided upon was another one. Subsequently, they found a better site. Even then, this project is not being finalised.

Mr. Speaker: All that the hon. Member wants to know is why there is a waste of Rs. 17 lakhs. A bridge is constructed at a cost of Rs. 17 lakhs. Then some other project is undertaken and the bridge becomes useless and is submerged.

Shri Hathi: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Why should it not be anticipated? Put it for somewhere else. Rs. 17 lakhs is no small amount.

Shri Hathi: That is perfectly true. But it is not yet finalised. We may think of changing the site. The thing is being examined. It has not yet been finalised. But that will be taken into consideration.

Shri P. K. Deo: Instead of this piecemeal development of the departmental activities, may I know if there is co-ordination between the various Ministries specially when projects of this type are being sanctioned by the Planning Commission?

Shri Hathi: Generally, it is being done.

Shri P. K. Deo: Why is the expenditure then?

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: In answer to part (a) of the question the

hon. Minister has said in the statement that no final investigation report has yet been received from the Orissa Government. May I know as to what further investigations are being carried out by the Government of Orissa when the site of Nuapada has been selected?

Shri Hathi: A report had been received from the Orissa Government. It was examined by the Central Water and Power Commission. The Central Water and Power Commission have asked the Orissa Government to make further investigations on several technical points. They are about nine or ten in number.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: He did not give an answer to what I wanted to know. In answer to part (a) the hon. Minister has said that no investigation report has been received yet from the Government of Orissa. What investigations are they carrying out?

Shri Hathi: Part (a) of the Question is this:

"whether Government have since received the Bhimkund project report from the Orissa Government to whom it was sent for further investigation;"

That has not been received. Originally, a report was received. It was then examined and sent to the Orissa Government for further investigation. That has not been received.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: What further investigation has to be carried out?

Mr. Speaker: What are the main points for further investigation?

Shri Hathi: There are about eleven points. Broadly, the suggestions made by the Central Water and Power Commission are, firstly, the rainfall figures should be taken out by taking weighted average of all the stations which influence the catchment area; secondly, the maximum average discharge should be worked out by unit hydrograph analysis....

Mr. Speaker: He need not read further.

Shri P. K. Deo: As the investigation is being done by the Hirakud staff and as the Hirakud staff is still under the administrative control of the Central Government—it has not been transferred to the Government of Orissa—I do not know why answers from the Orissa Government are being awaited when they could as well get the investigation done through the Hirakud staff.

Shri Hathi: Really this investigation was done by Orissa State. They had entrusted it to the Chief Engineer, Hirakud Project. But it was really done by the Orissa State Government.

Vijayawada-Gudur Line

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

(a) the total double track opened for traffic upto the end of February, 1960 on the Vijayawada-Gudur Section;

(b) whether any steps are contemplated to complete the work by the end of Second Five Year Plan period; and

(c) if so, what are the steps?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 40·5 miles.

(b) and (c). Continuous watch is being kept over the day-to-day progress and all arrangements have been made to complete the entire sanctioned work by the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: In the works, machinery and rolling stock programme for Railways for 1960-61 I find that the doubling of this track between Vijayawada and Gudur has been slashed down by 50 per cent. May I know the reasons for this slashing down from 182 miles originally planned to be doubled to 92 miles?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We found that the anticipated traffic on that line

could be handled by patch doubling. 92·75 miles are going to be doubled. With this doubling we feel that we will be able to carry the traffic offering.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The old estimate of traffic offering at Vijayawada from stations north of Vijayawada to destinations south of Vijayawada was about 800 wagons. With the small patch work can we be able to meet the current coal traffic as well as move the rice for the South?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We anticipate that by the end of the Second Plan we will have to cope with about 700 wagons south of Vijayawada. That would be 20·5 trains either way. With this patch doubling and construction of certain alternative lines we will be able to cope with all this traffic.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: What is the alternative line on this section?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: This is from Vijayawada to Sundru via Tineli. Instead of doubling this section, the proposal is to take the line from Vijayawada to Guntur and then link it up with Vijendla and Sundru.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if the coal required for the Railways will be transported through the railways instead of through ships from Calcutta as a result of this?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That is a different question. But it depends on how the traffic is offering. The House very well knows that by carrying our coal by ships the Railways have been losing heavily. We may have to carry increased quantities of railway coal by rail.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Is it a fact that on account of the carrying of coal by the Railways coastal shipping is dying at present?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): In order to keep the coastal shipping going and not allow it to die, we are still transporting coal for the Southern Railway by

coastal shipping though we have to pay a heavier charge on account of freight than by carrying it through the Railways themselves.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: How long will this subsidisation by the Railway to the industry in the South and to shipping go on?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Hon. Members would appreciate that coastal shipping is also important from the national point of view. Whether this subsidy comes from the Railways or from the General Revenues, coastal shipping has to be maintained.

Bridge on Jamuna near Humayun Tomb, Delhi

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*937. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 Shri Bhakt Darshan:

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

(a) whether the proposal to construct a bridge on the Jamuna near Humayun Tomb, Delhi has been finalised;

(b) if so, the total cost to be incurred;

(c) the probable date when the work will start; and

(d) when it is likely to be completed?

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

(b) A sum of Rs. 105.00 lakhs has been provided in the Second Five Year Plan. The estimated cost will be known on finalisation of tenders.

(c) By June, 1960.

(d) By end of 1963.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether this project will to some extent alleviate the road problems of Delhi? If so, to what extent?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It will definitely ease the problems of congestion and

diversion of traffic coming to and going through Delhi.

Shri P. K. Deo: From the Master Plan of Delhi which was shown to us the other day we saw that a rail bridge is going to be constructed by the side of the road bridge. Instead of having two bridges may we know if a rail-cum-road bridge near the Humayun Tomb could not serve the same purpose?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That particular idea was examined initially when this scheme for the construction of the bridge came up. But the fact remains that the question of easy approaches to the bridges, whether for the railway line or for the road, is very important. Whereas the particular site near Humayun Tomb does suit the road requirements it does not suit the Railways. Therefore they have chosen a different site for a separate bridge.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान्, क्या गर्वमेंट इस बात को अनुभव करती है कि दिल्ली की लम्बाई जमना के किनारे इतनी अधिक फैल गई है कि वर्तमान पुल से, जो कि दक्षिण में बनाया जा रहा है, कमी पूरी नहीं होगी? अतः क्या उत्तर दिशा में भी कोई पुल बनाने की योजना विचाराधीन है?

श्री राज बहादुर : उत्तर दिशा में बजीराबाद का बैराज बना है। वह भावागमन की कठिनाइयों को थोड़ा बहुत हल करेगा। किन्तु अभी तो ऐसा कोई विचार नहीं है कि और ब्रिज बनाया जाये।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमान् मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पुल के बारे में दो तीन वर्ष से विचार किया जा रहा है। जब दिल्ली में यह हालत है, तो और जगह क्या हालत होगी? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है।

श्री राज बहादुर : मैं यह निवेदन करूँ कि ब्रिज बनाने के पहले हाइड्रालिक डेटा इकट्ठा करना पड़ता है—पानी की सतह की जाँच की जाती है। इस के अलावा भूमि की

जांच की जाती है—सब-सायल कन्डीशन
की जांच की जाती है और इस के बाद कोई
साइट निर्धारित की जाती है। इंजीनियरों
के लिए यह काम आसान नहीं है और इस
में काफी समय लगता है। आशा है माननीय
सदस्य यह समझेंगे और मेरा विश्वास है कि
वह भी इस को स्वीकार करेंगे। फिर भी यह
कहा जा सकता है कि इस बारे में जितनी
जल्दी हो सकती थी वह करने को हम ने कोशिश
की है जितना समय भी बचाया जा सकता है,
बचाया गया है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know
whether the Ministry has any master
plan for the construction of bridges
in and round about Delhi in order to
avoid traffic congestion?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Regarding the
master plan, I have left it to my hon.
colleague the Minister of Health, Shri
Karmarkar, so far as Delhi is concern-
ed. It is a fact that we do want
bridges. As for this one, we are
going to have it very soon, and the
Wazirabad barrage will also help us.

श्री भक्त वंशन : श्रीमान् यह जो पुल
है यह तभी उपयोगी हो सकता है जब कि
इसको मिलाने वाली सड़कें वहां तक पहुंचाई
जायें। अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि
कौन कौन से प्लांट से सड़कें वहां दोनों तरफ
से जोड़ी जा रही हैं?

श्री राज बहादुर : मयूरा वाली सड़क
हुमायूँ टम्ब के पास तक आती है उसका
डाइवर्शन या एप्रोच उस पुल तक रखा
जाएगा और इस पुल के प्रागे नदी
पर जो सड़क होगी वह शाहदरा के
प्रागे और गाज़ियाबाद के इधर, हिंडन
ब्रिज के इधर जा कर मिलेगी। मैं यह सब
निश्चित रूप से तो नक्शों में ही बता सकता हूँ
और अगर माननीय सदस्य आने का कष्ट
करें और इसे देखना चाहें तो उनको सारी
चीज अच्छी तरह से बताई जा सकती है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: The hon. Health
Minister is here. May I request him
to throw some light on this problem?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): We have a master plan
in the making. In fact, it was put up
here in Parliament House for two
days, but a good number of Members
did not take sufficient advantage of it.

Rourkela-Barsua Line

*940. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:**
Will the Minister of Railways be
pleased to refer to the reply given to
Starred Question No. 360 on the 12th
August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the construction of the
railway line from Rourkela to Barsua
iron mines has since been completed
by now; and

(b) if not, when the line is going to
be completed?

**The Deputy Minister of Railways
(Shri Shahnawaz Khan):** (a) and (b).
The work on the Rourkela (Bonda-
munda)-Barsua (Dumaro) construc-
tion is almost complete and the line is
expected to be opened to goods traffic
by the end of this month.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I
know the total cost for constructing
this line?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The revised
cost is expected to be approximately
Rs. 7.72 crores.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: May I
know whether it would be possible to
carry iron ore from Barsua to Rourkela
factory by April this year?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, defi-
nitely. I have just said that the
line is being opened by the end of this
month to goods traffic, and we shall
be able to carry the iron ore to
Rourkela in April, if available.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I
know whether any target date for the
completion of this railway line was
indicated by the Ministry of Steel,
Mines and Fuel, and if so, whether
that target date was adhered to by
the Railway Ministry or whether
there has been any delay, and if so,
how much delay has been occasioned

in the construction of this railway line?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: There has been a slight delay.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: How much?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The date fixed was September, 1959, but owing to certain factors, there was some delay, mainly because the terrain is most difficult. Actually, I have been there, and I have seen the work in progress. In some places, they have had to cut sixty to eighty feet deep in solid rock. It is an extremely difficult terrain, and a lot of blasting had to be done. We also had a certain amount of shortage of rails. But I may assure the House that because of this slight delay, the steel plant at Rourkela has not suffered in any way, and we have made adequate alternative arrangements.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: It is not clear from the statement of the hon. Deputy Minister whether it was the target date set by the railways themselves or whether it was the date indicated by the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: This was the date fixed by the railways, but we also consulted the other Ministry.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: I wanted to know the target date indicated by the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel and how much delay has taken place since that date which was indicated by them when the Rourkela steel plant was planned.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow such detailed questions.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: I could give him the real facts.

Mr. Speaker: After all, the hon. Minister has explained the difficulty. After a date has been fixed by one Ministry, the Railway Ministry that executes the work finds that some more time is required.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: My point is that the steel plant has suffered to the extent of several lakhs of rupees because of this delay, because they have had to purchase iron ore from another company at a much higher rate, almost double the rate, because this line was not completed to supply the iron ore from the mines to the steel plant.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I am hearing this for the first time. I have not received any complaints; the railways have not received any complaints of any delay in the transportation of iron ore to the steel factory.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: It is not a question of delay, but a question of paying more.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: There is no question of delay. May I clarify the point? Iron ore had to be brought from a longer distance, because of the absence of this railway line which was meant to carry iron ore from a nearby mine. Because this railway line could not be completed in time, therefore, for two years, they had to carry iron ore from a long distance of about 150 miles, and that has cost Government lakhs of rupees.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not know wherefrom the hon. Member has brought in the question of two years. That is not clear. But when the date was fixed for the completion of this railway line, naturally, it must have been fixed in consultation with the steel project for which this railway line was being constructed, and the delay has been only from September, 1959 to March, 1960.

Shri Supakar: May I know whether the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel were themselves responsible for having a delayed programme in asking the Railway Ministry to construct the railway line by a certain date?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am afraid these are very delicate questions to answer, because these questions may be put to the Ministry of Steel, Mines

and Fuel as well. So, I would not like to give any reply to that question, but I would only assure the House that no work of the Steel Factory has suffered at any stage for want of iron ore.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know whether, besides carrying the iron ore, this railway line will be thrown open for passenger traffic?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: There is going to be very little passenger traffic on this railway line; in the initial stages, there is no intention of throwing it open to passenger traffic, but if we find that there is great demand and the demand cannot be met by road traffic, then we may attach a few passenger coaches to good trains.

Fertilizers

*941. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of chemical fertilizers allotted to Andhra Pradesh by the Centre for the year 1959-60;

(b) the quantity supplied to the State during the same period, so far;

(c) the quantity demanded for the year 1960-61; and

(d) whether any allocation has been made for the same period?

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). The different kinds of fertilizers allocated for 1959-60 and the quantities supplied to the State till the 29th February, 1960 are given below:—

(Figures in tons)

Name of Fertilisers	Quantity allotted	Supply as on 29-2-60
1. Sulphate of Ammonia	79,500	68,500
2. Urea	20,260	16,000
3. Amm. Sul. Nitrate	13,000	10,600
4. Cal. Amm. Nitrate	8,000	7,600

(c)

Demand of different kinds of fertilizers of Andhra Pradesh State for the next year is as follows:

1. Sulphate of Ammonia	1,57,800 Tons
2. Urea	26,000 „
3. Amm. Sul. Nitrate	35,000 „
4. Cal. Amm. Nitrate	13,000 „

(d) Allotment of fertilisers for the quarter ending June, 1960 is under consideration. An advance allocation of 10,000 tons of Sulphate of Ammonia has already been made to Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Rami Reddy: May I know whether it is a fact that chemical fertilisers are put to the most effective use in Andhra Pradesh, and the increase in yields have been very marked?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That is correct. The Andhra Pradesh farmers use them on a large scale, and there is very great demand from year to year.

Shri Rami Reddy: Is it a fact that when the hon. Minister visited Hyderabad last, he gave an assurance to the Andhra Pradesh Government that he would see that Andhra Pradesh got the maximum quantity of fertilisers.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I believe my hon. friend is probably referring to my senior colleague going there. Of course, I am in touch with the demands of Andhra Pradesh for fertilisers, and we always try to do the best. Sometimes, we have always kept in view the larger demand of the farmers to grow more.

Shri Venkatasubbalah: In the statement laid on the Table of the House, the quantity allotted and the quantity supplied have been given. May I know the demand that has been made by the Andhra Pradesh Government, and to what percentage it has been met?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This year, we expect to meet about 62 per cent. of the demand. Of course, the Andhra Pradesh Government keep on revising their demands from time to time, but if we compare the original demand,

we supplied to the extent of about 51 per cent. last year, and this year we propose to go up to about 60 per cent.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that the fertilisers that are being supplied to the different States, particularly to the border States of Andhra Pradesh are not being fully utilised and they are finding their way into the Andhra Pradesh State by blackmarket, and if so, what steps have been taken by Government either to increase the quota for Andhra Pradesh or to see that such things do not occur?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This question has been often asked in this House, and the point has been made that some portion of the fertilisers that are supplied to several States finds its way to the other States. But the reply to that is not that we should starve these States of their quota, but we must train the farmers in the use of fertilisers, so that everybody does use them, and not one State alone benefits at the cost of another.

Shri Heda: May I know what is the gap between the demand and supply of fertilisers to the various States? From that angle, is it a fact that Andhra Pradesh is suffering most?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): The gap was there last year. But it has been our endeavour, particularly this year, to meet the demand as adequately as we can—it would be much more than what we did last year.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member does not belong to Andhra Pradesh. I will allow him to ask a question with respect to Bombay.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: It is not that we should ask questions only in regard to our constituencies. We should take an all-India interest in these matters.

Mr. Speaker: I am only saying that I cannot enlarge the scope of the question to cover the whole country. The

question is specifically with respect to Andhra Pradesh.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: I want to ask about Andhra Pradesh. What is the government machinery which will distribute fertilisers to the agriculturists in Andhra Pradesh, and whether there is any fear of black market?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I think substantially the co-operatives are distributing it. We have heard some rumours about black-market.

Pay Commission Recommendations Re. P. and T. Employees

*943. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special officer has been appointed to consider the various recommendations of the Pay Commission concerning Posts and Telegraphs employees;

(b) if so, whether the said officer has met the representatives of Posts and Telegraphs Unions and Federation; and

(c) whether he has sent his report to the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No special officer has been appointed for this purpose, but a special staff has been appointed to assist in the expeditious disposal of matters arising out of the recommendations of the Pay Commission.

(b) The recommendations have been discussed by me in a general way with the various representatives of the P. and T. Unions and the Federation. This has been followed up by detailed discussions between the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs and other Officers of the Directorate and those representatives.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether all the 9 Unions of the P. and

T. and the Federation submitted a memorandum and whether these discussions are going on on the basis of that representation and memorandum?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Yes, on the basis of the memorandum, discussions are being held now with the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether certain recommendations which are not in the interest of the employees are likely to be modified, if found necessary, by the Ministry of Transport and Communications and they will make appropriate recommendations to the Finance Ministry?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I cannot say anything about recommendations to the Finance Ministry. Within the sum allotted for increase of the Pay Commission, we are trying to settle the differences with the Federation so that the pay and allowances given will satisfy them.

Shri Amjad Ali: With regard to (a), the hon. Minister has said that a special staff has been appointed for speedy disposal. Here we find various recommendations of the Pay Commission concerning posts and telegraphs. What sort of work is this staff doing? There is no mention about the recommendations in the answer of the hon. Minister.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We have got a special officer working in the office of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, an Assistant Engineer, to help him so that discussions could be held with the various members of the Federation and some agreement arrived at with regard to the way in which the pay and allowances ought to be given.

Shri Bhakti Darshan: May I know by what time a decision is expected?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As soon as possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that the various Unions and the Federation have requested that they should not be asked to contribute

compulsorily to the General Provident Fund? If so, what is the reaction of the hon. Minister?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I have told them that I cannot go behind Cabinet decisions. Subject to that, we shall see what we can do to allay their apprehensions.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: If the compulsory provident fund scheme is introduced, then the 'take home pay packet' will diminish further. That means, there will be a cut in pay of the employees. What do the Government propose to do about it?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: If they are going to get less than what they are doing now, we shall consider how it can be adjusted, because we do not want them to get less than what they are getting today.

Training of Indian Farmers in West Germany

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*944. { Shri Shivananjappa:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that West German Government have offered to train Indian farmers in German agricultural technique by taking batches of cultivators to farms of West Germany; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Kandla Port

*945. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a senior port authority engineer from Australia is visiting India in connection with the development of Kandla Port; and

(b) if so, what are the aspects that he is expected to investigate into?

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

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Col. F. W. E. Tydeman, Chief Engineer and General Manager, Fremantle Harbour Trust of Australia paid a visit to Kandla Port from the 29th February, 1960 to the 2nd March, 1960 for inspection of the port in connection with the proposal to obtain certain equipment for the port from Australia under the Colombo Plan Aid Programme. Col. Tydeman was not required to tender any advice regarding the development of Kandla Port.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that our Government have approached the Australian Government for the supply of equipment for the development of this port, may I know what is the reaction of the Australian Government? Will the compliance of this request depend on the report of Tydeman, the expert from Australia?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am afraid the hon. Member has not perhaps seen the statement. It has been stated there that the expert came here not for giving any advice in respect of the development of Kandla port as such. He came here in connection with a mission under the Colombo Plan to find out the possibilities of having some necessary equipment for the port of Kandla.

Shri Hem Barua: I have seen the statement and read it thoroughly. There it has been said that our Government have approached the Australian Government for supply of certain equipment. I want to know whether the compliance of this request made by our Government to the Australian Government depends on the report that is to be submitted or has been submitted by Tydeman who was sent from Australia to examine the prospects here in the Kandla port.

If so, has he submitted a copy of the report to our Government as well?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I am glad he says he has read it. But I would request him to draw a distinction between the developmental needs of the port and the need for equipment of the port. These are distinct. It is a normal feature that we get some equipment from other countries where we can get it, by way of assistance or otherwise. The expert came and visited the port. After visiting the port and discussing the matter with the officers concerned at the port as well as in the Ministry, a list has been drawn up. That list will now be sent to the Ministry of Finance so that the necessary steps for procurement of the equipment as per the list may be taken.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether this expert has studied the problem of oil jetty at Kandla and the silting of the port?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I have said that he did not come for this purpose. It is a different and distinct engineering problem relating to engineering matters, not to equipment.

सेठ धवल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि कांडला का जो हिस्सा बनने को बाकी था, बड़े जहाजों को रिसिव करने के लिये, वह बन चुका ?

श्री राज बहादुर : उस के बनने का काम हाथ में है । चार बर्यस बन चुकी है और दो बर्यस का काम जारी है ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this expert advised us about mechanical equipment only?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is mostly mechanical equipment for handling cargo. I may give an indication of it, if he desires these are: mobile cranes, fork lifts, tow motors, trailers for the tow motors, electric quay cranes, rope and chain testing machine and rope splicing machine.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the prospect of getting equipment for the Kandla port under the Colombo Plan, may I know whether Government propose to give top priority to this port under the existing Plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Whatever be the equipment we are going to get under the Colombo Plan, there is no question of top priority being given. The list is drawn up and if the Finance Ministry approves, we shall get it.

Shri P. B. Patel: In view of the fact that there is silting in Kandla, has any advice been taken from him about that?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Not from this expert. There is no question of silting as such in Kandla port. There is a shoal known as Kala Dora which is in the process of disintegration; on account of that, the channels leading to the port are changing from time to time. They are kept open by proper dredging.

Shortage of Money Order Forms

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*946. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that shortage of money order forms has been prevailing all over Bombay area in recent months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the demand?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No.

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

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to reports in newspapers to this effect? If so, have they been contradicted?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Newspapers publish all kinds of reports for which I am not responsible.

Shri Jadhav: May I know whether it is a fact that there are no storage facilities for the forms in Nasik where they are being printed?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: There are storage facilities, as far as I am aware.

B.O.A.C.'s Credit Flight Scheme

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

(a) whether it is a fact that B.O.A.C. has started a credit flight scheme for Indians; and

(b) if so, how it will effect Indian Airlines?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir. The B.O.A.C. are understood to have introduced a credit flight scheme called the 'Ticket Instalment Plan' with effect from 1st March, 1960.

(b) No adverse effect is expected on traffic and revenues of Air-India International who have got a similar scheme in operation.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether our airline is going to be affected economically?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have just now stated in part (b) of the answer that—

"No adverse effect is expected on traffic and revenues of Air-India International who have got a similar scheme in operation."

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what effort the Government of India has made to popularise this credit flight scheme?

Shri Mohiuddin: The Government of India does not make any effort in this connection. But the A.I.I. has advertised its scheme widely. They have made arrangements for those who want to take advantage of it. And, I think, about a month ago I had also

quoted figures for the last 2 or 3 months.

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): I would like to add for the hon. Member's information that the A.I.I. is one of the most popular air services outside this country.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether there have been any negotiations between the A.I.I. and the B.O.A.C. regarding the pooling of their resources for having these flights; and, if so, whether those negotiations have come to any stage of conclusion?

Shri Mohiuddin: That is a separate question regarding the arrangement between the airlines and a question about this was answered that negotiations were conducted and the agreement was still under consideration.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the A.I.I. has a similar scheme for credit flight, may I know how this scheme of the A.I.I. compares with that of the scheme of the B.O.A.C.?

Shri Mohiuddin: They are practically the same; 20 per cent. down and the period of instalments extending to a maximum of about 12 to 15 months.

Recovery of Sugar

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that recovery of sugar in mills situated in North Bihar has fallen down this year;

(b) whether it is due to anything internally wrong with the cane grown in North Bihar;

(c) whether any efforts have been made to find out the causes for low recovery of sugar; and

(d) what has been the average recovery this year upto the 15th February as compared to that of the last year?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Investigations are being made by the Bihar Government in the matter.

(d) 9.36 per cent. this year as compared to 9.81 per cent. last year in respect of North Bihar factories.

Shri Anirudh Sinha: In view of the complaint that the recovery of sugar from sugarcane is very low in North Bihar, do Government propose to advise the Government of Bihar to introduce some new kinds of sugarcane which may give better results from the aspect of yield per acre and the content of sugar?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It has been a matter of concern to us. In fact, we have drawn the attention of the State Government. The State Government as well as the Central Sugarcane Committee are doing everything possible to see that they give better yield. This year's decline has been mainly due to drought conditions; and the State Government is also further investigating into the causes.

Shri Anirudh Sinha: Is it a fact that all the varieties of cane grown in North Bihar are affected with the rot disease?

Shri A. M. Thomas: To some extent it has been affected by what is called the red rot disease in the cane. But, it is not quite correct to say that there has been a progressive decline. In 1956-57, the recovery was 9.41 per cent; in 1957-58, it was 9.88 per cent; in 1958-59, it was 9.81 per cent and in 1959-60 the decline in recovery has been mainly due to the drought conditions as well as the red rot disease.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that in view of the low price of the sugarcane the farmers are more after quantity than quality. If so, may I know whether Government is going to take any steps?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is not correct. In fact, the prices are quite reasonable; and it is because of the reasonableness of the price that even marginal lands are now being brought under sugarcane.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: May I know whether it is a fact that due to the shortfall in recovery, the overall production of sugar has gone down in North Bihar?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No; this year it would be much more than last year.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that the actual recovery is much more than what is shown in the books of the mills. If so, what steps are being taken to see that the actual recovery is noted there?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It has not come to our notice.

Drinking Water Supply for Agartala

***950. Shri Bangshi Thakur:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 11 lakhs of rupees paid to the Agartala Municipality by the Government as a grant under the Agartala Town Water Supply Scheme are going to be refunded by the payee and the Water Supply Scheme which was scheduled to be worked out during the Second Five Year Plan will not be implemented; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Re: Q. 951

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ram Krishan Gupta. Not here. If the Ministers are late even by a minute the hon. Members ask why is it and so on; but, if an hon. Member is here and goes away in the middle, nobody says a word about it.

Wheat from Canada

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

(a) whether it is a fact that wheat worth 7 million dollars is to be provided to India by Canada under the Colombo Plan; and

(b) if so, the names of the States which will be given wheat out of this aid?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, in September 1959 India received an allocation of \$7 million for purchase of wheat from Canada under the Colombo Plan Programme for 1959-60. The entire quantity of wheat purchased with this amount was received in India by the 1st February, 1960.

(b) Allotments of wheat to States are not made on the basis of country of origin, but only with reference to the over-all needs of the States and the availability of stocks in the nearest convenient depots and ports.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if, under the Colombo Plan, the Government of India is going to ask for some more wheat from Canada during the year 1960-61?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Under the Colombo Plan it is also left to the countries which are participants to make the allocation. In fact, the Canadian Government has been, from time to time, making allocation under the Colombo Plan.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know in what way this 7 million dollar loan or grant or subsidy—whatever it is—is going to be repaid by the Government of India?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In the present case the question of repayment does not arise because it is an outright grant.

Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav: May I know how the quality of the Cana-

dian wheat compares with the best quality of Indian wheat?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It compares favourably.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: What will be the total wheat requirement of India for 1960-61; and how much are we short?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This year we have distributed about 4 million tons; and it will be about 3 million tons to 4 million tons.

Shri P. R. Patel: What will be the landed cost of this wheat?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have not got the figures with regard to the landed cost.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: What would be the shortage of wheat requirements?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has said that it will be about 4 million tons.

श्री बी० च० शर्मा : क्या मंत्री महोदय कृपा कर के बतलायेंगे कि यह कैनाडा से जो हम को व्हीट की ग्रांट मिली है तो ऐसी ग्रांटें और भी किसी देश से मिली हैं और अगर मिली हैं तो किन देशों से मिली हैं ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Of course, we are not exploring the possibilities of a grant like that. Under special terms we are importing foodgrains.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether this wheat will come by Indian shipping or foreign shipping?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That will depend upon the availability of shipping. If there are Indian ships, we will certainly take advantage of them.

Ilyushin-18 Aircrafts

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*954. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Shivananjappa:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

whether it is a fact that Ilyushin-18 aircrafts of the U.S.S.R. have been offered for sale to India?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): While formulating the Trade Plan for 1960 between India and the U.S.S.R., an offer for the purchase of aeroplanes and helicopters from the U.S.S.R. was received. The offer is under consideration.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether this aircraft is cheaper than other aircraft of the same type in operation in the world?

Shri Mohiuddin: I cannot say anything about the price; it is still in a very early stage of consideration.

Train Accident Averted

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*955. { **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a major accident was averted between Jhajha and Janui on the Eastern Railway on the 29th February, 1960 when the propeller of an engine of 7 Up Toofan Express gave way while the train was running at high speed;

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

(c) whether any inquiry into the accident has been held; and

(d) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). There was no averted accident; it was a case of what is technically known as 'Engine-failure', due to the fracture of the left return crank of the engine at Mile 241/15 between Ratanpur and Jamui stations.

(c) and (d). The cause of the fracture of the return crank is under investigation.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the nature of the engine trouble that occurred and how many hours it took to restart the train from that place?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It was the fracture of the left return crank of the engine, as I said, and there was a detention of three and odd hours.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the report published in some local newspapers there that the accident was averted and whether an enquiry has been made into the matter?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: They do not know the technicalities. It is not an averted accident. It is an engine failure and the matter is under investigation.

Recovery of Dead Body from Railway Compartment

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the body of a 16-year old boy packed in a box, was recovered by the railway police from a third class compartment of Bareilly passenger train at Agra on the 1st March, 1960;

(b) if so, whether any arrests have been made in the case so far;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the incidence of crime on this section of the railway is on the increase; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check it?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस घटना के सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई पकड़ा धकड़ी क्यों नहीं हुई ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मैं इसका जवाब तो नहीं दे सकता क्योंकि पकड़ा धकड़ी तो पुलिस करेगी, रेलवे नहीं करेगी ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Railway Ministry keeps track of such crimes and follows up the investigation of these crimes or, after the crime has been discovered, it is left entirely to the discretion of the Railway Police?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We make every effort to keep in touch with the progress of cases but very often the police do not like to give out the information because that might adversely affect their investigations or the prosecution of the cases in court. But whatever they give us we accept very gratefully and we try to keep touch with them.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: May I know what progress has been made so far in the process of investigation?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: From the information that is available at present it appears that the murder was committed somewhere outside the railway premises and the body was cut up and put in a box and put in the train. It has been established by post mortem that the death was due to strangulation. That is all that we know. And the name of the person tattooed on his fore-arm was Jitendar.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Has it been possible to find out from which station this box had been put in the train?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The police is still investigating.

Revolving Fund for Land Development in Delhi

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- *958. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have finalised their proposal to start a revolving fund for the development of land acquired in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the precise nature of the decision taken and its scope and function?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). A suggestion to that effect has been made by the Planning Commission. No decision has been taken so far.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know the time by which a decision will be taken in this regard?

Shri Karmarkar: It is a question of money and I am afraid it will take some time.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What is the amount suggested and put in by the Planning Commission?

Shri Karmarkar: I have not got the information with me at present. Even if I have it, when the matter is under consideration, I would not think it advisable to place it before the House.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any meeting has been held between the Ministry and the Planning Commission with regard to the finalisation of the fund and, if so, how many meetings have been held?

Shri Karmarkar: We do not keep account of the number of meetings we hold with the Planning Commission. It goes on formally and informally. With regard to this matter, it is an important matter and we have had a departmental meeting. We are now considering the suggestion of the departmental meeting and I hope the hon. Member will give us a little

time and patience to consider that matter carefully.

Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: What is the nature of this revolving fund?

Shri Karmarkar: It is a revolving fund which revolves.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know how it revolves.

Shri Karmarkar: We spend the money; we develop the land; we sell the land and then we get the money. We spend it again. It goes on like this.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In view of the fact that this suggestion has come from a body like the Planning Commission, may I know why the Government is taking so much time in this regard?

Shri Karmarkar: I am sorry that Planning Commission was mentioned at all in the reply. I must apologise. It is not our custom to mention the names of various bodies whom we consult. The whole question is under governmental consideration.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether any difficulty is apprehended in the matter of revolving?

Shri Karmarkar: Once we get the money there will be no difficulty.

Shri Heda: May I know if, in the process of development, there are some profits earned, where the profits go?

Shri Karmarkar: The profits will go to the fund. They will go to serve public interest by way of being given to the Government.

Re: Q. 933

Mr. Speaker: Now, all the questions are over. Are there any hon. Members who were not in their seats when their questions were called but who have since returned? I find none.

Shri Amjad Ali: I am afraid I have not got a letter of authority but I request that Question No. 933 is an important question and that it may be answered.

Mr. Speaker: Authority is not necessary in this case. Independently he is interested in that question and there is still some time. The hon. Minister may try to answer it.

Alternative Assam Rail Link

*933. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 728 on the 9th December, 1958 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of the alternative Assam Rail Link; and

(b) when the actual construction is likely to be started?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Only the survey has been completed. The Railway Administration expect to submit the project report and estimate shortly.

(b) A decision in regard to the construction of this line can be taken only after the report has been received and examined by the Railway Board.

Shri Amjad Ali: The Assam rail link stabilisation committee submitted its report as early as 1956. So, the report is with the Government. May we know the suggestions made therein and also the places which would be connected?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is too big a question to answer and it will take a long time. There are so many alternatives that have been given and to give the names contained in this report will be rather elaborate.

Mr. Speaker: It is not possible.

Shri Basumatari: May I know the approximate length of this proposed route by the alternative link line?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: From Domohani to Alipurduar is about 54 miles and Domohani to Belakoba about ten miles—in all about 64 miles.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that difficulties are experienced by people in the transshipment of commodities as well as in personnel movement, why is it that the Government have taken such an inordinately long time to complete this line?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have to strengthen and stabilise that link and for that we are going to spend about Rs. 6 crores and stabilisation work is going on. The alternative line has to be gone into thoroughly. It is not only the question of money. The terrain is so difficult and there are a large number of rivers also. All these take time to investigate.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Could I know where this alternative line deflects from the original line?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is supposed to come down to a place called Belakoba and from there it is supposed to go to Domohani and from Domohani to Alipurduar.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: How long will it take before a decision is taken on this?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: As I submitted earlier, the report has not yet been received by the Railway Board. After its receipt the Board will have to examine it thoroughly.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: When is it likely to come to the Board?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: By about the end of this month or so it is likely to come.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether any alternative proposals for this alternative Assam rail link were received and considered?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): All alternatives have been considered and only that alternative which is found feasible will be undertaken.

12 hrs.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Indian Airlines Corporation

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S.N.Q. 9. { **Shri Hem Barua:**
 Shri Goray:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chairman of Indian Airlines Corporation has received a communication from the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association, dated the 20th February, 1960 informing him that according to their resolution dated the 15th August, 1959, none of the members of the Association would undertake a flight with Captain H. L. Asarrappa; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The Chairman of the Indian Airlines Corporation received the communication dated the 5th February, 1960 (and not the 20th February) to the effect stated in Clause (a) of the question. It is difficult to understand the timing of this communication, because the matter is under investigation and an Enquiry Officer appointed to investigate the conduct of Captain Ranade and Captain Asarrappa is still holding an enquiry. That communication would not obviously affect the result of the enquiry and the nature of the action taken on the report of the Enquiry Officer will entirely depend on the merits of the case. On the general issue, however, I feel bound to state that the Pilots so long as they are in service are bound by the rules of discipline and conditions of service of the Corporation and any disobedience of lawful orders issued or breach of discipline or any other rules of conduct would have to be dealt with by the Corporation in accordance with the appropriate provisions of the rules. In this context any personal preference of any class of employees as to under

or with whom they could serve is irrelevant. No action was taken on the communication as none was called for. I should like to add that the enquiry has now been completed by the officer appointed and the management will shortly issue orders on that enquiry.

Shri Hem Barua: Besides sending a copy of the resolution that was adopted on the 17th August, 1959 by the Commercial Pilots' Association, may I know whether they supplied any memorandum specifying the reasons for such a decision?

Shri Mohiuddin: I am not aware of any other memorandum having been received. The Indian Airlines Corporation might have received it, but, as I said, the whole question is under consideration by an investigating officer.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether this Commercial Pilots' Organisation have also indicated their future course of action if proper attention is not paid to their resolution?

Sardar Hukam Singh: That is a part of the main question itself.

Shri Mohiuddin: That is in the question itself.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know what is the conduct of Captain Asarrappa concerning which the pilots have complained?

Shri Mohiuddin: I might remind the House that there was a strike on 15th August, 1959, by the pilots, and a statement was made in this House later that there was some quarrel between Captain Ranade and Captain Asarrappa during a flight in the flight deck. That whole question is under investigation.

Shri Hem Barua: Are we to understand that this decision of the commercial pilots is an echo of the Gilder issue?

Shri Mohiuddin: No, Sir.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

हिमाचल प्रदेश में तिलहन की कमी

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

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश में तिलहन की कमी है और उनके मूल्य बहुत अधिक हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार हिमाचल प्रदेश में मूंगफली की खेती के बारे में विचार कर रही है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० ब० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) जी हां ।

(ख) मूंगफली की खेती को उचित क्षेत्रों में लोकप्रिय बनाने का कार्य पहले ही से हो रहा है ।

Theft by Members of Railway Protection Force

*936. Shri Assar: Will the Minister for Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two members of the Railway Protection Force were arrested by the people in Bombay while stealing some goods in the goods yard on the 2nd January, 1960;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government;

(c) the number of Members of Railway Protection Force arrested during the last four months on Central Railway on account of thefts; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). No such incident occurred on 2-1-60. Two Rakshaks of the Central Railway Protection Force were however, caught by their supervisory staff while pilfering cloves from a bag in Wadi Bunder Goods Depot on 1-1-60. The Rakshaks were handed over to the Govt. Railway Police for criminal prosecution.

(c) 13 members of the Railway Protection Force were apprehended on the Central Railway for being allegedly involved in theft cases during the period from 1-9-59 to 31-12-1959.

(d) Cases against seven were registered with the Govt. Railway Police and departmental proceedings started against the remaining six members.

Bridges in Tripura

*938. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of bridges over River Khowai on Khowai Teliamua Road, River Gomati over Udaipur-Bisrang Road, River Muhuri on Udaipur-Belonia road and River Rine Deo on Kailashar Vinerghat road have been included in the Second Five Year Plan for Tripura; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give them priority in view of their importance in the entire communication system of the territory?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The construction of a bridge over the River Muhuri on Udaipur-Belonia Road is likely to be included in the Third Five-Year Plan. The other three bridges will be taken up during the next financial year (1960-61) and completed in 2-3 years time.

Radio-Isotope Laboratory at Coimbatore

*939. { Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

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

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research have decided to set up a Radio-isotope Laboratory at Coimbatore, Madras; and

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

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

नजफगढ़ झील

*६४२. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री राधा रमण :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नजफगढ़ झील से सिंचाई का काम लेने की योजना बनाई जा रही थी उसका विचार छोड़ दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Fast Train between Ahmedabad and Calcutta

*949. **Shri Yajnik:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to run a direct fast train between Ahmedabad and Calcutta via Nagpur in view of the overcrowding of the Viramgam-Howrah coach attached to the Saurashtra Express and the proposed formation of the Gujrat State; and

(b) if so, when the train will start running?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Expansion of Jagadhri Railway Workshop

*951. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme to expand Jagadhri Railway Workshop has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 3.32 crores provides for periodical overhaul capacity to 8 Four-Wheeler Units of coaching stock and 40 Four-Wheeler Units of goods stock per day.

अधिक अन्न उपजाओ आंदोलन

*६५३. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री राधा रमण :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्था, नई दिल्ली ने "उत्तम बीज से खेती करो और अधिक अन्न उपजाओ" आन्दोलन आरम्भ किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके अन्तर्गत कितने गांव और कितने एकड़ भूमि लाई गई है ; और

(ग) इस आन्दोलन के अन्तर्गत काश्तकारों को क्या सुविधायें दी गई हैं ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० ब० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) और (ख) जी नहीं । लेकिन भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्था, नई दिल्ली, ५४ गांवों की लगभग ५०,००० एकड़ भूमि में, खरी उत्पादन आन्दोलन में, भाग ले रही है ।

(ग) खरी उत्पादन आन्दोलन के अन्तर्गत कृषकों को निम्न सुविधायें उपलब्ध की जाती हैं :—

(१) गेहूं की सुधरी किस्मों का प्रदर्शन

(२) उर्वक प्रयोगों का प्रदर्शन

(३) सुधरे हुए औजारों और कृषि सम्बन्धी प्रयोगों का प्रदर्शन ।

(४) चूहों का नियन्त्रण

(५) कीटों और बीमारियों का नियन्त्रण

दिल्ली में चने की फसल

*६५६ { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
 { श्री राधा रमण :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इस मौसम में वर्षा न होने के कारण दिल्ली में चने की फसल नष्ट हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दिल्ली में किन-किन भागों पर इसका प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(ग) इसमें कितनी हानि पहुंचने की आशंका है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णाप्पा) :

(क) जी हां, लगभग ८० प्रतिशत तक ।

(ख) सब गांवों पर घसर हुआ है ।

(ग) १२,००० टन ।

Rolling Stock

1216. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rolling stock required for the broad gauge sections of Indian Railways during 1960-61;

(b) the quality of rolling stock required for broad gauge sections manufactured in the country during 1957-58 to 1959-60; and

(c) the quantity of rolling stock imported from outside during the years 1957-58 to 1959-60?

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

Locomotives :	Steam	174
	Diesel	32
	Electric	107
Coaches :		1290
(In terms of vehicle units)		

E.M.U. Stock: 71

Wagons: 22061
 (In terms of 4 Wheelers Unit)

(b) *Rolling Stock* 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60 Upto December, 1959.

Locomotives:			
Steam	164	165	128
Coaches:	762	943	812
(In terms of vehicle units)			
E.M.U. Stock:	18
Wagons:	13246	11033	7375
(In terms of 4-Wheeler Units)			

(c) *Rolling Stock (B.G.)* 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60 Upto December, 1959

Locomotives:			
Steam	28	30	14
Diesel	20	71	9
Electric	12	3	1

Coaches:			
(In terms of vehicle units)			
E.M.U. Stock:	141	83	..
Railcars:	12	12	..
Wagons:	4944	677	5
(In terms of 4-Wheeler Units)			

Corruption on Railways

1217. **Shri Chunj Lal:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have investigated some of the malpractices indulged in by the goods staff brought to the notice of the Northern Railway authorities by the goods clerks of the Amritsar Railway Goods Office recently; and

(b) what action Government have taken or propose to take to put a stop to the leakage of revenue on Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Allegations concerning irregularities committed by certain staff of the goods shed were brought to the notice of

the administration on 18-2-60 only and these are at present under investigation.

(b) Apart from regular checks and investigation by the officials of the Commercial Department, Audit, Accounts and Vigilance Organisations also carry out systematic checks to detect cases involving leakage of revenue. Necessary preventive measures are also adopted wherever considered necessary.

Anti-corruption Organisation of Southern Railway

1218. **Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the work done during 1959-60 by the anti-corruption organisation of the Southern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): During the year 1959-60 (upto 29-2-1960), 747 complaints including anonymous and pseudonymous ones were received and dealt with in the Vigilance Organisation of the Southern Railway. Enquiries were undertaken wherever specific instances of corruption were brought to notice.

2. As on 1-4-1959, 111 cases reported for departmental action by the Vigilance Organisation were pending with the various departments. During the year 1959-60 (upto 29-2-1960), 100 cases were reported for departmental action, 112 cases were finalised by the Departments and as on 1-3-1960, 99 cases are pending finalisation.

3. The cases reported for Departmental action have resulted in the following punishments being inflicted during 1959-60 (upto 29-2-1960):

Dismissal	8
Removal	8
Reduction	13
Stoppage of increments and paises	96
Other minor punishments	47
Total	172

Speed of Trains

1219. **Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to speed up the running of trains on the Nidadavolu-Narasapur sector in Andhra Pradesh?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Steps taken are:—

- Providing stone ballast in place of existing moorum ballast in the track, to permit of higher sectional speed;
- Elimination of a few stoppages for selected trains;
- Re-timing of the trains so as to reduce the crossing time.

Kathua Feeder Canal

1220. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1090 on the 8th December, 1959 and state the amount spent so far on the construction of Kathua Feeder Canal?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The expenditure incurred by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir on the Kathua Feeder Project to end of November, 1959 amounts to Rs. 23.91 lakhs.

Development of Fisheries in Delhi

1221. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Delhi State during the First Five Year Plan towards the development of Fisheries:

(b) the amount of money actually spent during the period in Delhi for this purpose;

(c) the amount of money allotted to Delhi so far during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(d) the amount of money spent so far; and

(c) the steps taken for improving the existing fishing methods, bringing under pisciculture areas of water at present lying fallow, introduction of improved methods of scientific fish farming and training of personnel?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Rs. 2.4 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 1.95 lakhs.

(c) Rs. 7.43 lakhs.

(d) Rs. 0.54 lakhs.

(e) Twentyfive acres of fallow land at Gangatoli near Bawana are being reclaimed for fish culture under development of Jheel Fisheries Scheme. Tanks are being deepened and manured with cow dung, etc. Facilities available at the Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Calcutta, for training and refresher courses are being availed of.

Agricultural Loan in Tripura

1222. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 386 on the 7th August, 1959 and state:

(a) the total sum paid to the 3,760 applicants as agricultural loan in Tripura; and

(b) the maximum and the minimum amount advanced to an applicant?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Vendors and Caterers on the Railways

1223. Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large amount is outstanding with the vendors and caterers since long;

(b) if so, the details of those with whom more than Rs. 5000 is outstanding for two years or more;

(c) whether any punitive action has been taken against the defaulters; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken for the realisation of the amount?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Certain amounts are outstanding and for varying periods.

(b)

S.No.	Name of contractors from whom more than Rs. 5,000/- are outstanding for over 2 years	Amount due Rs.
1.	M/s Eshwardas & Sons	42,113.55
2.	M/s Ram Saran Prasad & Sons	39,236.07
3.	M/s Indian Railway Catering Co.	19,369.00
4.	M/s H. P. Nag & Bros.	12,851.72
5.	M/s Gunaish Lal & Co	9,559.95
6.	Shri Lagan Deo Singh	7,736.00

(c) and (d). Steps taken or proposed to be taken to recover the dues are as under:

The amounts due generally represent licence fee, electric and water charges etc. In certain cases the firms are making payments in instalments. In the other cases, suitable steps to recover the dues have been initiated, which include adjustment of security deposits and other credits available in favour of the contractors and also legal proceedings.

In some cases the amounts claimed as due have been disputed by the contractors and the disputes are under examination to ascertain the correct amounts due.

Vending and Catering Contracts

1224. Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued instructions not to settle more than two units of vending and catering contracts with any particular contractor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that these instructions are generally not followed; and

(c) whether Government are aware that possession of larger number of units compels the contractors to sublet them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No. But instructions have been issued to Railway Administrations to reduce the holdings of large contractors so that no contractor has catering and or vending contracts at more than two stations, his total holdings not exceeding 4 units of vending in addition to any restaurant and refreshment room contracts he may hold at these stations.

(b) No. The instructions referred to have been issued recently and are in various stages of implementation by the Railways.

(c) Possession of larger number of units by itself need not result in subletting.

Subletting of contracts is strictly prohibited in terms of the agreements executed by the contractors and in proved cases of subletting the contracts are liable to be summarily terminated.

Irrigation Schemes

1225. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether the National Planning Commission in 1950 estimated that India's 257 irrigation schemes likely to cost about Rs. 1,900 crores can be completed in the next fifteen years;

(b) if so, the number of major, medium and smaller schemes completed upto 1959-60;

(c) the cost of these schemes;

(d) whether the target will be achieved in time; and

(e) if not, what are the difficulties?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (e) The Planning Commission had suggested to the State Governments in October, 1950 that development of irrigation and power in India should be broadly planned on a fifteen year basis with an understanding that the plan envisaged for the first five years would form part of the general Five Year Plan. The fifteen year outline plan was intended to include 257 river valley projects costing approximately Rs. 1900 crores to provide 40 million acres of irrigation and about 7 million kW of hydro-electric generating capacity. However, this idea did not materialise and no 15 year Plan as such for development of irrigation and power was subsequently prepared for the country as a whole in any final or concrete shape.

The number of major irrigation schemes (costing more than Rs. 5 crores each) and medium schemes (costing between Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 5 crores each) taken up under the First and Second Five Year Plans, which were completed upto December, 1959 is as below:

	Major schemes	Medium schemes	Total
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(i) No. of schemes completed upto December, '59.	6	196	202
(ii) Cost of the schemes completed by Dec, '59.	Final figure of cost is being collected		

The target for creating irrigation facilities at the end of the Second Plan by the major and medium irrigation projects taken up during the First and Second Plans was 16.7 million acres, against which irrigation facilities are actually likely to be created for 13 million acres. The shortfall of some 22 per cent. is largely due to lack of technical personnel needed for investigations, surveys, designing and execution of the various schemes.

उत्तर प्रदेश में राम गंगा परियोजना

१२२६. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या सिंघाई और विद्युत् मंत्री १७ नवम्बर, १९५६ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में राम गंगा परियोजना को कार्यान्वित करने के सम्बन्ध में इन बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है और अब तक केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वास्तव में कितनी सहायता दी है ?

सिंघाई और विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : राम गंगा परियोजना पर सितम्बर, १९५६ के अन्त तक हुई प्रगति निम्नलिखित है :—

(क) कंक्रीट का पुल कार्य का ६४.५ प्रतिशत भाग पूरा किया गया

(ख) खेदन कार्य कार्य का ६३.६ (ड्रिलिंग) प्रतिशत भाग पूरा किया गया

(ग) औजारों की कार्य का ६१.७ उपलब्ध प्रतिशत भाग पूरा किया गया

जहां तक केन्द्रीय सहायता का सम्बन्ध है १९५६-६० में विविध विकास योजनाओं के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को ऋण देने के लिये ४५४.७४ लाख रुपये की राशि नियत की गई है। ये योजनाएं साथ ही साथ राम गंगा परियोजना को भी सम्मिलित करती हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक स्वीकृति शीघ्र ही दे दी जायेगी।

डाक तथा तारघर

१२२७. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५६-६० के प्रायव्यय में डाकघर, तारघर, टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज और

सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन कार्यालय खोलने के लिये कितनी-कितनी राशि नियत की गई है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक मद के लिये प्रत्येक परिमण्डल को कितनी-कितनी राशि दी गई है ; और

(ग) यह राशि किन आधारों और सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार दी गई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा० प० सुब्बारायण) : (क) १९५६-६० के बजट में डाकघर, तारघर, टेलीफोन केन्द्र तथा सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के लिये नियत की गई राशियां इस प्रकार हैं :—

(१) डाक घर खोलने के लिये ८ लाख

(२) तारघर खोलने के लिये १६ लाख

(३) टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोलने के लिये ३६ लाख

(४) सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के लिये ३२ लाख

(ख) उक्त सूचना देने वाले विवरण पत्र सभा-घटल पर रखे जाते हैं। [विषये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ७८]

(ग) नये डाक व तारघर, टेलीफोन केन्द्र व सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलने के लिये सिद्धान्त लागू किये गए हैं। निर्धारित शर्तों को पूरा करने पर इन विभिन्न दफ्तरों को खोलने की संभावना का अनुमान लगाकर परिमण्डलों के लिए उनकी आवश्यकतानुसार राशियां नियत कर दी जाती हैं।

Licensing of Cobblers on Railways

1228. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether there is any proposal

to licence cobblers plying their trade in railway premises?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): With a view to prevent harassment to cobblers who for a long time have been attending to the needs of passengers in or near III Class waiting halls at certain stations, Railway Administrations have been instructed to issue licences in their favour to enable them to continue to ply their trade.

Re-Auctioning of Timber by Andaman Government Timber Depot

1229. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 173 on the 20th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the detailed information about re-auctioning of 170 tons of timber by the Andaman Government Timber Depot;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). The detailed information promised in reply to Starred Question No. 173 answered in the Lok Sabha on 20-11-59 was received only on 15-2-60. On examination, it was found that the information received was incomplete in many respects for the purposes of answering the assurance given on 20-11-59. A further enquiry has, therefore, been made on 4-3-60. In view of the fact that details of the transactions are in an office at Calcutta and correspondence has to be carried out between Delhi, the Andaman Islands and Calcutta, completion of the enquiry will take a little more time. The complete information will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as the full facts of the case are received.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में भंडार घास

१२३०. { श्री पद्म देव :
श्री भक्त वर्शन :

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

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में जो भंडार घास जगाया जा रही है उसमें कहां तक सफलता मिलने की संभावना है; और

(ख) वर्ष १९५९-६० में अब तक इस पर कितना खर्च किया जा चुका है और इस में कितनी आय हुई ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) नाहन और बिलासपुर वन विभागों में भावर घास के प्रवर्धन (propagation) से संतोषजनक परिणाम निकले हैं। यह ऊंचे स्थानों पर पैदा नहीं होती। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुछ दूसरे विभागों के उचित क्षेत्रों में इस का परीक्षण किया जायेगा।

(ख) अप्रैल से दिसम्बर १९५९ तक १६,२६८ रुपये खर्च हुए हैं। १९५९-६० में भावर घास के एक्सट्रैक्शन (extraction) में लगभग २८,००० रुपये की रायल्टी (royalty) की प्राप्ति है।

Electric Locomotives

1231. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) A.C. locomotives 112 Nos. for through goods trains only on Eastern and South Eastern Railways. D.C. locomotives 22 Nos. for additional traffic on Central Railway.

Loan to Bombay for Increasing Farm Output

1232. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(i) whether any short term loan has been given to the Government of Bombay during the year 1959-60 for increasing farm output; and

(b) if so, the nature and amount of that loan?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). A short term loan of Rs. 33.00 lakhs was allocated to the Government of Bombay during the year 1959-60 for the purchase and distribution of fertilisers and seeds. The State Government, subsequently, informed us that they did not require any short-term loan and no such loan was ultimately given to them.

Amenities for Third Class Passengers

1233. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether some more amenities are likely to be given to third class passengers during 1960; and

(b) if so, what are those amenities?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The following basic amenities are being provided, on a programmed basis, at stations where they do not exist:—

1. Waiting hall.
2. Benches.
3. Suitable arrangements for lighting waiting hall and booking office.
4. Drinking water supply.
5. Improved type latrine.
6. Pucca platform surface.

7. Proper booking arrangements.

8. Planting shady trees.

Over and above these, additional amenities such as Waiting and Retiring rooms, raising the level of platforms, providing a cover over the entire length or part of the length of the platform etc., are also provided at certain stations, depending upon their relative importance.

The Railway Users' Amenities Committee on each Railway considers the question of amenities to be provided on that Railway and decides which of the amenities are required to be provided at particular stations and priority according to which they should be provided, having due regard to the funds available. Based on their recommendations, the programme for provision of amenities every year on each Railway is drawn up. During 1960, the 3-tier sleeper-coaches that have been provided on a few trains for III class passengers travelling 500 miles and over, without any extra charge, are expected to be provided on a large number of trains. While thus the existing facilities are proposed to be extended to more stations and to more trains, there is, at present, no proposal for any new item of amenity for third class passengers.

Air Service for Ardh Kumbha Mela

1234. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flights operated by the Indian Airlines Corporation from different parts of the country to Allahabad in connection with the Ardh Kumbha Mela there;

(b) the number of passengers carried; and

(c) the total amount of earnings accruing to the I.A.C. as compared to the expenditure involved?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). In order to meet the rush of passengers to Allahabad in connection with

the Ardha Kumbha Mela, the Indian Airlines Corporation made arrangements to operate two special flights per day with Skymaster aircraft ex-Delhi and ex-Calcutta to Allahabad during the periods 13th to 17th January and 26th January to 3rd February 1960 (both days inclusive). Although wide publicity was given to these arrangements by the Corporation at a cost of about Rs. 6,000, the special flights were not operated due to lack of response. Also service No. IC-411/412 (Delhi-Calcutta-Delhi stopping Service) landed at Allahabad daily during the aforesaid periods against the normal landings on Tuesdays, Fridays and Sundays only. The number of passengers carried on these flights was 45 to Allahabad and 32 ex-Allahabad, the earnings being about Rs. 5,900.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में जड़ी-बूटियां

१२३५. श्री पद्म बेव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के वन विभाग ने जड़ी बूटियों के विकास तथा इन का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये क्या लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है और इसे प्राप्त करने में अब तक कितनी सफलता मिली है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० ब० कृष्णरा) श्रीपथि सम्बन्धी जड़ी बूटियां के सर्वे और मुधार के लक्ष्य निम्न हैं :—

(१) १५५ वर्ग मील का सर्वे और

(२) १,७५,००० रुपये की कुल लागत में १५ एकड़ में पीढ़े लगाया ।

दिसम्बर, १९५६ तक ३७,०६७ रुपये की रकम १६६ वर्ग मील के सर्वे और ८.५० एकड़ क्षेत्र में ५ नर्सरीज (nursery) स्थापित करने के लिये खर्च हुई ।

आयुर्वेदिक शिक्षा संस्थायें

१२३६. श्री पद्म बेव : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय भारत में कितनी आयुर्वेदिक शिक्षा संस्थायें हैं; और

(ख) इन में से कितनी संस्थायें सरकार द्वारा चलाई जा रही हैं तथा सरकार से सहायता ले रही हैं और कितनी गैर-सरकारी तौर पर चलाई जा रही हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) और (ख) सूचना देने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबंध संख्या ७६]

चीनी का उत्पादन

१२३७. { श्री खादीवाला :
श्री क० भे० मालवीय :

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

(क) १९५६ में भारत में चीनी का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ;

(ख) १९५६ में भारत में चीनी की कितनी खपत हुई और अन्य देशों को इस का कितना निर्यात किया गया; और

(ग) पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में इस वर्ष चीनी के उत्पादन में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री प्र० म० धामस) : (क) १९५८-५९ (नवम्बर में अक्टूबर) के चीनी वर्ष में १६ लाख १६ हजार टन ।

(ख) १९५८-५९ के चीनी वर्ष में क्रमशः २० लाख ८० हजार टन और २६ हजार टन ।

(ग) २ लाख ८२ हजार टन फरवरी, १९६० के अन्त तक ।

**Himachal Pradesh State Co-operative
Marketing and Development
Federation Ltd.**

1238. { Shri Padam Dev:
Shri Hem Raj:

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

(a) the total amount involved in the transactions made by the Himachal Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing and Development Federation Limited in the year 1958-59; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred and the net income accrued during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) The total amount involved in the transactions for the co-operative year 1958-59 (1st July 1958 to 30th June, 1959) is as under:—

i. Purchases Rs. 5,63,184.95 nP.

ii. Sales Rs. 6,30,814.45 rP.

(y) Expenditure Rs. 66,904.33 nP.

Net Income Rs. 8,208.47 rP.

Food-Grains Production

1239. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state to what extent the States have reached the targeted production of foodgrains during 1959-60 under the Second Five Year Plan (State-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): The year 1959-60 is still running and complete progress reports about achievements under the various food-grains production programmes from different State Governments are expected sometime in the middle of the year 1960. The All India Final Estimates of total food-grains production for the year are also likely to be available about that time. It is, therefore, too early to furnish the information at this stage.

Cancellation of Trains at Delhi Main Station

1240. Shri Ramji Verma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that railway authorities have suspended 10 passenger trains and cancelled 12 through service carriages in connection with the remodeling of the Delhi Main station;

(b) if so, which of the trains and through service carriages have been affected thereby; and

(c) what alternative arrangements have been made by the railway authorities to provide transport for passengers affected by such curtailment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). On account of overhauling of the East Cabin at Delhi Main and consequent shunting difficulties there, 10 train services and 12 through coaches were temporarily suspended from 27-1-1960. All the through coaches and train services except 7UP/8 DN. Toofan Express between New Delhi and Delhi and 1 GND/2GND New Delhi Ghaziabad shuttle trains have since been restored. The latter two train services are also proposed to be restored from 1-4-1960.

A statement indicating the particulars of trains and through coach services suspended, date of restoration, and alternative train services available on place of trains cancelled is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 80].

Electrification of Stations

1241. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the important Railway stations between Howrah and Khargpur of the South Eastern Railway have been electrified; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 81].

Cheating of Railways

1242. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Administration in some places was cheated by an unknown person posing as the Assistant Controller of Stores of the Western Railways;

(b) if so, the name of such places and the amount involved; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Two businessmen were, however cheated at Ajmer to the tune of Rs. 3,135 by an unknown person posing as an Assistant Controller of Stores, Western Railway.

(c) (i) Police registered a case under section 419/420 IPC but the cheat could not be traced.

(ii) The Railway Administrations have been informed of this case so that they may alert their staff against imposters;

(iii) Due publicity has also been made in the newspapers with a view to cautioning the public against the modus operandi of such imposters.

S.E. Railway

**1243. { Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri B. Das Gupta:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is a proposal to abolish the Railway stations viz., Biramadih, Tamna, Urma, Bagalia and Bheduasole in the Adra District of South Eastern Railway;

(b) how many of them were flag stations and for how long;

(c) how many of them have been converted into regular stations in 1958-59; and

(d) the total amount of expenditure incurred for so covering them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Biramdi, Tamna, Urma and Bagalia which were flag stations from 1935 have been converted during 1958-59 into block stations.

(d) Rs. 2,46,000.

Arrears of Local Taxes

1244. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Railway Authorities of the South East Railway Zone have been in heavy arrears of local taxes to the Notified Area Council at Rayagada (Orissa); and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration and a statement giving the facts will be laid on the Table of the House.

Overbridge near Cuttack

1245. Shri Chintamani Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 71 on the 17th November, 1959 and state the progress since made in regard to the proposal to construct an overbridge to the South of the Cuttack Railway Station for connecting the Cuttack city with No. 5 National Highway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The proposal is for constructing a road underbridge at mile 255/2 to connect the National Highway No. 5 with Cuttack City through a link road. An estimate was prepared for this work by the Railway Administration and forwarded to the State Government. The State Government, however, returned the estimate for clarification of certain points. Necessary details have

since been furnished to the State Government. The execution of the work, however, will be considered on the State Government's acceptance to the estimate and on their agreeing to provide necessary funds in the State Plan to meet their share of the cost of the work as per extant rules.

रेलवे द्वारा इस्पात की खरीद

१२४६. { श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री :
श्री ओकीम घाल्वा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलवे इस्पात क्रय मिशन द्वारा १९५७ में प्रविधिक संयोग मिशन सहायता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कुछ अमेरिकी फौजी इस्पात के रेल मार्ग के कितने सामान के ठेके दिये गये थे ?

(ख) जिन एजेंटों ने भारतीय पत्तनों पर वह सामान प्राप्त किया उन के क्या नाम हैं और उन्हें प्रति टन कितनी रकम दी गई ;

(ग) क्या वे एजेंट इस बारे में टेंडर दे कर नियुक्त किये गये थे ?

(घ) कलकत्ता और बम्बई पत्तनों पर रेलवे द्वारा प्राप्त सामान पर प्रति वर्ष कितना बिलम्ब-शुल्क दिया गया ; और

(ङ) आयात किये गये सामान को जहाज की गोदी से रेलवे यार्ड में वैन बनाने वालों को सौंपने के लिये रेलवे द्वारा परिवहन पर प्रति टन कितनी रकम दी गई ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) :

(क) भारतीय इस्पात रेलवे क्रय मिशन ने तकनीकी सहयोग मिशन सहायता-कार्यक्रम के अधीन १९५७ में कोई आर्डर नहीं दिया था। लेकिन १९५६ के तकनीकी सहयोग मिशन सहायता-कार्यक्रम के अधीन लोहा और इस्पात निर्यात ने १९५७ में कुछ ठेके दिये थे।

(ख) से (ङ) बंदरगाहों से इस्पात ले जाने का इन्तजाम लोहा और इस्पात निर्यात

ने किया था, जो इस्पात, लान और ईंधन मंत्रालय के अधीन है। आवश्यक सूचना उन से मंगायी जा रही है।

रेलवे के लिये लोहे की खरीद

१२४७. श्री प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलवे इस्पात क्रय मिशन द्वारा १९५७ में कुछ अमेरिकी फौजी कितने लोहे का ठेका दिया गया था ;

(ख) रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा रेलवे वर्कशॉप के लिये किस किस्म का कितना लोहा रखा गया ;

(ग) कितना लोहा छः महीने से अधिक समय तक उपयोग में नहीं लाया गया ; और

(घ) इस अतिरिक्त लोहे को काम में लाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) :

(क) माननीय सदस्य शायद उस कच्चे लोहे का जिक्र कर रहे हैं जिस के लिये १९५७ में भारतीय रेलवे इस्पात क्रय मिशन ने संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में १,३०,००० टन के दो ठेके दिये थे।

(ख) सिर्फ १००० टन कच्चा लोहा।

(ग) और (घ). सिर्फ ४३ टन लोहे को छोड़ कर कुल लोहा छः महीने के अन्दर बांट दिया गया। यह ४३ टन लोहा भी मिलने के ६ महीने के अन्दर अन्दर इस्तेमाल कर लिया गया।

Movement of Trains on D.V.C. Canal

1248. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether trains are moving under caution order on the bridge over the Damodar Valley Corporation canal in between Shaktigarh, Pallaroad and

Masagram stations, near Chord Line Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) when the bridge was constructed; and

(d) whether it was constructed by Railways or Damodar Valley Corporation and at what cost?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir. Trains are moving at a restricted speed of 20 miles per hour over this bridge.

(b) Since 7th November, 1958.

(c) The bridge was opened to traffic in November, 1957.

(d) The bridge was constructed by the Eastern Railway at an estimated cost of Rs. 9,14,721 chargeable to the Damodar Valley Corporation.

Integral Coach Factory, Perambur

1249. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 1,000 tons Press at the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, was recently under repair;

(b) if so, the cost incurred on its repair; and

(c) whether foreign experts had to be called in to undertake the repairs?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Not in the recent past, but certain repairs were carried out in 1957 and again in 1958.

(b) The total cost of repairs was Rs. 5087, which was recovered from the firm.

(c) Yes. Foreign experts were deputed by the firm at their own cost.

Pay Scales of Economic Entomologists in I.A.R.I.

1250. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the scales of pay of Economic Entomolo-

gists in the I.A.R.I., New Delhi have not been fixed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that one Entomologist has not received his pay for nearly two years; and

(d) if so, the steps taken for rectifying the delay in fixing salary?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). An Officer of the Institute who was holding the post of Assistant Insect Epidemiologist, and who had received training at Government expense in Australia, was selected by the South Pacific Commission for the post of Entomologist for a period of three years. He was accordingly sent on deputation to the South Pacific Commission on 11-2-1954. On the expiry of this deputation on 11-2-1957 the Officer did not rejoin his previous post but continued with the South Pacific Commission for another two months on the presumption that the Commission had written to the Government of India for extending his period of deputation by two months. Thereafter he proceeded on leave from 12-4-1957 to 10-6-1957. He again applied for leave on 11-6-1957 on reasons of ill health and continued to apply for extensions of this leave. On 24-1-1958 he was informed that it was not possible to grant further extension of leave and that he should resume duty immediately. In spite of this he resumed duty only on 11-6-1958. The action to be taken in respect of his period of unauthorised stay with the South Pacific Commission and the period of absence from duty without leave of any kind is still under consideration. In the meanwhile this Officer did not bring to the notice of the Director I.A.R.I. that he was not receiving any salary. The Director also was not aware of this position as all Gazetted Officers are their own drawing officers and send their pay bills direct to the treasury.

रेलवे का अनुवाद अनुभाग

१२५१. श्री नवल प्रभाकर: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे का अपना अनुवाद अनुभाग है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन्हें में अंग्रेजी से हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने वाले कितने कर्मचारी हैं ; और

(ग) उन में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कितने कर्मचारी हैं ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) से (ग). रेलों से सूचना मंगाई जा रही है और लोक-सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Misappropriation of Postal Saving Bank Account

1252. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 200 was misappropriated by the sub-postmaster Patnagarh in Balangir Postal Division, Orissa circle on 19th June, 1956 in a way of withdrawal from a postal saving account of Kendumundi Gram Panchayat Development Fund; and

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

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) This was in substance the allegation.

(b) The charge could not be proved conclusively. The Sub-Postmaster was however compulsorily retired for

Examination of Wagons

1253. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will Minister of Railways be pleased state:

(a) whether 71 wagons were examined on the 19th February, 1960 the Naihati Station yard by the Indian Railway Conference Association;

(b) if so, whether 46 wagons found with rejectable damages; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to improve the conditions of wagons?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) question presumably refers to February, 1960, when 71 wagons an Asansol load were examined the staff of the Indian Railway Conference Association at Naihati yard

(b) Out of the 71 wagons, 33 were found to be with defects.

(c) To minimise the incidence damages, more careful shunting Marshalling Yards is being insisted upon, and execution of repairs sicklines and yards is being tightened up.

Theft by Railway Protection Force Employees

1254. { Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Protection Force employees were recently arrested at Ambala Station for stealing Railway property; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. On 20-2-1960, the Government Railway Police searched house of a Rakshak at Ambala and covered 2 Motor Tyres, 46 bottles Beer, 16 Glass tumblers and 14 dice

signments. Two Rakshaks found present at the time of search were arrested at the spot and one Head Rakshak and another Rakshak were taken into custody on the following day. The Railway Protection Force staff involved in the case is under suspension and the case is still under police investigation.

Railway Saloons

1255. { Shri Yajnik:
Shri Amjad Ali:
Shri Sonavane:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of saloons operating on Indian Railways and the change in their strength during the last five years;

(b) the list of categories of Railway and other personnel who are entitled to use the saloons on Railway journeys; and

(c) whether any changes have been made in the rules after Independence?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

बसों, ट्रक और मोटर कारों

1256. { श्री मानकभाई अग्रवाल :
श्री खादीवाला :
श्री क० भे० मालवीय :

क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५७ की समाप्ति पर देश में ट्रकों, बसों, कारों, मोटर-साइकलों, साइकलों और बैल गाड़ियों की संख्या क्या थी ;

(ख) उपरोक्त गाड़ियों के प्रत्येक वर्ग से कर के रूप में कितनी राशि वसूल की गई ; और

(ग) १९५६ की समाप्ति तक इन की संख्या में कितनी वृद्धि हुई है और अब सरकार इन से कितना कर वसूल कर रही है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग). इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [बिलिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबंध संख्या ८२]

चीनी

१२५७. श्री लुशवक्त राय : क्या साहब तथा कृषि मंत्री १२ मार्च, १९६० के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ६६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि नियंत्रित क्षेत्रों में, जहां चीनी का उत्पादन धीरे धीरे कम हो रहा है, उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिये क्या पग उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

साहब और कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री अ० म० वामस) : चालू वर्ष में चीनी का उत्पादन अधिक से अधिक बढ़ाने के लिये, सरकार ने गर्म के न्यूनतम भाव में वृद्धि कर दी है और चीनी-कारखानों को गत दो वर्षों के औसत उत्पादन से, १९५६-६० में जितनी अधिक चीनी तैयार करें, उस पर मूल-उत्पादन-कर में ५० प्रतिशत छूट दी है । इस छूट के लिये उन चीनी कारखानों के मामलों पर, जिनमें ने १९५७-५८ या इस के बाद काम आरम्भ किया है, तदनुसार विचार किया जायेगा । ये सामान्य रियायतें हैं जो देश के सारे चीनी-कारखानों के लिये लागू होंगी । इस के अतिरिक्त उत्तर प्रदेश और उत्तरी बिहार के चीनी कारखानों को काम शीघ्र आरम्भ करने के लिये भी रियायतें दी गयी थीं । नियंत्रित क्षेत्र में चीनी का उत्पादन फरवरी, १९६० के अन्त तक १० लाख ४८ हजार टन था, जबकि १९५८-५९ और १९५७-५८ के मौसमों की इसी अवधि में चीनी का उत्पादन क्रमशः ८ लाख ५४ हजार टन और ८ लाख ६२ हजार टन था ।

Inspectors and Progressmen of
Perambur Workshops

1258. Shri Vajpayee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2576 on the 10th September, 1959 and state the progress since made in removing the disparity in the scales of pay of the Inspectors and Progressmen of Perambur Workshops?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): The Southern Railway's proposal for introduction of the scale of Rs. 60-130 for Progressmen in the Perambur Workshops has been agreed to. As regards the scale of pay of Progress Inspectors, the matter is under examination.

Mosquitoes in Delhi

1259. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the weather conditions in Delhi this season are favourable to mosquitoes; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to meet the situation?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) Yes, during spring season every year.

(b) Intensified anti-larval operations in Delhi Urban Area are taken from the 15th February every year. For this purpose additional seasonal staff is recruited. The technical staff of the Anti-malaria Operations, Delhi, carry out continuous independent checking in all the breeding places. Any complaints received from any source are attended to immediately and the personnel of the Antimalaria Operations made an on the spot investigation and communicate the results to the executive staff for an early action. Timely Press Notes are issued to acquaint the public with the appropriate precautionary measures that they should take their active co-operation in the Programme is also sought.

Nethravathi Bridge near Mangalore

1260. Shri Achar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 146 on the 4th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the construction work of Nethravathi bridge near Mangalore on the West Coast Road has actually been taken up; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

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

(b) The Government of Mysore have consulted us in regard to the acceptance of tenders for the work. It is hoped that the matter will be finalised shortly.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

AMENDMENTS TO INDIAN TELEGRAPH RULES

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (5) of Section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, a copy of Notification No. S.O. 627, dated the 12th March, 1960 making certain amendments to the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2000/60].

REPORT OF GANGA BRAHMAPUTRA WATER TRANSPORT BOARD

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board for the year 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2001/60].

AMENDMENTS TO MEDICINAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS (EXCISE DUTIES) RULES

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, a copy of

[Dr. B. Gopala Reddi]

each of the following Notifications making certain further amendments to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956:—

- (i) G.S.R. 269, dated the 5th March, 1960.
- (ii) G.S.R. 270, dated the 5th March, 1960.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2002/60].

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under subsection (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of each of the following Notifications:—

- (i) G.S.R. 226, dated the 27th February, 1960.
- (ii) G.S.R. 287, dated the 2nd March, 1960 making certain further amendments to the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1955.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2063/60].

12.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

TRAIN COLLISION AT KISHANGANJ STATION

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, under Rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Minister of Railways to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:—

“The train collision at Kishanganj station of the North-East Frontier Railway on the 10th March, 1960.”

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): At about 05.50 hours on 10-3-1960 while No. 22 Down Amingaon-Katihar Passenger

was entering Kishanganj, a station on Siliguri-Katihar Section of Northeast Frontier Railway, it collided head-on with a Military Special which was already standing on one of the reception lines at the station. As a result of this, the train engine of the Passenger train derailed by all wheels and the three bogies next to it also derailed and capsized. Though the train engine of the Military Special suffered only a slight damage, it did not derail. Two other vehicles and a III Class coach, which formed a part of the Military Special, however, derailed and capsized.

In consequence of this, 21 persons sustained injuries of whom four were grievous. The injured persons include 17 military personnel and four railway staff. The Driver and Fireman of 22 Dn. Passenger, after being rendered first aid were discharged. The remaining persons were first given treatment in the Civil Hospital, Kishanganj. Later 5 of them, including 3 seriously injured, were admitted into Katihar Railway Hospital and 3 others into Siliguri Military Hospital and the remaining were discharged. Subsequently, one more person was discharged from hospital. The latest reports indicate that all the seven injured persons are progressing satisfactorily.

Medical and relief trains were sent from Katihar and Siliguri to the site of the accident. General Manager, Northeast Frontier Railway, accompanied by his principal officers, as also the District Officers, visited the site of the accident.

The interruption to communication caused by the accident was restored by 11.30 hours on 10-3-1960.

The cause of the accident is not known yet.

The Government Inspector of Railways has commenced holding his statutory enquiry from the 14th instant.

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The damage to Railway property is estimated at Rs. 62,500.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): In view of the fact that this moving train got jammed into a train that was standing in the yard, may I know whether this happened due to the misdirection given to the moving train or for certain other reasons?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: That is what the Government Inspector of Railways is trying to find out.

12.08 hrs.

**CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
STARRED QUESTION NO. 654.**

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): In reply to a supplementary question, asked by Shri S. C. Samanta on the 7th March, 1960 in connection with Starred Question No. 654 by Sarvashri S. C. Samanta, Subodh Hansda and R. C. Majhi regarding Visakhapatnam Port, I had stated that we had not yet got the revised estimates for the construction of the berths, but some work had already been started in anticipation and as much as Rs. 85 lakhs had been spent. The correct position is that we had got the revised estimates for the berths and were scrutinising them but some work had already been started in anticipation and about Rs. 25 lakhs had been spent. Further, in reply to another supplementary question asked by Shri P. K. Deo, I had stated that Japan also had made an offer of 8 million dollars equivalent to Rs. 3.81 crores. This offer is primarily for the procurement of mining equipment and no portion of it is intended for the development of the port or the installation of the ore loading plant.

12.09. hrs.

**STATEMENT RE: AIR SPACE
VIOLATIONS**

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government desire to make the following statement in regard to what are believed to be violations of our air space by unidentified aircraft. These incidents relate to the period after my last statement on the 18th December, 1959.

When I answered Question No. 875 on the 16th March, 1960 this information had not become available. It would not be in public interest to detail the source and the manner in which this information is collected. The following facts, however, may be stated. I will now deal with reported occurrences over the NEFA in this period.

All reports relate to unidentified aircraft. All the reports are of flights at night between the hours of sunset and day-break. The sources of information are varied. The reports are all mostly of sounds heard. In a few cases, reports of red lights presumably of the aircraft have been given.

From the collation of the reports our experts consider that these flights appear to follow a pattern wherein the sounds disappeared towards the north. In some cases the report of the sound as being of jet aircraft has been made.

We have at present about 42 reports of having heard sounds of aircraft or having seen some lights. Most of these no doubt refer to the flights of the some aircraft seen several times or reported by different persons or at different places at short intervals. It is not therefore possible to state the number of the aircraft engaged in these violations though they must be much smaller than 42.

The occurrences now under mention cover the period from the 6th Febru-

[Shri Krishna Menon]

ary to the 23rd February. Our experts have examined all these reports. These reports are of sounds of what are believed to be aircraft or of having seen them at great height at night in cloudy weather. The experts can therefore only speak at present of unidentified aircraft. They are also of opinion that these cannot be reconnaissance aircraft as the ground features cannot be seen by aircraft from that height at night and if photographs were being taken at night there would be flashes. Such flashes have not been observed by anyone. The expert view is that these flights follow a pattern that they have certain views about their purpose.

I may now refer to occurrences not over the NEFA. From the 15th January to the 23rd February, there have also been intrusions into our air space reported by Indian Air Force and army establishments in the Punjab and West Bengal areas. These aircraft which are all identified flew back to Pakistan. Protests have been lodged in respect of these.

I shall now come to another aspect of the question. Following the answer given on the 16th of March, 1960 to supplementary questions asked in respect of Question No. 875, hon. Members expressed views or sought clarification about what they regarded as contradictions in statements previously made by the Prime Minister and myself on the 18th and 21st December, 1959 and the 22nd February, 1960 and the protests made to the Chinese Government which are published in the White Paper. They therefore felt that information given to the House was incomplete or inadequate. There is no doubt there is some genuine misunderstanding in this matter. The protests made to the Chinese Government appearing on pages 100 to 104 of the White Paper No. III relate to violations between the 19th September and the 24th November, 1959. The information about these was communicated to the House on the 10th December. The

statements and interventions by the Prime Minister and myself on the 18th and 21st December, have reference only to violations between the 10th December, and the dates of those statements. In this relevant period no violations had been reported.

With regard to the statement made by me on the 18th of December in answer to a Calling Attention Notice, I was asked for a statement on "Fresh violations of Indian air space by unidentified plane over Subansiri Division of the NEFA and Kamrup District in the Assam plains last weekend". It will be seen from the wording of the notice received by Government that the answer required was about violations during a specific period. There were nine short notice questions relating to press reports about violations during the first two weeks of December, 1959. The statement was, therefore, intended to cover these and the Calling Attention Notice about violations in that period.

It may be recalled that they came after the matter of incidents, prior to early December, had been covered by reply given on behalf of the Prime Minister on the 10th of December, and, therefore, information was called for only on the happenings during the short defined period.

As no violations had taken place during that period. I gave the answer strictly according to facts. The statement made by the Prime Minister on the 18th December, 1959 in reply to the questions arising out of the statement made by me also covered only this short period and indeed only related to that statement by me.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram): As these violations are very large in number, may I know whether any adequate arrangements are being made for dropping down such aircraft when sighted or when their sounds are heard?

Shri Krishna Menon: I have said that so far no aircraft has been iden-

tified. If I may submit, I informed you. Sir, that if you desire to have information about this I would give it to you in your Chamber, and said why nothing more can be mentioned about it in the House.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): My supplementary question was very specific.

Shri Krishna Menon: It is not possible. We have not identified these aircrafts.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Whatever may be, the airspace has been violated by some foreign aircrafts is it not possible for us to drop them down when they are sighted and when their sounds are heard?

Shri Krishna Menon: The Air Force has not sighted these aircraft. These are reports received by them. As regards the giving of much more information, it can only be done after these protests have been drafted. Otherwise, it may affect those protests.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Then it becomes much more significant. When our Air Force is not in a position to know which aircraft from which country are violating our airspace, it becomes much more important that adequate steps should be taken by our Air Force to open some centre there and to see what action could be taken to protect our territory.

Shri Krishna Menon: We are keeping strict vigilance. All possible steps are being taken to identify these aircrafts. But the reports come from various sources. They have to be checked and re-checked to find out what they are. There is no evidence whatsoever to say that it is such and such aircraft, or there is any possibility of reaching them at that height because by the time we get there they would have gone back, if they are aircraft. But, in any case, no steps will be left unattended to for this purpose. A strict vigilance is maintained by the Air Force in regard to this.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Baloda Bazar): The Minister said that there were 42 violations of our airspace during this time. So, I want to know why no air-patrolling is resorted to in those areas to identify at least the planes which are flying and violating our territory all the time.

Secondly, the report of the External Affairs Ministry shows that airspace violations on Diu and Daman have been continuing for the last one year, and the Defence Minister's statement does not make any mention of them. The power of Portugal is as much aggressive as China because they are occupying our territory. I want to know why not action is being taken in respect of the Diu and Daman area also to prevent the encroachment of our airspace there. It has been confessed in the report of the External Affairs Ministry that such violations have taken place frequently throughout the year.

Shri Krishna Menon: I have said that these refer to violations of airspace within a certain period. During that period, so far we have received no reports of violations of airspace on the Indo-Portuguese frontier. I have added, in these violations, the violations over our Pakistan border.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: What about patrolling the airspace?

Mr. Speaker: Normally, we do not allow questions after a statement is made. I have yet allowed a number of questions.

Shri Hem Barua: The Defence Minister's statement is made in reply to the supplementaries that I put, and therefore, I should be given an opportunity to put some questions.

Mr. Speaker: That may be so. But I would suggest to the hon. Member to read the statement in detail and then find out what the hon. Minister has said. The statement refers only to a particular period. About incidents before and after that period, the Minister has already explained. If anything more has to be ascertained,

[Mr. Speaker]

let hon. Members look into the statement and then consider about it.

Shri Hem Barua rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have allowed a sufficient number of questions. The hon. Member would kindly read the statement and if there is any extra thing which has to be explained. I shall certainly allow a question.

Shri Hem Barua: I want some information on a specific issue.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members might table questions after looking into this matter.

Shri Hem Barua: We want a half-an-hour discussion.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Yes, a half-an-hour discussion.

Shri Krishna Menon: 42 reports have been received of planes going. The same plane could be seen many times. So, Government has to go into the source of the reports.

Mr. Speaker: I have already suggested to hon. Members to go through the statement. After they have done it, if they require further clarification or some more information, I shall certainly look into the question.

Shri Hem Barua: I have given notice of a half-an-hour discussion on this.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Apart from any misunderstandings that may arise about the previous statements made, the House is naturally interested in adequate measures being taken. It is not possible, surely, for statements to be made in this House or anywhere as to what steps are taken on this kind of thing. That is giving information to the wrong party outside as to the source from which the information

comes. It cannot be done. From whom the information has come, what they have said, whatever it is, that cannot be publicly mentioned. If you desire to know all this, the information can be given by the Defence Minister. But the House will realise that this kind of thing will come in the way of our being able to check these things. That is the difficulty. Obviously, it is not a matter of argument that every possible steps should be taken. That is not a matter for argument. Now, what steps are feasible and how, that is a matter really for our experts. They are sufficiently alive to this fact. But such further information as you will be pleased to ask, I am sure the Defence Minister will supply to you privately in your chamber.

Mr. Speaker: That is why I said that if, after looking into the entire statement, the hon. Members have any doubts they may give notice of a question and, if I am satisfied, I will allow that.

12.23 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: SHIPYARD AT COCHIN

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): Some hon. Members of this House have expressed their concern through short-notice questions and by giving notice of an adjournment motion over the reports which have appeared in the Press recently about the reported decision of the Government of India to drop the Second Shipyard Project. At the outset, I wish to make it perfectly clear that there is no truth in the above report. Therefore, any decision Government have made is not because of the adjournment motion or the press reports, I want to emphasize. The decision to set up the Second Shipyard at Cochin still stands. In fact, as the hon. Members are aware, steps are already being taken to acquire the necessary land required

budget. The question of further examination of the soil conditions at the proposed site has also been examined and it has been decided that the investigations already carried out before the submission of the UK Shipyard Mission's Report are sufficient for deciding the suitability of the site and that no further investigations are necessary at this stage. I can, therefore, assure the Members, particularly those coming from the Kerala State, that the decision to locate the second shipyard at Cochin is final and there is no going back on it.

I need not say that the construction of the shipyard will be fully justified on its own merits having regard to its contribution towards the saving of foreign exchange, the building up of technical skill, encouraging the setting up of ancillary industries, providing employment opportunities to our nations and above all in reducing India's dependence on foreign countries in the event of an emergency. Government are, therefore, anxious that the shipyard should be established at the earliest possible date. The project has been included in the Ministry's proposals for the Third Plan and the matter is under consideration of the Planning Commission. It will, however, be appreciated that the Planning Commission has to consider each project on its own merits and allot *inter se* priority to each project, having regard to the available resources both internal and external. It is also obvious that before the execution of the project can be undertaken, it will be necessary to carry out technical investigations, to prepare a detailed project report and plans and designs in consultation with suitable consultants and also to procure financial assistance as far as possible to cover that part of the expenditure which has to be incurred in foreign exchange. Accordingly, Government are taking immediate steps to secure the necessary technical and financial collaboration. I hope we shall be successful in our efforts and it will be possible to start the construction

of the yard in the Third Plan period itself.

12.28 hrs.

SUMMARY REGARDING REVISION OF LOCAL TELEPHONE TARIFFS

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): I have placed a detailed statement on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 83].

Briefly there is a variety and multiplicity of tariffs in local networks which are not in keeping with the technological developments and planned progress which has taken place particularly during the last 10 years. On the other hand, during this time the costs of running the system have gone up. In many cases the rise is 2½ times. The total investment has multiplied more than twice. The number of direct connections has shown the same increase while the trunk traffic has gone up six times. The service has become more and more technical calling for a large amount of research, training, scientific knowledge and technical know how.

2. A Committee was appointed in 1956 consisting of Engineers and representatives of the Ministry of Finance to examine and recommend to Government the tariff structure in respect of local telephone services, which would, as far as possible, help to promote development of telephones and at the same time ensure financial stability of the Telephone Branch. The investigation carried out by the Committee indicated that the profits being shown by the Telephone Branch were not real. This is because a large amount of capital is invested in the telephone services and it is necessary to make from the revenues of each year adequate provision for depreciation not only to replace the wasting assets at the appropriate time but also to provide for inflationary trends which have been observable in the economy during the last two decades.

[Dr. P. Subbarayan]

Unfortunately the *ad hoc* contributions to the Renewal Reserve Fund the depreciation fund of the Department—have not been adequate. The balance in the fund stood only at about Rs. 9 crores at the end of 1958-59. If, however, the fund had been operated strictly on the standard of commercial prudence and additional contribution of Rs. 40 to 50 crores would have been made.

3. The Committee after examining the working of the Telephone Branch came to the conclusion that a substantial economy in expenditure of the Telephone Branch together with a 15 to 20 per cent. increase in revenue was essential to ensure financial stability of the Telephone Branch. Accordingly, an overall upward revision of telephone tariffs with a view to provide sufficient revenue to plough back adequate amount into the Renewals Reserve Fund was recommended by the Committee. Some suggestions for economy have also been made. Orders on these will separate.y issue.

4. Broadly speaking, two main changes have been made in the tariff structure for the local telephone system—(i) with a view to permit development in rural areas the charges for a telephone to a public exchange have been made uniform and reduced somewhat. Subscribers to non-metered exchanges of capacities of below 300 lines will in future pay Rs. 250 p.a. instead of a graded charge varying between Rs. 252 p.a. and Rs. 288 p.a. and (ii) a measured rate scheme of charging will be introduced in the metered exchanges. According to this scheme subscribers will be required to pay a fixed charge per annum which will include a number of free calls. Additional call charges will be payable on calls in excess of the free allowance.

5. Having regard to the developments which I have traced and the position I have indicated as regards the inadequacy of depreciation fund and the increased costs of operation, in upward revision of telephone rentals and

other charges in the field of local service has been found inescapable. I am confident that on an assessment of the development needs and the various factors mentioned by me the Hon. Members will find the revision to be appropriate.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): I have to make a submission in this respect. You will remember, I wrote to you a letter, inviting your attention to the high impropriety on the part of this Ministry in giving information about the enhancement of tariffs outside this House. There is no indication given in the budget about that. This Ministry should have laid a statement on the Table of the House when the House was in session. It was known to the entire country and has been commented upon in almost all the papers before this House was taken into confidence. I am not going into the question of merits of the revision. I only wish to invite your attention to this particular fact of giving out this information outside this House much earlier and newspaper comments coming up before this House knows authoritatively anything about it. As a matter of fact, I understand that a similar thing had happened in respect of this particular Ministry in the past and your predecessor had ruled that it was highly improper. Then the hon. Minister had given out an assurance that they will take good care to see that such announcements were not made outside.

Mr. Speaker: Was the announcement made after the Session commenced?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Yes, Sir.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): It had been made only five or six days ago.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): Actually there were two announcements. One announcement was made just before the Session commenced to which the hon. Member, Shri Tyagi, took objection and drew the pointed attention of the hon. Minister saying

Telephone Tariffs

that when the House was about to sit within a week he should not have changed the trunk call rates. To that the hon. Minister gave a certain reply. Now this is the second time. The charges of local telephones are changed. Technically, the position may be correct. The hon. Minister may be well within his authority. But when the House is sitting, the Budget was presented and a taxation measure is being considered and approved of by this House, on the ground of propriety the hon. Minister should have come and taken the House into confidence before any such announcement was made.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): May I say that rate schedules are not changed every day. It is only sometimes after two, three or four years that this is done. So I think it would be advisable if such changes are effected not only after informing the Parliament but also after taking the consent of Parliament because it is more or less a sort of tax now.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The incidence, I might submit, is heavy. It would bring about 2 crores. It is not a small amount that will come to the Ministry. There is no mention of it in the Budget. It has an impact. We discussed the General Budget. If this thing had been known and if even a mention had been made in the Budget, something could have been done. It would have come under heavy fire.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On seeing the announcement in the press we were rudely shocked. I tabled a short notice question to which I got a reply that the hon. Minister is not prepared to answer the short notice question because it has raised a definite point. Now the local calls instead of being 12 calls a rupee will be ten calls a rupee. It will be taxation.

Mr. Speaker: I would advise hon. Members that as the Ministry of Communications is still to be discussed in the House and the hon. Minister has given the details those who are in-

terested in it will have an opportunity to discuss it. It is true that under the Constitution no tax could be levied except by the authority of law passed by the Parliament.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): That is a fact.

Mr. Speaker: But there are some legislation under which executive authority has been given the power to raise or lower the rates. This case seems to be one such. But we have been adopting the practice that all rules framed by the executive for which power is given by way of delegated legislation, will be placed on the Table of the House. We have been incorporating in every such piece of legislation a clause that all those rules shall be placed on the Table of the House after promulgation so that the House may have an opportunity to go into them and discuss the matter. If no amendment or discussion takes place the rules stand as they are from the time they were promulgated.

Now, it is a taxation measure. Even for increasing the postal rate by quarter of an anna or by one naya Paisa it has to be done by this House. Possibly these telephone rates etc. have been fixed under the power given to the executive. It is true. But in view of what we have been doing, I would like a convention to be established that in such matters if an increase takes place as far as possible that may be done during the Budget Session and information given to the House so that during the debate hon. Members may look into the matter. Hon. Ministers are already observing that convention. Here and there, there may be one or two exceptions on account of an emergency. I believe the hon. Minister thought that he ought not to lose time and it being a taxation measure should be introduced as quickly as possible. But in future if it is only a period of a week or so he may wait. Nothing is lost thereby. It is not a rule, but let us observe it as a convention that before others outside know about it, it must be the Parliament that knows it.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I will try to carry out your instructions.

Mr. Speaker: I am happy to hear that.

Shri Tyagi: As the power has been given to the Ministry by law now it can only be withdrawn by means of an amendment to the laws. Therefore I suggest that perhaps the Ministry might choose to bring forward an amendment of the law.

Mr. Speaker: Even without an amendment he can do so.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am sorry. My hon. friend has mistaken what is vested in the Government. As you yourself explained it, under the Indian Telegraphs Act we are entitled to revise the rates etc. As I have explained in my statement it will be impossible for the telephone system of this country to work unless this increase comes about for the simple reason, as I said, that no reserve fund will be available for this purpose. Therefore there is the question of revising these tariffs. Of course, hon. Members can say what they like and if they take a decision against that we will have to find out ways and means of enhancing the amount we have at our disposal. But it may mean that we may not be able to give all the telephone connections that every hon. Member wants for his friends. I get letters every day from hon. Members for giving a connection to this person or that person. That will not be possible.

Mr. Speaker: At this stage we are not going into the merits of increasing the rates. All that hon. Members say at present is that this is an indirect taxation measure. They are all agreed that some latitude must be given to the executive to increase or decrease the rates according to the circumstances. Every time the executive cannot come to the Parliament. All that is agreed. But what they want is to avoid it, if it could be avoided, after the Session commences. That is all. A convention may be established that way.

Now let us proceed.... (Interruption). I will give ample opportunities to discuss the details during the discussion of Demands of this Ministry.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I would like to point out for your consideration that this is not a tax but something made for services rendered to the community.

Mr. Speaker: It is so with respect to the post offices. Postal charges are also the same thing.

Shri Tyagi: The whole tax structure is meant for services which the Government renders to the public.

Mr. Speaker: Let us not go into matter further. That applies to telegraph and telephone rates and postcards also. I am only suggesting a convention.

12.37 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business for the week commencing the 21st March will consist of—

- (1) Further discussion and voting of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.
- (2) Discussion and voting of the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministries of—

Transport and Communications, Home Affairs, Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Community Development and Co-operation.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): May I know from the hon. Minister whether a time schedule has been drawn up about the Bill for the bifurcation of Bombay because we are

interested in that? Secondly, what about the No-day-yet-named motions? None have been put down for the last two weeks.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: About the first, perhaps on the 30th of this month we are going to have that Bill introduced here for reference to a Joint Committee. About the second point raised by my hon. friend, as desired by you after the demands are over we are going to provide for two No-day-yet-named motions instead of one every week in order to make up for their omission all these weeks.

Mr. Speaker: Because during the Budget Session we do not find time. In the other sessions there will be a number of No-day-yet-named motions relating to various reports that have been presented to the House.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: There are a hundred of them.

Mr. Speaker: There are a number of them. All the important ones will be disposed of during those other sessions when we are not pressed for time. I shall try to get two or three such motions put down in a week during the next session so that all the important reports may be disposed of. But what we have agreed to is that after the discussion on the Budget is over two No-day-yet-named motions will be disposed of every week.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: After the Demands are over.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, after the Demands are over.

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): Could we not extend the Session?

Mr. Speaker: Next item.

12.39 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS*—contd.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Out of five hours allotted, 3 hours 21 minutes have been taken and 1 hour 39 minutes remain. May I know from the hon. Minister how much time he proposes to take?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): One hour.

Mr. Speaker: There are about 40 minutes left then. Dr. Sushila Nayar.

12.40 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Dr. Sushila Nayar (Jhansi): I am thankful to you for giving me a few minutes to speak on these Demands.

First of all, I wish to complement this Ministry for having encouraged classical music as against film songs. Some people have made a reference to the fact that Ceylon Radio is much more popular than our own radio in certain sections. I think that not only do we need to give the people classical music, so that they can have something better than the mere film songs, but I feel that it will be a good thing if the AIR also made an attempt to enable people to appreciate classical music a little better. What I mean to say is if, along with classical music, care was taken to educate the listeners not only in the different aspects of our own classical music but also, in, say, Western classical music, a comparison of the two systems and so on, by giving selected pieces, that will inculcate the capacity to appreciate and enjoy classical music to a better extent. Some time ago, I understand that an attempt in that direction was

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

made, but I do not know for what reason that was given up.

While the Ministry has done a good job in discouraging this film music, and the Minister deserves commendation for resisting all pressures to re-introduce these film songs on AIR, I am sorry to say that the same determination does not seem to have been exercised with regard to censorship of bad films. Some hon. Members in this House made remarks yesterday that we need to have better censorship with regard to foreign films. I wish to stress that we need a larger and greater attention in regard to the censorship of films produced in India. There are too many bad films that are being produced in this country. Anyone who is interested in the problem of delinquency etc. and who sits in the children's courts will find that a number of children have come forth and admitted that they learnt some of those bad things from the films that were being shown. Sometime ago, I wrote to the hon. Minister regarding one film which had depicted everything that might be considered objectionable, such as gambling, stealing, racing, going and flirting with other people's girls in the absence of their parents, the servants using the masters' cars, dhobis using the masters' clothes and so on. All these things were presented in the film in a very attractive form. Some of my friend's children had persuaded me to take them to this show, and after the film was over, I asked them, 'How did you like it?', and they were all in ecstasies, and said 'How wonderful it was that these people were so smart that they did all these things!' Then, I had to sit with them for half an hour to analyse each act, to make them understand that they were not so very wonderful things, but they were bad things.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): May I know the name of that film?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The name of that film was Aakhiri Dao. I wish to sub-

mit that it is not good for us to have these kinds of films produced and displayed in this country.

It is obvious that each of these film producers spends a lot of money on the production of films, and after spending all that money, they leave no stone unturned to get that film passed by the censors; their pressures and their power are very considerable.

It is for the hon. Minister to find out adequate measures for resisting this kind of pressure. But I wish to make one suggestion, and that is, that the censorship, instead of coming into operation after the film has been produced, perhaps, might come into operation a little earlier at the production stage itself, so that the Ministry can give guidance as to the types of desirable films which will be good for our children, and which will be good for our country, instead of merely saying that they shall not have this film or that these are the few feet of the reel that should be excised.

The question may be raised that the Constitution has guaranteed freedom of expression to everybody. I respect that freedom of expression and freedom of speech very much. At the same time, this very Constitution of ours has committed us to enact certain laws to prohibit certain things because they are bad for the family and bad for society. Similarly, I am sure, the Constitution will allow us to prohibit bad films and bad literature, provided we are vigilant about it, provided we have a board of censors who have these values which are the values which we have respected in this country from times immemorial, and they are keen to preserve those values and exercise their powers to censor what is undesirable. If an amendment of the Constitution is necessary, I am completely certain that the hon. Members of this House will be very happy to empower the hon. Minister with such powers as he may require to deal with this problem effectively, but

this menace to our society and our culture must be effectively dealt with, and we must have effective measures to check bad films and also bad literature which is quite prevalent in this country at present.

As for bad advertisements, the less said the better it will be. We are a country that has taken pride in venerating motherhood. We worship our women as Devis; yet, in this country, if you look round, you will find that woman is being made the target of such vulgar advertisements every day. Is this fair to the women of our country? Is this fair to the self-respect of men in this country that they should display the bodies of their mothers, sisters and daughters in that obscene manner that is being done in the advertisements in this country? I request the hon. Minister to take urgent and effective steps to check this kind of menace which is very bad for all concerned.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is the hon. Member referring to 'She is a Jai Girl' or something like that which I see being advertised in the papers?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am glad that television has been introduced in this country. I hope television will grow so that not only we can hear the voices of our great leaders and great personalities, but we can also actually see several people and things which an ordinary individual may not be in a position to go and see on the spot. Take, for instance, a thing like our Republic Day Parade, to see which there is such a great stampede. I am sorry to say what happened on the last Republic Day. I had invited some friends to see the parade, and they simply felt awful, since the policemen were pushing and beating people because there was a stampede. It produced such a bad effect upon their minds that they said to me, "If in free India you are to have the Republic Day celebrations in order to have such activities on the part of the police, why do you have these celebrations at all". If we have

television and such events can be televised, people can see them at different places without having to crowd and having to stampede.....

Shri Rajendra Singh (Chapra): That is description of a fact, not an allegation.

Shri Anwar Harvani (Fatehpur): That is Defence Ministry.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I must confess I have not been able to follow the interruptions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: She need not care for that.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The point I was trying to make was that television must expand. I understand there are certain number of people in our country who have had engineering training for television work. We do require these engineers and I feel that before we think of spending money and foreign exchange by sending some more people for training in this type of engineering, we should make use of those people who have received such training. What I wish to suggest is whether the hon. Minister would not think it appropriate to have some kind of a national register like the national register for scientists that we have introduced recently and this register should register all those people who have been trained in television engineering, in aeronautics, in radio and other things that are concerned with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and we should make use of them. Some of the men who have been working in the A.I.R. think they can go and visit some foreign country for two or three months and they will come back as experts. They may get some general ideas and general knowledge, but I do not think these are the subjects in which anybody can become an expert by paying a brief visit to some foreign country outside. I am saying this entirely in the interests of the country, in the interests of the nation so that we can make use of the talents that are available in the country and not merely we go on wasting our resources not only in money but also

in men and in experts that this country possesses.

I believe this Information and Broadcasting Ministry is the one Ministry and one department in which women can play a very important part and a very leading role. There are some women that are employed by this Ministry but their number is very small and I am told—on good authority—that as a general rule they are not encouraged very much. Just as it was brought out the other day that this primary school education, nursery school education, nursing, medicine are the jobs particularly fitted for women, I think the jobs under this Ministry are also particularly fitted for women and the Ministry should give better attention to make use of women than what they have done so far.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I wish to make one or two points. I hope you will be able to give a little time more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No; she has to finish.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The point I am trying to make is the need to use our All India Radio in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for a regular positive education of the nation. The most powerful form of education is the audio-visual education. Now, why can't we take up one campaign after another and concentrate on one campaign at a time? I believe they do something like this; occasionally there may be a talk on health education, a talk on some general educational problem, a talk on some book review, and so on. But what I am trying to point out is that they may take up one health problem, say, the problem of diphtheria in children, make a campaign of it every alternate day, every third day, every week, whatever it may be, till the parents in the country know themselves how diphtheria comes.

Same thing with regard to small-box and cholera. So many of our people get these diseases by taking exposed foods and so on, because they do not know the danger of exposed foods. If the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting will make it a point to give positive education to the people and take up one campaign after another so that the idea is dinned into the minds of the people and they themselves begin to operate and follow that idea, they would do a tremendous amount of good to the people in this country.

The hon. Minister mentioned something about the preparation of a documentary film on Gandhiji's life. Twelve years have gone already. I wish they had used the time earlier because a number of men who were intimately connected with Gandhiji and could have been most helpful in the preparation of such documentaries are no more alive. For instance, Shri Manilal Gandhi who could have been most helpful in the preparation of a documentary relating to the period of Gandhiji's life in South Africa is no more. Certain other people who were with Gandhiji in South Africa and in the earlier period of his life are no more. I wish to submit that the Ministry should expedite this work so that a few people who are still alive and who were at any time in touch with Mahatma Gandhi during his life time can be made use of for the proper preparation of a documentary of this type.

Dr. Keskar: May I say one thing?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now she has concluded.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Sir; I want one or two more minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No more minutes. The hon. lady Member will realise if I allow her more time, I will have to push off another hon. Member.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I want only half a minute and I will conclude. If the hon. Minister had not interrupted me, I would have concluded.

Sir, one of their important jobs is the Five Year Plan publicity. There is a similar campaign for which they are responsible for publicity and that is national savings. The two things are so intimately integrated that I think they should go together, the resources in the form of films, the resources in the form of publicity vans and various other things. If the hon. Minister will be so kind as to work out a programme in consultation with the Finance Ministry so that two can work as an integrated whole, it would be good for both and it would make both more effective.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I shall go through this Report and make my observations.

The first would be that the hon. Minister should prevail upon the Finance Ministry to abolish excise duty on films.

Secondly, he should expedite the completion of the building of the A.I.R. in Calcutta. It seems to be prolonged from time to time and it is not known when this building is going to be completed.

The third point is that the Tagore centenary programmes should be expedited, taken up and given a complete touch as early as possible.

With regard to these radio programmes, I should say that there should be provision for the special type of songs and kirtans to which the All India Radio does not seem to be very much sympathetic. In fact, I recommended one of the leading kirtanis—perhaps the leading one in Bengal now—to the A.I.R. His name is Shri Nand Kishore Das. The hon. Minister might be knowing him. But somehow they told him he was not qualified enough to be accepted.

With regard to this Radio section, I would ask the hon. Minister to find out whether it is a fact that the All-India Variety Programme Unit working at Bombay as a part of the All India Radio, Bombay, had to be shifted to Delhi for better administrative control within nine months of its working and whether this has cost Rs. 1 lakh or so. I believe he will find it out.

Coming to the Sanskrit programmes, it is stated that it is on our cultural tradition as embodied in Sanskrit literature. I suggest that they should take up programmes in Sanskrit, as it is used and spoken now and not limit these programmes only to the older and classical types. There are even people who speak and use Sanskrit as they use their mother tongue or the regional language; at least there are in the State from which I come, and I believe there are such people in other States also. They may be encouraged to take part in these programmes.

13 hrs.

A deputation of A.I.R. officers under a scheme of educational exchange of specialists visited the U.S.A. in June-October 1959. I would request the hon. Minister to find out whether in this matter merit has been ignored and seniority and superiority superseded.

Coming to the Central Board of Film Censors, I believe I must fasten on the Information and Broadcasting Ministry a large amount of responsibility for the indiscipline among youth that we find today. I believe a large part of this indiscipline is due to the indiscriminate film shows that are allowed in this country, to be shown to these youthful people. When the Cinematograph Act was passed, the Minister gave some sort of assurance that the age of the adult would be raised from 18 to 21. That assurance has not been carried out.

Dr. Keskar: I did not say that. I said we would certainly seriously consider this matter.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: When the Minister says he would consider it, to us it means an assurance. What more do we require?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There was also 'seriously' in it.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Yes, Sir, I am obliged to you for pointing it out.

Then we repeatedly requested him that the granting of 'A' certificate to films should be abolished. Living in a society which does not tolerate the idea of pre-marital love, what is the good of exhibiting these films to the younger boys and girls? After all, by doing so, you provoke in them sensuous feelings for which society provides no legitimate scope for satisfaction. If you go on provoking these feelings in the younger people, the inevitable result is bound to happen, and is happening.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Birth of romance.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Yes.

As regards the Board of Film Censors, during the previous debate the Minister gave them a compliment. I accept that they are very good people. But I doubt whether they do their work carefully, whether they see the films before passing them. This would be proved from the fact that the Ministry itself had to uncertify 3 films at least which were certified by the Board of Film Censors. The certificates had to be cancelled by the Ministry itself.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Is it because the Board is supposed to be composed of aged people?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: That is the pity of it. Because the Board is composed of aged people, they should be more careful about these things. The strangest part of it is that they are not. I could understand youthful people allowing such licences, but I

cannot understand older people allowing such licences.

Shri Hem Barua: The argument is otherwise, that it is because there are aged people in the Board they allow sensuous scenes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The aged people cannot be pushed out before they die.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: My submission is only that they should not encourage morbidity. But what is being done and encouraged today is the morbidity of these films.

I have with me two reports, one from a Delhi newspaper and the other from a Calcutta newspaper. It is stated that a Bombay youth enacted a scene of a train burglary he saw in an English film. The report says:

"The scene of a train burglary in an English film in which the desperado breaks open a bolted window to enter a woman's compartment by using a special device so much impressed a Bombay youth that he wanted to make a practical experiment of the same. By using a peculiar instrument, he forced his way into a first class ladies compartment and robbed the only woman passenger."

The victim was the wife of a dignitary of Parliament. That is the report.

"The above story was narrated at the Special Conference of Northern Railway Police Chiefs which opened in New Delhi on The police officer who disclosed this said that the accused when interrogated after his arrest is reported to have confessed that he saw the film three times at Bombay to gain mastery over the device of how to open a bolted window in a running train.

It is understood that the Railway authorities had brought the above incident to the notice of the Film Board of Censors."

This is what has happened.

There is another report from Calcutta. It is about a twelve-year old boy....

Dr. Keskar: A question was answered on this and I had informed the House that the film has been uncertified.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes. The hon. Member is repeating it.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: According to the Calcutta newspaper, a twelve-year old boy was caught for picking pockets. Narrating his story, he said that he had developed a fancy for movies but could not find the money to fulfil his desire. Despaired, he contacted a boy of his locality and through him got in touch with an 'ustad', that is, expert in pick-pocketing. The twelve-year old boy learnt pick-pocketing only to secure money to see the movies.

Then I have another report. I believe it has come to the notice of the Minister also. It is the Report of the Society for Prevention of Unhealthy Trends in Motion Pictures of which, I believe, Shrimati Munshi is the Chairman. In the Report, it is stated:

"An eight-year child was reported to have written love letters to a prominent cinema actress calling her 'Pyari'....The boy ran away from his home stealing fifty rupees, half of which he spent on travelling and with the other half, he bought some presents for the cinema star which he offered to her at her home...."

Then again:

"Another cinema celebrity had a similar experience. A young girl came to him from Calcutta stealing money from home and the perplexed cinema star had no other recourse than to hand her over to the police."

I have collected these things only to draw the attention of the Minister to

what all things are happening as a result of these 'A' films.

During the period 1st January, 1959 to 31st March, 1959, I am glad to find there were no 'A' certificate given to any Indian films. But the Board granted 33 'A' certificates in respect of foreign films. Perhaps encouraged by this, Indian film producers began to produce pictures requiring 'A' certificates. During the later period, from 1st April to 31st December, 1959, I find the Board granted 79 'A' certificates to foreign films and 8 such certificates to Indian films. To me, this is very disturbing indeed.

There is another thing. It is that no precise information about the number of films produced in India in a particular year has been collected. This is also disturbing. Some investigation will have to be undertaken to find out the number of films that India produces or did produce during a particular period.

Then I come to the Publications Division. Certainly they produce very valuable books. But I have had the good fortune to hear sometime ago a speech delivered by Shri Kunhan Raja, a well-known Sanskrit scholar of Madras, in the Government Sanskrit College at Calcutta. He characterised some publications of the Publications Division associated with very great names in Indian philosophy and Indian culture as so bad that they ought to be banned. The hon. Minister might write to Shri Kunhan Raja and find out which are the publications which he thought worthy of being banned in the interest of Indian culture and Indian philosophy.

Dr. Keskar: There is no publication on philosophy.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Culture and philosophy are inter-linked. There is no Indian culture without philosophy involved in it.

Coming to the field of the Registrar of Newspapers, I should like to point out that the price-page schedule

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharya]

should be introduced as early as possible. I should like to refer to the debate we had previously on the Reports of the Press Registrar when reference was made to what was done in regard to a Delhi newspaper. In the debate, the Minister said that exception had been made in granting title to the *Delhi Hindusthan Standard* in the interest of the workers and at the request of the workers. I made enquiries. The condition of the workers is now such that the working journalists have approached the Delhi Administration saying that they are denied what is due to them. They want to be paid according to the 'B' class. The authorities of the newspaper are denying it to them. Their case is before the Delhi Administration.

Coming higher, regarding the Joint Editor of this paper, I find it is a more peculiar case. After having called him as Joint Editor for about 5 years, the management have now told him that he is no journalist and that he would have no privilege granted by the Working Journalists Act. The management had stated that the title of Joint Editor was given to him in order to secure business. In other words, it was done in order to cheat the public, to procure money from them. This particular gentleman happened to be accredited to the Government of India as a journalist from 1951. Did the Government of India accept him as a journalist though he was a non-journalist according to what the management says now?

Coming to the Editor, I believe his case is now going to come before the Minister. His position has been much intolerable. It has been brought down to be a bed of thorns. He is not thrown out because he is also the printer and publisher. It is the printership that is now protecting the editor because if he goes he can take away with him the title of the paper as well.

I would request the hon. Minister to make this point clear. He had said that the exception made in this case is an exception in the whole of India done in the interest of the workers. He had stated that. If he now finds this is the condition and if the present printer and publisher is thrown out—as he is bound to be—will he make the same exception again when it comes up again to him for granting a title.

The Press Registrar stated in his report in 1958...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should now conclude.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: With one sentence I will, Sir.

The Press Registrar has stated in his report that the *Delhi Hindusthan Standard* was separated from its Calcutta counterpart in the middle of 1958. I was surprised to find that the hon. Minister of Commerce and Industry, in a statement made in the Rajya Sabha on the 8th March stated that the *Delhi Hindusthan Standard* was separated from the *Anand Bazar Patrika* during April-September, 1959. I would request the hon. Minister to find out which of the two statements is correct. Is the Press Registrar correct in stating that the separation was done in 1958; or is the Minister of Commerce and Industry correct in stating that the separation was done in April-September, 1959?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: His time is over.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member will be as brief as possible.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Could you kindly indicate to me the time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: About 12 to 13 minutes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will finish within that time.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the activities of this Ministry in the various spheres and fields have definitely registered a significant progress both in quantity and in quality. And, I would not grudge to pay that compliment to the Minister. But, I consider that to be only a routine administration.

My criterion for judging this Ministry is entirely different. Somehow it is my feeling that neither the Ministry has got a proper appreciation of its responsibilities and duties, nor, I think, the Government, as a whole, has given it a proper consideration. My feeling is that in a democracy there could be no Ministry more important than the Information Ministry which has to look after public relations. As a matter of fact, democracy would survive on it. And, I would like to judge this Ministry only by this criterion.

What is the feeling among the people today? Is the hon. Minister aware of the atmosphere prevailing in the various sections of society? What do the people think of the activities of the Government as such? Does he know that people are thoroughly dissatisfied and that there is a seething discontent in the minds of the people? If it is so, is it due to the miserably poor performance of the Government or is it due to the miserably poor performance of this Ministry? To my mind, the inescapable conclusion would be that either this Ministry has failed or the Government, as a whole, has failed.

Wherever you go, into any social circle, you will find that there is a grievous complaint voiced against the Government. There is no proper appraisal or appreciation of the activities of the various Ministries. I would consider this Ministry to be the guardian angel, as a matter of fact, for all the Ministries. Are they indicating to all the various Ministries what is the reaction of their activities on the minds of the people? Are they communicating to the people

as a whole, what are the reactions of the various activities of the Government on the minds of the people? It is my feeling that in spite of the various organs that have been provided to this Ministry, the plain fact remains that there is discontent, that there is indiscipline in most of the sections of the population. And, I would lay the charge against this Ministry of having failed to discharge its responsibilities in that matter. I wish there is a real appraisal of the entire situation, and a basic conception of their responsibilities as to how they ought to proceed in the matter.

We have got a big Publicity Division here. The whole activities are so diversified and diluted that I do not know if there is one organ of publicity which will command the respect all over the country, which would be of all-India interest. I should think that during these 10 years they should have at least forged some publicity organ which would be able to represent the viewpoint which they want to represent to the various classes of the people. But it is not so.

In the Education Ministry we have a very important branch called 'Social Education'. I think the various activities of this Ministry are possibly directed towards social education and entertainment. Entertainment is only an instrument of social education. Possibly the Education Ministry feels that the entire field of social education is covered by the Information Ministry. I do not know even if there is coordination between the two.

An Hon. Member: There is none.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I hope this particular factor would be examined by the hon. Minister.

A certain charge was made by certain hon. Members opposite about the partisan spirit of the Ministry. I am not going into any individual case. It is for the Ministry to defend. But, regarding the general aspect, I may

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

...those who make an analytical study of the Radio—at least I—feel that the opposition parties are given the fullest share of publicity, at least by this Ministry.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: More than that.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I do not know whether the Communist party or even the newly formed Swatantra Party has not been taken note of by this Ministry. It is very undesirable to have levelled such a charge or make such a grievance. Probably, the hon. Members who have made this complaint may be genuinely feeling so. If it is their genuine feeling, if we analyse it, I think it is the result of a certain complex which they have developed, most probably, unconsciously, being in the wilderness for all the time and having no prospects to get out of that wilderness. Because of that complex which they have developed they must be having this sort of a grievance. I hope they will take proper note of the whole situation and make a critical analysis of the whole situation and find that this Ministry has given more than proper share to the opposition and there is absolutely no truth in this charge.

So far as reporting by this Ministry is concerned, I think, the quality is not as satisfactory as I would wish it to be. I have seen the reporting by the Parliamentary section here. We receive every day a Synopsis. Somebody responsible in the Lok Sabha prepares a report. It is as brief as it could ever be. No daily paper gives a briefer account. The reporting by the Parliament staff is exceedingly nice. It is very objective. It covers every little point. It does not give unnecessary prominence to a Minister or to a Member of this Party to to a Member of the Opposition. It covers every little point in a very succinct and nice manner. There is no point which is made but which is ignored. I wish that this Ministry takes a little

lesson from this and possibly they could make such synopsis as are prepared by the Parliamentary branch and they should try to develop their own section as good as they could.

Lastly, I would like to mention about the films. I hope the hon. Minister will take serious note of the feelings in this House as well as the other House. These feelings have been expressed from time to time. As a matter of fact, certain resolutions on this subject have been brought and discussed when I was there in the other House. I do not know whether any opportunity has been spared when the hon. Members have not given expression to their deep anxiety about this matter. We are not satisfied when the hon. Minister says that he has no powers because those powers have never been refused by this House. I do not know what is the validity of his telling us that he has not got those powers when such grave concern has been expressed. It is definitely my feeling that though there are certain very outstanding films produced in this country—we must pay our compliments to the producers of those films which are really outstanding and which have received approbation not only in this country but all over the world and we pay our homage and complements to those producers and artistes—by and large, ninety per cent of the whole production is bad and is of the most objectionable nature. I think no particular industry has done greater harm to this country than this film industry and I have no compunction for those people who are producing these films. If there is a special levy and tax on such films, I think it is better that such films are closed down; we will not be sorry for them. But I do hope that some serious note will be taken by the Ministry of such strong feelings expressed in this House as well as outside and before we meet next I do hope he will be able to take certain steps and satisfy the House.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bahadur Singh.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Sir, I shall take only two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will give him two minutes later.

Shri Bahadur Singh (Ludhiana—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I also join the hon. Members in congratulating the hon. Minister and the Ministry on its work. I do feel that this Ministry can and should do more work because there are so many nation-building activities and there are projects and plans which need a lot of publicity. I feel that this Ministry is an important one and only this Ministry can do all that work. I also feel that this Ministry should be allotted more money than at present. I think the hon. Minister will bear in mind the suggestions that I make.

Firstly, there are so many magazines published by the various Ministries. All these should be published by this Ministry only and not by the other Ministries. Take for instance, *Kurukshetra*, *Bhagirath*, etc. which the other Ministries publish. There is duplication of work as Shri Harvani pointed out yesterday. I agree with him that there should be no duplication of work and only this Ministry should be in charge of this work. Again these magazines are printed on art paper but they are not selling much in the market and so are run at a loss. They run to this Ministry for getting more advertisements and thus they make up the loss. I feel that these magazines should be published on ordinary paper.

We should also have foreign languages publishing house in our country and this should be established very soon. Indian literature should be published in foreign languages. This Ministry should consider this point and should devote a little more money towards this.

There is one cinema house in Delhi which is known as the Films Division Auditorium, where documentaries and other newsreels are shown at very cheap rates. The programme is for an hour or so. More such cinema-houses should be established in the whole country so that our nation-building activities and Plan projects could be shown to the people in those places at cheap rates.

The Films Division of the Ministry has been doing excellent work and it should be expanded. The Ministry has not been able to meet the demands for making pictures. The Khadi Board has probably been asking the Ministry to prepare a film for it for the last so many years but that could not be done because this Ministry did not have the required equipment, personnel and other things.

The Ministries of Education and Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs have got some subjects under them. If those subjects are brought under this Ministry, they will certainly help in expanding the Ministry.

The National Book Trust, since its inception, has not done any substantial work. The purpose of establishing such a Trust is the translation of literature in various Indian languages. This Ministry can do that work. Similarly the Lalit Kala Akadami and the Sahitya Akadami, if brought under this Ministry, will do much better. At present the literature goes among the very few who are highly placed and this Ministry can bring the literature closer to the people by publicising that.

In every State, we have got directors of information. These are political jobs and a lot of pull is exercised as so many people are after these jobs. But once a man is appointed, he does not do justice to this job but is always busy in publishing photos of one Minister or the other or his immediate boss instead of publicising our national activities. I think these jobs should be brought under the

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Centre. There should be a Central cadre.

Dr. Keskar: Is it possible?

Shri Bahadur Singh: I think it will be possible. There may be language difficulty. But that man is to administer that department and there will be deputy directors and other personnel of that State working there.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: You must have a unity form of Government for that.

Shri Bahadur Singh: I feel that more publicity can be given to the nation-building activities instead of publishing the photo of one Minister always or writing articles about him. That is what is mostly done in the various States.

Government has its own printing press but it cannot meet its needs. Rs. 40 lakhs are given every year to private printing presses and that money can be saved if the Government establishes a better press and expands it.

I also join the other hon. Members who have raised the point regarding the censorship board. What we are having now are rubbish and filthy films. In a year we hardly get a good film. There should be better persons in the censor board and the Government should have more strict eye on these things.

Sir, *Yojana* is published from Delhi. There was a proposal to publish it in all the regional languages, at least in some of the regional languages. I request that *Yojana* should be published in all the regional languages. The Government should start publishing it soon because the material given in it is very useful and if it is published in the regional languages it will reach the people and they will be benefited.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, there is not much time, I fully appreciate, and therefore I will only narrate my points.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am trespassing into the next Ministry's time.

Shri Tyagi: I fully realise, Sir; I am very grateful to you.

The first thing that I would like to emphasise is that the overall activities of the Government of India as a whole are fast tending to become rather wasteful. They are indulging too much in wasteful expenditure. I feel that this is the time when the Government should take caution. The country shall not tolerate wasteful expenditure now, and I think, we should cry a halt now. Therefore, to that extent, my hon. friend should also share this advice or demand of the people. All Ministries suffer alike in this matter; I am not accusing only one Ministry.

With regard to this Ministry the House might be perhaps surprised to learn—I have got here a list showing the strength in each Ministry of the Government of India—that the strength of staff in this particular Ministry while it was 5743 in 1954, in 1958 it has come up to 9103—from 5700 to 9100. This is the rate at which we are expanding. I wonder whether the results that we achieve from our publicity give equal or proportionate dividends to us, that is for my hon. friend and for the Parliament to judge. I think it is time, that we bring confidence in the minds of the tax-payers, that the Government is very cautious in spending even a single pie.

With regard to the functions of this Ministry, I thought perhaps this was one of the most important Ministries. Once it was handled by Sardar Patel himself. The Information Ministry was the most important Ministry during the war. All war preparations depended on the atmosphere created by this Ministry during the war days.

Shri Amjad Ali: (Dhubri): Dr. Goebbels, Propaganda Minister was

the highest paid Minister in Germany during the war.

Shri Tyagi: Unfortunately, that is not the position here. I do not know why. I think this Government suffers from complexes which I cannot understand; perhaps, they cannot tolerate people coming up. I do not know what the secret is, but to keep this Ministry below the level of Cabinet is something which one cannot understand. Unless people suffer from superiority complex or inferiority complex, they must judge the Ministry by the functions it has to perform. This Ministry must be a Cabinet rank Ministry. It is no use keeping it like this. Dr. Kesar is a good gentleman, I know him for long. His life has been spent for the service of the nation. But can he ever peep into the Cabinet? If he does not know what is the mind of the Cabinet, how can he propagate? His Ministry cannot come out with any hand-outs about the policies of the Government for the simple fear that the next day the Cabinet will take him to task. Is it a Ministry? Why not run it through a Deputy Secretary? He can as well do the job, because the Minister's privilege is that he goes into the Cabinet. If a Minister cannot peep into the Cabinet, he is worse than a Deputy Secretary.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it your personal experience?

Shri Tyagi: In my case that was not the position because I forced myself into the Cabinet and I could go. Sometimes I did not care for the Cabinet and, therefore, I was out. Anyway, my hon. friend is too docile, Sir, that is another matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even afterwards he should not disclose those secrets.

Shri Tyagi: No, Sir, I am not going into the secrets, I am only talking about entry and exist.

that situations are now fast appearing, fast coming near when we need that the Minister of Information must know every little thing the Government, every detail of the Government, even the secret. That is why I emphasise that. It is not my demand, practically the whole House, all parties of the Opposition and also this side agree to

Then about the functions. I am afraid that this may be a criticism but I hope my hon. friend will come out. There is not that much contact with the Press as there should be. I want to emphasise this. I also want to lodge a complaint that the Ministry has not been keeping close contact with the Press as expected the Ministry to do, with result that we are suffering on that account.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kathal): A capitalist Press does not care for the Ministry.

Shri Tyagi: Whether capitalist or anything, that is the position. During the British days the patron of the Indian Press had to care for the British Minister because he knew to handle them. The Minister did not get even a sumptuary allowance. When all these lakhs and lakhs of rupees are being wasted, cannot a sumptuary allowance be kept at the disposal of the Minister so that he can entertain the Press and call them to play.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it that he neglects a party?

Shri Tyagi: Another grouse which has been well voiced—I support that is that all Ministries as far as information is concerned are practically autonomous. Every Ministry is spending lakhs and lakhs of rupees over its own publicity, and most of the publicity is in the form of photographs. Every Ministry has got a Press Attache attached to it. I

[Shri Tyagi]

every Ministry seems to be autonomous in this respect and every Ministry has some Press Attache. Hand-outs are given by these people, because it is their duty to publicise. I suggest that publicity must be the function of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and none else. Let the other Ministers suffer at least this much little discipline on them, that they would hand over the job of publicity to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting. Now, Sir, hundreds and hundreds of papers and magazines are issued. It is wasteful. I would like the House to appoint a committee independently to enquire into this question and see how wasteful expenditure is being incurred on art paper for the trash which is being publicised. My hon. friend over there has rightly pointed out that income and expenditure accounts are presented to show that they are not running at a loss because advertisements received from other Ministries and from autonomous corporations, highly paying advertisements on the steel works etc., are the real source of their income. They balance it and say that the paper concerned is not running at a loss, it is running at a profit. Sir, it is a matter of shame, indeed. I cannot understand that the Government of India should have gone so low in their methods of estimates etc. I very seriously object to this method, and this must be looked into as soon as my hon. friend can get a chance to do so.

Then, Sir, there must be an alternative agency. It is only the P.T.I. today. I know talking against Press is a loss to a politician because his life depends on the Press. Therefore, mostly politicians in India are accustomed to address the galleries. That is the position. But it is bad, against the very principles of democracy that there is no alternative agency. There is only the P.T.I. today. If I have to keep the Press friendly to me I have to cater to the goodwill of the P.T.I. The P.T.I. having the monopoly of all news, it is

they who control the key. It should not be so. There must be a sense of rivalry between two or three Press agencies, if it is possible.

Dr. Keskar: I think the hon. Member did not hear me when in reply to a question in the House I had informed the House that two new agencies are coming up. They are already registered, I do not know what progress they have made.

Shri Tyagi: Whatever may be the progress, none has come into existence. For democracy to succeed, I suggest, it is very important that news distribution should not be the monopoly of one agency alone.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now. He tempted me when he said that he would take only two minutes.

Shri Tyagi: Sir, I would not expand my points. Television is welcome, the whole of India welcomes it. Now that you have got the means of television, why not start the "air university"? The students are indisciplined. Why not give them cheaper education by television? If there is television, the students can take a receiver set and sit at different places for their classes and thus save so much expenditure that is now incurred on the building of university buildings and colleges. You can have open-air classes by means of television. So, there can be regular air universities in which television can be made use of.

Sir, I have no time, though I have some more points to deal with. But I shall talk to my hon. friend about those points some time later so that he can do the needful. But I hope the voice of Parliament this time shall not be overlooked. I should be heard. I request the hon. Minister to take note of the points, because he generally remains here and other Ministers many not care! I would suggest to

- my hon. friend that his Ministry should take note of all the points that were stressed in Parliament and put them before the Cabinet and say that that is the voice of Parliament so that the Cabinet may consider them one by one.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, one of the main publicity campaigns of this Ministry is connected with the Five Year Plan, but I can say this, namely, while travelling in different parts of the country, it is regrettable to note how little our people all over the country know about our various five year plan projects. In my opinion, there are certain basic defects in the planning of these Plan publicity programme. For example, the Plan publicity programme is being handled by the State Departments of Information, and then the Centre has also got the Directorate of Visual Publicity. Most of the time, these two organisations are doing duplicate work and their work generally overlaps with each other. I would suggest that at the Centre we should have a co-ordinating committee or some sort of co-ordinating organisation which should form the nucleus of the whole Five Year Plan publicity, produce the material and direct the field publicity organisation and tell them how they should handle certain campaigns connected with the Five Year Plan projects. The regional field publicity organisations may be asked to do something of more practical value than just to remain as distributing agencies for pamphlets produced by the Directorate of Visual and Field Publicity or by the publications division.

Another point which is very important in any publicity programme or campaign is to analyse and follow the effectiveness of all the publicity campaign. I hope I remember that once before I requested the hon. Minister to establish a section in his Ministry to follow up and analyse and visualise the effectiveness of the various publicity campaigns and the visual mass communication media.

Press advertisements are issued every day by the Ministry on various aspects of the Five Year Plan projects and other aspects of the other Ministries, but there is no body to follow up and know how the people react to the advertisements and how they react to the various things broadcast over the All India Radio the documentaries that are produced.

Another point is this. Much has been said about the films. Some hon. Members have criticised that songs in the films are not very good; some have said that the scenes are not good in the films which are produced by the private sector. But I must say that in our country, films are the only most accessible and the cheapest medium of entertainment and also of dissemination. I agree that the standards of the films should be improved. Some changes should be brought about in the Censure Board so that they can also see that the standard of films is improved.

But, at the same time, I would request the hon. Minister to watch the interests of the private producers, especially the small producers of films. Recently a tax has been levied on exposed film. I am sure that by this tax at least 80 per cent. of the small producers would have to go out of business and when 80 per cent. of the people engaged in the production of films have to go out of business, naturally, this film industry would suffer a lot.

With these words, I would impress upon the hon. Minister this important aspect which some other colleagues have also emphasised, namely, that this Ministry should concentrate more on the public relations side of the work.

Dr. Keskar: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to hon. Members for the very useful and instructive speeches that they have delivered. Most of the points that have been raised here—and there have been, side by side, some criticisms which were con-

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structive to some extent—were useful, and I am sure that they will be very useful for me and my Ministry in our work in reorganising or reorientating our schemes in the light of the views expressed in this House.

13.46 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Every hon. Member who spoke here has raised such a large number of points and naturally, he wants to have a satisfactory reply to all the points that he has raised. But the points are so many....

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: The reply may not be always satisfactory! But let there be some reply at least.

Dr. Keskar:that it will not be possible in the short space of time at my disposal, to reply to all of them. But that does not mean that I will not carefully consider all the points that they have raised.

I would, with your permission, like to refer to certain broad things so that the overall picture is not lost in the consideration of minor points of criticism. Otherwise, it is possible that the perspective will not be there. I shall begin with the radio, because it is....

Shri M. L. Dwivedi (Hamirpur): Perhaps it is *Prasaran* and *Suchana Mantralaya* and not *Suchana* and *Prasaran Mantralaya*!

Dr. Keskar: My hon. friend says that *prasaran* gets priority. It does not. Because the Ministry is called Information and Broadcasting Ministry, it does not mean that information gets the priority or that the radio gets priority. There is no question of such precedence. About the radio, I would like hon. Members, before criticising the organisation, to consider the work that it has achieved and the organisation and expansion that it has been able to accomplish. It is only in that light that they will

be able to see that the radio has done a creditable piece of work not only in its expansion but in the organisation and stabilisation of its programmes. Please remember that about ten years ago, the radio was a new thing. There were about four to six stations with very small staff. Since partition and during the second Five Year Plan alone, we have grown to such an extent that today we have 28 broadcasting stations, more than 60 transmitters working, and we are broadcasting in the 16 languages of our country.

I would more specially like to refer to the strong criticism made by my hon. friend **Shri Prakash Vir Shastri** who is not here now, trying to emphasise every time that we are giving more importance to English. I would like to point out that A.I.R. is the only institution in this country where 90 per cent. of its time is spent in broadcasts in languages and not in English. The only English broadcasts are the news in English and some talks. Nothing else is in the English language. Everything else is in the other languages. I would make bold to say that in the cultural development of our languages, the radio has played no inconsiderable part and this is acknowledged by the languages themselves. It would not be very fair on the part of Members to criticise a particular speech and say that it was made in English and not in Hindi and so on. It is possible that here and there it might be improved. The radio also might be improved, and under a mistaken notion, they might have done something in English then and there. But its programmes are mainly in the languages everywhere. I would like you to take into account this aspect of the work that the radio is doing.

They have built up also specialised programmes for schools, for women,

for children, for the industrial workers and for the universities. All this entails very detailed and difficult work of programme planning. I do not want to go into the details here, but if you look into the overall picture of what we were and what we are today, I hope hon. Members will agree that our radio has progressed in the right direction and has accomplished a creditable piece of work.

I would like to say only one word regarding the organisational side. We have had occasions in this House two or three times during the budget discussion to have strong and sometimes even heated discussions regarding the position of the staff. Hon. Members will be pleased to know that the regularisation of the regular staff has been completely accomplished and there is no question now of any discontent in that regard. This has been a very difficult piece of work because we have had to deal with a body of officers and men recruited in various ways and the work of integrating them and regularising their position was very difficult. Even the Public Service Commission found it a very difficult task. Now it has been accomplished.

The more important task of programme planning, programme expansion and quality programme is now under way. There also we have made a good bit of progress. But we must remember here that there are a number of difficulties which we have to take into consideration in appreciating this problem. The most important difficulty is the large number of languages to which we have to cater. I am not mentioning, for example, of any particular language in a particular State like Assamese in Assam or Oriya in Orissa. All our important centres of broadcasting in the country have to cater to many languages. The multi-language programme is one of the most important difficulties that we have to face. A station like Bombay has to broadcast in eight languages. Delhi has to broadcast in four or five languages. So also Madras and Calcutta.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: In Delhi not all the 16 languages?

Dr. Keskar: There are a number of factors and I do not want to go into them as it will take time. The linguistic demands are such that in many cases we have great difficulty in adjusting the demands of the various languages and finding time to put out programmes, because we have to remember that we are still hampered by inadequate technical equipment. For example, if we have three or four transmissions in a centre like Bombay or Delhi, then probably it will be easy for us to cater to all the linguistic demands. Suppose we have got only one transmission or at the most two in a big centre, how are we going to satisfy all those demands? Still, if we do not satisfy them to some extent, immediately there is a political or semi-political agitation and we are accused of neglecting this language group or that language group. So, this difficulty has come in our way like this that the time for which quality broadcasts; broadcasts which people would like to hear, is very limited. It can be done only for some particular hours in the evening or the morning. So, the time available is very limited and, at the same time, we have to cater to many languages. Then, the rural programme has to come in at a particular time. All these difficulties are there.

Then, specialised staff have to be built up. We have taken up the work during the last three or four years and we have made great progress. We appoint selected people in the various languages and in the various subjects like music and other subjects, who are specialists in the subject, and they plan the programmes for that particular subject. This has been doubly useful. Not only people who are specialists in the line get work, but this also serves the purpose of encouraging—more especially, I am talking of the literary side—people who are eminent in literary and artistic fields in a particular

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language to give some outlet for their talent. So, both the purposes are served. But, harnessing them for broadcasting work is not always easy, because this is a mechanical outlet and to prepare and train people for this particular type of work takes time. I am happy to state that we are progressing in this line as well. This is not something in which we can easily, what I call, become perfect. It will take a little time for the specialists also to learn and I hope very soon we will have the core of such specialists in the various programme sections so that our broadcasts become better and better in quality and the public get what they want.

We are certainly in need of a number of things. For example, we would certainly like to have a large number of relay transmitters for our broadcasting. The relay transmitters should be established in a number of regional centres so that the programmes of broadcast from the various centres can be heard in every nook and corner of the country. Hon. Members here have made many demands for broadcasting stations here and there. I have every sympathy for every region and I would certainly like to cater to every region in the country. But the financial and other difficulties have also to be kept in view. Moreover, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to the fact that the quality of broadcasting cannot be improved by having more and more stations. I am talking of the programme emanating stations. Programme talent will not be available in every region in such a quantity that you can throughout the day give quality programmes.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: You can do it wherever it is available.

Dr. Keskar: Of course, my hon. friend naturally will stand for his region. I greatly appreciate the talent of his region. I might say that

the right thing is to have as few as possible of the programme emanating stations where all the talent can be built and concentrated.

Shri Tyagi: My hon. friend's region is infested with dacoits and robbers.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: The station will do a lot of good in that direction.

Dr. Keskar: So, I would suggest that while it is possible that we might have some more stations, it will not serve the purpose of better broadcasting by having stations everywhere. But we must certainly have more relay stations, and the minimum number of broadcasting stations. By pooling all our talent in those limited number of stations, with the modern equipment and methods of tape-recording it is easily possible to make the broadcasts reach every nook and corner of the country and provide entertainment and education to the public. So, while considering the question of stations, though we would certainly like to have some more stations, I hope you will not ask for a station to be established in every nook and corner of the country. Rather, every nook and corner should be served by the radio and people should receive cultural programmes of their liking, I think that is a legitimate demand and we should certainly like to serve them there.

The radio has started well and I hope that with more adequate equipment and technical facilities it will make still more progress. I would like to refer to one aspect of the radio work to which many hon. Members have referred, and that is the community listening scheme. From the speeches of some hon. Members I gather that there is some misunderstanding in the minds of hon. Members. Really speaking, the community listening scheme is a help that the Government of India is giving to the States to carry out the programme for the villagers to listen to programmes which will be available to them and which will be specially

broadcast to them through the rural programmes of the various stations. The scheme is really not maintained or supervised by us. Because, once the sets are put in the villages, it is the responsibility of the State Governments to maintain the sets and also supervise them and see that the various villages utilize them to the full. Under the scheme the Government of India manufacture the sets according to standard specifications. They pay half the price and the other half is paid by the State Governments. The State Government will also realise a small percentage from the particular village or panchayat or whatever it might be. In the case of Tribal and other areas that small percentage does not exist. In that case the State Government or the Centre will pay the entire price.

14 hrs.

Now, this scheme must have the entire co-operation of the State Governments in working well. We can only provide....

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: What is the contribution of the Government of India per set and what is the contribution of the State Governments per set? The panchayat is being charged Rs. 75 per set.

Dr. Keskar: I have answered this question many times. Rs. 250 is the price of the set including microphone, amplifier etc. As I said, the division is half and half between the Government of India and the State Government.

So, the scheme has immense possibilities.

Shri Tyagi: Who calls the tune? Who is responsible for the programme?

Dr. Keskar: Programmes are planned by the radio stations. But there is the fullest co-operation with the State Governments in the preparation of the programmes. I do not say that the State Governments do not

realise the importance of the programme or that they are against the programme. But it is one thing to have sympathy with the programme and another to maintain all these sets well and look after them. Quite a number of States are doing it very well. In some other States probably it is not done so well. We draw their attention to it and I hope that things will go on improving. Our desire is to see that practically every village in this country has such a community set. It is a long-term programme. The beginning is well made because already more than 50,000 sets have been supplied to the various villages. In the Third Five Year Plan also we are including quite a big amount for this purpose. This scheme, I hope, will go on expanding.

I am mentioning all these organisations because hon. Members in referring to this question were speaking as if we were responsible for the bad running or the bad organisation of the community listening scheme in particular areas or States. Whatever has been said here will be conveyed to the State Government concerned so that the organisation in that particular State will run better.

Shri N. R. Ghosh (Cooch-Behar): Are these palli mangal features?

Dr. Keskar: That also comes here.

Another aspect related to this, I will just mention in passing, is the radio farm forum programme which, of course, has been started. It was first started as an experiment in collaboration with UNESCO. Its main object is to evoke interest in the villagers in discussing their own problems and in finding a solution to them. This is proving very successful. The number of farm forum programmes has been increased. The farm forums are a type of clubs where villagers come and discuss their own problems. We are trying to put up over 1,000 such forums. I hope this programme also will go on increasing.

[Dr. Keskar]

I would like to refer here to an important aspect of programme planning which, I think, is an all-India aspect because it has relationship to the remarks that were made by the hon. lady Member, Shrimati Uma Nehru, about Radio Ceylon. She was asking us what we were doing about Radio Ceylon.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Vividh Bharati.

Dr. Keskar: Yes, Vividh Bharati.

The answer to Radio Ceylon is not to tell people, "It is bad. Do not listen to it." Those who like can listen to it. How can I object to it? I have once in this House presented the results of an analysis of listening to Radio Ceylon. That analysis in every year's listening research I find is nearly the same. So I can take it that it is substantially correct. We find that by and large children in many urban centres are the people who mainly prefer Radio Ceylon and the adults not so much. Now this is something where I am not able to give an answer. But I might say that we have thought over this question and we felt that quite a large number of listeners would not probably listen to serious programmes because they want to listen only the light type of programmes. They do not want to exercise their brains after the day's hard work. That is one of the reasons why this all-India variety programme has been started which is a light musical type of programme for the ordinary listener who does not want to listen serious things.

Shri Hem Barua: The Ceylon Government has stopped these commercial broadcasts in Sinhalese. Since it is a commercial broadcast why have we allowed Radio Ceylon to beam them to our country? Can we not take it up with the Ceylon Govern-

ment on Government-to-Government level?

Dr. Keskar: This had been conveyed to the Government of Ceylon. Technically—I am speaking purely from the legal point of view—it is not possible for us to take any legal objection to it. But it had been conveyed to the Government of Ceylon that it is not probably proper that they should beam a service to another country. The hon. Member probably knows and other might be interested to know that the Ceylon Broadcasting Committee of Enquiry had made a definite recommendation that this commercial radio is not in the interest of the people and the listeners in Ceylon.

Shri Hem Barua: They have stopped it there in Sinhalese.

Dr. Keskar: They said this should be stopped. It is not possible for me to discuss why the Ceylon Government has not done this. My point is that we thought that by presenting to the listeners an alternative—not an alternative in the same sense but an alternative of a better type and of a more standard type—we will be providing what a large number of people are wanting.

Shri Hem Barua: It is working better.

Dr. Keskar: I am happy to say that it has succeeded and has succeeded beyond our expectations. The programme is extremely popular. The fan mail that it gets is an indication of its popularity. The number of letters that the Director of the Programme gets every month has gone up to 30,000. Lots of enquiries come. Suggestions also come. So we are planning to expand this programme more and more. I may inform hon. Members that we are even planning to have a large number of medium wave sets on which these programmes can be heard so that that type of

radio sets also can get this programme easily without having to have a special short wave type of radio set for listening to this programme.

Now I would like to come to an important question, that is, the news bulletins, about which my hon. friend opposite was rather critical. A number of other hon. friends had also referred to that. They said that our news bulletins are partisan. This question has been raised in the House many times. Shri Mathur just now said that the news bulletins should be like a record or a brief proceedings of Parliament. It would be possible if we have a special bulletin about Parliamentary proceedings. Then I would agree with him. But the news bulletin refers to important things happening in Parliament side by side with important events happening in the country, outside the country and in all spheres of life. The news bulletin has to function like a newspaper and judge things by the news value and not, what I say, by a kind of maintaining a brief record of Parliamentary proceedings. So far as Parliamentary proceedings are concerned it can be thought of certainly. Why should we not have a special bulletin for Parliamentary proceedings?

Shri Hem Barua: Why have you discontinued the one that you had? You had one 'Today in Parliament'.

Dr. Keskar: I am sorry to say that that had to be stopped. As hon. Members know, this was a Parliamentary commentary. Mind you, it was not a brief summary of proceedings of Parliament which is a very different thing. In this the commentator will make comments on the speeches. Once or twice it happened that hon. Members angrily came to me saying, "Your commentator has insulted me and I will raise it on the floor of the House". After many such incidents ultimately I felt that either we

have a very high class commentator or it is not probably advisable to have the commentaries any further. Unless we are all agreed to bear criticism if supposing the commentator's remarks might not be to the advantage of any hon. Member or any person, it will not be possible to have commentaries of this type. But I certainly would like to renew that if and when possible. At present we are not having that. What Shri Mathur had in mind was probably the question of having a brief record of proceedings of Parliament.

Shri Tyagi: Objective.

Dr. Keskar: Yes, very objective. There, you give summaries of everything, according to the proportion of minutes taken by everybody.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Are we to understand that he could not get high class commentators, about whom he has mentioned?

Dr. Keskar: In fact, I may inform the hon. Member of the actual position. If he listens to me first and then asks questions, that would be better. We had advertised the post. We had appointed a selection committee, and as we wanted the selection committee to be of a very high order, we had put in the committee two members of the Press Commission, that is, members of the former Press Commission; they interviewed all the candidates, and they told us that none of the candidates came up to standard.

Shri Hem Barua: Why could he not have the best out of the worst?

Dr. Keskar: It is possible that if we pay a very high salary we may be able to get a person. I do not say that there are not commentators available, but for the standard of the scale of pay that we are able to give, it is not possible to get the requisite type of commentator. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur's concept is quite

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different from the commentary to which Shri Hem Barua is referring.

But, I would like to maintain here that the news bulletin does maintain an objective standard. One hon. Member told me—I am sorry he is not here at the moment—that the news bulletin gives so much time to the Prime Minister's speeches. Well, the Prime Minister's speech, when he delivers it here, is an important thing, and the news bulletin will have to give it a certain percentage of time. I do not agree with him that it gives only Ministers' speeches always; it gives other things also always, and care is taken to see that Opposition criticism is also mentioned. If the Prime Minister's speech is given much more time than the Opposition criticism.....

Shri Rajendra Singh: That is by mistake.

Dr. Keskar:...I think it should not be taken exception to.

The point is that it is not the job of the news bulletin to give importance to the Prime Minister or to any other Minister. The news editor has to judge of the news value of that particular event and give it prominence. Government do not lay down rules; it is left to the sense of the News Division to see that they give to the public news items which have a news value and which will be a fair summary of the events happening in Parliament and outside.

Many times, questions regarding news bulletins were raised, and some accusations also were made, but every time, I had made enquiries, and I had found that the accusation was baseless, and we have had no occasion for any genuine complaint.

Shri Hem Barua had mentioned the question of withholding of news regarding the Chinese Premier's letter and said that the Prime Minister had stopped it or come in the way of AIR publicising this particular event.

Shri Hem Barua: That was not exactly what I wanted to know. I wanted

to know who controls the AIR, and why the AIR people should have approached the Prime Minister in order to include this in the news bulletin.

Dr. Keskar: When questions of high national interest come, that has to be done, and I think AIR did quite rightly, because this is not a simple question of giving news, but it is news concerning a very great controversy between ourselves and our neighbour, and I think the AIR news authorities did rightly, since the news might or might not affect the course of events, and it was certainly right on their part to have done so; it is being done in all questions of high national policy in every country.

Shri Hem Barua: On the next morning, all the papers carried the news, but the news bulletin of AIR was ominously silent.

Dr. Keskar: When AIR consulted the Prime Minister, the Prime Minister decided in national interest that it should not be broadcast, and as far as AIR is concerned, that is the end of it. Of course, Shri Hem Barua may differ.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The Prime Minister also said here that he wanted first to place it before Parliament.

Dr. Keskar: That was discussed here. So, there is no question of....

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Before it was placed before Parliament, it was announced on the radio that morning at about eight o'clock. On the previous night, it did not carry that news, but on the next morning, it carried it. After that, we were told here about it.

Shri Hem Barua: Because it was in the newspapers.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Once in a way, a decision may be taken and later on reversed.

Dr. Keskar: My hon. friend may ask the Prime Minister about it.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may kindly resume his seat for a minute, and allow all the other hon. Members to go on talking. I am really surprised at this kind of interruptions. Is there no end to this kind of obstruction? The hon. Minister has to conclude now, and we have already exceeded the time.

Shri Hem Barua rose—

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the hon. Member is becoming irrepressible nowadays. He has already had an opportunity to say what he wanted.

Dr. Keskar: I shall mention briefly about two important matters about AIR, before I finish with this question of AIR.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister need not yield to interruptions. If he gives in, then hon. Members will go on interrupting.

Dr. Keskar: The question has been raised about staff artistes. Quite a number of Members have raised this question of staff artistes. Staff artistes form a very important part of the network of AIR, and their place in the production of programmes is very important. My hon. friend Kumari M. Vedakumari had raised this question, and I can assure her that I have as much sympathy for the staff artistes as she has. The only point is that we have to remember the type of work that staff artistes have to carry out. It may be kindly remembered that the contracts given to any broadcaster and to a staff artistes are not different; it is only the length of the contract which is different, for, we have to remember that these are not regular Government posts; these are posts carrying offers of fees or a consolidated type of fees given to particular persons for particular production work in the AIR. If we convert them into posts tomorrow, then, naturally, the length of service, the scales of pay and other things will come into being then, not otherwise.

Shri Hem Barua: They are left to the mercy of the bosses.

Dr. Keskar: Supposing I call Shri Hem Barua to broadcast tomorrow on the radio, it is not possible, and it is not necessary for me, to say that I shall employ Shri Hem Barua again on the next day.

Shri N. R. Ghosh: It is better to give it for all people.

Dr. Keskar: All broadcasting organisations in the world are going on with this system, because production is an elastic thing. The production of radio programmes of different types are elastic, and we shall have to employ different types of people for different types of production; and we may have to employ a person for a week or for ten days or for one month or for even two days only, and, therefore, it cannot be guaranteed always. That is the reason for having persons who are called staff artistes; but really they might have contracts with different variations; they are getting what is called, not pay, but consolidated fees. We have felt, and I personally have felt, that persons who have been working there for a very long time should get certain amenities. Here, I would like to say that there are certain differences between ordinary Government servants and these staff artistes. If we employ, or give contracts to the staff artistes, the question of medical fitness or age does not come in as in the case of the regular Government servants. Any person, of whatever age he might be, whatever his medical fitness might be, can be given this work, simply because it is not a regular post, and persons who are competent in a particular field can be given that work today. But we are still trying to evolve some terms for persons who are working for a long period; already, we have for medical relief, for accommodation etc.; we are also thinking of the gratuity portion and what more we can do to see that these people who have been consistently working for a long period as staff artistes are

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given certain relief. I might assure the hon. Member that we shall certainly try to do what we can, and I am at present having a scheme for improving the position of staff artistes under active consideration in consultation with the Finance Ministry.

Shri Hem Barua: That is good.

Dr. Keskar: I would like to mention here briefly about the Press Information Bureau. One hon. Member was referring to the work of the Bureau as being party-publicity work. As you know, the Press Information Bureau's work is to put before the public and the press, factual material regarding the activities of Government. I do not see why Government should not do it. If Opposition Members are at liberty to criticise Government, then Government have every right also to see that correct facts are put before the public. I remember cases in which absolutely distorted facts and wrong facts were put in the press and on the platform regarding a number of things that Government had done, and we had to publish photographs and data to show that all those things were wrong. My point is that this would not have been necessary, that is, all this work of giving factual material, if we had not had strong and continuous criticism about everything which we did or did not do. While there is perfect liberty for Members to criticise Government, Government have also the right to put correct things before the public so that they can judge for themselves.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Could the Government use the means of the State to further the party interests? That is the point.

Mr. Speaker: I have already said there need be no interruptions.

Dr. Keskar: The hon. Member was referring to putting out material about political parties. I have not seen any hand-out of the Press In-

formation Bureau which has been about anything else excepting the Government's own activities. Probably some hon. Members might have seen that the Press Information Bureau for its own officers and the Government—for internal purposes—prepares a brief summary of news in the country and it is not circulated to the press. In this summary you have party things—they will be not only about the Congress party but sometimes also about the Communist party as to what they are saying. This is necessary for the information of the Government itself. These hand-outs have nothing to do with anything excepting what the Government is doing or what the Government wants to say on some factual material that the Government is giving. This material is being provided to large numbers of papers, more than 300 to 400 daily papers and a large number of other periodicals are being supplied. I am glad to say that they appreciate this material and it is published very largely by a large number of papers. It shows that a large number of papers appreciate this service that we are giving.

Shri Rajendra Singh: For the benefit of the advertisements that they get from you.

Dr. Keskar: Now, I come to the question of advertisement policy. It has been said that there is discrimination in giving advertisements. I have had occasion to explain our advertisement policy many times, but I would like to recapitulate here that we have a very objective policy regarding advertisements. Advertisements are given to secure the widest possible coverage within the funds available and to reach the masses in all walks of life. In selecting newspapers and periodicals for advertisements due regard is paid to effective circulation, regularity in publication, class of readership, adherence to the accepted standards of journalistic ethics and other factors of production standards,

language and the areas to be covered, etc. I make it a point to see that no paper is not considered because it holds a particular political opinion. The hon. Member on the opposite side was giving me a list of papers which have not been given advertisements, but he did not mention the list of papers belonging to his party which are being given advertisements. Now, I will read out the papers which are being given advertisements and which belong to the Opposition:

New Age—Delhi, Sadhinta—Calcutta, Vishal Andhra—Vijayawada, Navjeevan—Trichur, Jananayagam—Kottayam, Jana Yug—Lucknow, Naya Patra—Lucknow, Naya Zamana—Jullundur, Ganatantra—Cuttack, Abhujar Khand—Ranchi, Lok Sevak—Calcutta, Krishak—Cuttack, Kerala Janta—Trivandrum, Rama Dhun—Gauhati, Vigil—Calcutta, Kaumudhi—Trivandrum, Kaumudhi Weekly—Trivandrum, Savakarleen—Calcutta, Mankind—Hyderabad, Chaukhamba—Hyderabad, Kalki—Madras, Flame—Delhi, Swarapya—Madras. The list is quite long.

सेठ गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि अंग्रेजी पत्रों को जितना विज्ञापन मिलता है, उस की अपेक्षा भारतीय पत्रों को बहुत कम मिलता है ?

Dr. Keskar: I will come to it later. Now I am dealing with the question of advertisements.

It means that I must give advertisements to every paper which expresses views opposed to the Government. That is not possible. More especially the hon. Member should remember that the number of periodicals in languages in the country is so large that it is physically not possible for the Government to give advertisements to everyone of them. I had occasion to explain this to the members of the Opposition. I cannot give reasons why a particular paper will not be given advertisements. Supposing there are 1,000 papers and I have got money to give only to 200

papers, I will have to select 200 papers.

Shri Rajendra Singh: Just one minute, Sir. It is a question of party interest.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Rajendra Singh: He is giving advertisements to *New Age*. What about *Janta* which is the organ of the Praja Socialist Party? Why this discrimination?

Dr. Keskar: I will not answer questions about a particular paper. I am not prepared to answer that. I have explained the general policy. What is the use of pleading for a particular paper?

Shri Rajendra Singh: He has mentioned a particular paper.

Dr. Keskar: Now I come to the question of language papers. I realise the importance of our giving advertisements to language papers. We have been progressively giving more and more advertisements to language papers. I had occasion to place the facts on the floor of this House many times. The hon. Member, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, who is not here at present—was giving some figures which, I think, were not correct—that we gave so much to Hindi and so much to English. I would plead with him not to compare the money spent on Hindi advertisements with money spent on English advertisements, but rather the money spent on Hindi and other regional languages and English.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : इस में सवाल यह है कि दूसरी लैंग्वेजिज और हिन्दी को मिला कर जितना खर्चा होता है, उस में ज्यादा अंग्रेजी में होता है या नहीं ?

Dr. Keskar: I am afraid I have to disagree with my hon. friend. He is not correct. He would not allow me to read what I am reading.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister occasionally replies to them. That is a mistake that he makes. He may go

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on in his own way. I am not going to allow any interruptions. We have already taken away the time. The hon. Members are interested in the next Demands for Grants. Let the hon. Minister finish as quickly as possible.

Dr. Keskar: I will read out the figures. In 1957-58 the percentage was 76.55. You will see the percentage has been rising every year. Today the language and the Hindi papers are getting more percentage both in space and in money. The ratio is 54:46 and our policy is to see that progressively more and more of the language papers get advertisements.

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : अंग्रेजी इस देश के सिर्फ एक परसेंट लोग जानते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is now interrupting while sitting.

Dr. Keskar: As long as it continues to be the language accepted in this House, how can I help it?

I, therefore, submit that it would not be correct to criticise the Government because it is the Government's intention also to give more advertisements to the language papers and the language papers are first to acknowledge that we are giving them more and more advertisements. There are 3,000 newspapers in the country and it is not possible to give advertisements to all or the majority of them.

Shri Hem Barua referred to the question of negotiations carried on between the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society and the Government. I would like Shri Barua to bear in mind one or two facts which probably he has not attended to. First thing is, it is not correct to say that the Government is approaching newspapers directly today. The Government has always been dealing with newspapers directly all along throughout these years. What happened was that the Society which represents a group of

newspapers—about 130 or so—wanted that we should have a kind of collective settlement with them about broad principles. We thought it might be useful. The negotiations came to a close for a very different reason. We found on calculation that we will be committed to accepting rates of advertisements automatically if the Society enhances those rates and this might land Government into financial expenses which we felt we could not do. Supposing by next year, the paper circulation doubles and if the advertisement rates are doubled, we would be forced to accept those rates. So, we felt it would not be possible to accept that. It is for this reason that the negotiations had to be stopped, but that does not mean that we have no negotiations or discussions with the Society.

The hon. Member, Shri Barua, should also remember that there are a large number of papers outside the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society and we have been dealing with them and also the members of the Society individually. The question had come only recently that we should have a collective kind of settlement with them. So, the hon. Member should not say that we are encroaching on the fourth estate.

Now, I come to an important question about the excise duty on films.

Shri Hem Barua: I want to seek a clarification.

Dr. Keskar: It would be better if he asks questions after I finish.

I would say a few words about the excise duty on films. The hon. Members were much eloquent about the excise duty imposed on films. Now, I agree that the excise will have an important effect on the film industry. We would certainly not like the industry to go down or suffer. The representatives of the industry had seen me and had discussions with me. They have also seen the Finance Minister. All their points of view have been completely represented to us, and I am

sure the Finance Minister will keep in his consideration all the points raised by them and when he takes a final decision regarding this matter, take all the aspects of the situation, including not only the financial proposals but also the future prosperity and good of the industry, into consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What is the hon. Minister's contribution?

Dr. Keskar: It is not my province to say anything here about taxation.

I would like to say a word regarding the Central Information Service, about which practically every Member spoke a little. The Central Information Service was started because we had in our various units people connected with information and publicity and a large number of them were temporary hands on contract. It is in the interest of these various officers concerned that the Service was formed. When the Service was formed, it was made clear that the seniority and scales of pay and other things would be settled in consultation with the Public Service Commission.

Now, it is obvious that when you put together so many officers from different units, some one is bound to feel that he has been unjustly treated. We are bound in these cases by rules laid down by the Home Ministry and the Union Public Service Commission. As hon. Members know, the U.P.S.C. has the final voice in deciding whether the rules are correct, whether the scales are correct and whether the seniority has been laid down correctly. When all this is done, it is possible that some officers might feel that by what has been done for the good of everybody—and most people are satisfied—they have been unjustly dealt with. Certainly, the course is open to them to make representations which will be forwarded to the Union Public Service Commission. I am sure the Commission will deal with the question sympathetically and according to the rules, because they will naturally go by the rules and see that seniority, where it is due, is not disturbed.

With your permission, I may be permitted to say a word about censorship. Censorship is an important question. We have had occasion to debate the subject of censorship here when we went into all the pros and cons of this question. Briefly speaking, this is not such an easy matter in the sense that it can be easily settled, as some hon. Members appear to think. We have laid down certain broad directives for the consideration of the censors. I think we should not be unfair to them by criticising them offhand saying that they have passed all films, they have done this and they have done that, because the work before them is extremely difficult, as they have to judge every film, every scene in it, in its context, and say whether it is objectionable or not according to the principles laid down. (*Interruption.*) The work is not easy. I cannot put myself in the position of the censors. If my hon. friend is also put there, he will himself be in difficulties. They have to do a very difficult job. No doubt, criticism is there, but I would personally like to pay a tribute to the censors for the very difficult task they are carrying out. It should not be thought that the Board proper can do all the work of looking into every film. They have got panels where members look at the films and pass them. Afterwards, they can be reviewed. Then there is appeal. All these things are there. If the six members of the Board are to look into every film, I think it will be a physically impossible thing to do.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why cannot some Members of Parliament be taken on the Board?

Dr. Keskar: If they have got so much time, I would welcome it. Everyday they will have to sit for 3-4 hours to see a film. If they are willing, I shall be very glad to consider them for this purpose. I say this because it is quite an exacting job.

Shri Tyagi: Are they required to buy ticket?

Dr. Keskar: Pre-censorship has been referred to. It can be a useful

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thing, because obviously it allows the producer to save some money. But the constitutional difficulty referred to, which was brushed aside by Dr. Sushila Nayar, is not so easy to brush aside as it appears. If a film is made, then money is spent. If you then censor it, then some money is lost. If you pre-censor it, what do you do? You censor the script. When you look into the script, you censor the written thing. That is where the fundamental right under the Constitution comes in. That is where the provision relating to written and published material will come into play. There it will not be so easy as censoring a film. It is extremely difficult. We have taken the highest legal opinion in this matter. Of course, we have prescribed voluntary pre-censorship. But then there will be another difficulty. If the script is passed by the pre-censors, what about the censors? Suppose the censors refuse it or cut some parts of it. Then why should they accept it?

So, all these difficulties being there, we are proceeding cautiously with this. I think hon. Members will not like us to precipitate anything which will make the work of censorship more complicated than what it is today.

Shri Mahagaonkar (Kolhapur): Do Government give membership of the Board of Censors to any members of the Producers' Association?

Dr. Keskar: Yes. The representative of the Film Federation is there.

The last thing I want to mention is about obscene advertisements, which was referred to. I have many times stated here that the subject of obscene advertisements is exclusively within the purview of the Ministry of Home Affairs. We have nothing to do with it. We have certainly drawn the attention of the Home Departments of the various States to the need for taking action in this matter. But it is not possible for me to go beyond that. I hope that the opinion expressed in the House will also influence the various

Home Departments to take some steps regarding this matter.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I draw the attention of the Minister to what has happened in Calcutta? There the police authorities have said that after the Censor Board passes a film, they have no authority to take any such action.

Dr. Keskar: The law is very clear. There are several lawyer Members here. They will tell the hon. Member that it is not within my purview. I have taken the highest legal opinion. The Home Ministers of States agree that it is within their purview. There is no doubt about it.

There are a number of points raised by hon. Members which for want of time I might not be able to deal with and answer individually. But I will certainly look into all of them and see what action can be taken.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: One important point has been left out.

वह यह है कि ग्रंथों के कलाकारों, ग्रंथों के काम करने वालों और ग्रंथों के लक्ष लिपिकों यानी शार्टहैंड स्टेनोग्राफ़र्स को जो तन्खाहें, भत्ते या रीम्युनेशन दिये जाते हैं, वे भाषा में काम करने वालों के मुकाबले में बहुत ज्यादा हैं और डिस्क्रिमिनेशन एक्सर-साइज किया जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मिनिस्टर साहब ने कुछ नहीं बताया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने ने क्यों नहीं बताया है। वह इस को गट करे।

डा० केसकर : इसलिये नहीं बताया है कि मेरे पास समय नहीं है। यह बात रासत है कि केवल भाषा के कारण पे-स्केल घटाय रखे जाते हैं। ऐसा नहीं है।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : ऐसा ही है।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : ऐसा ही है। बिल्कुल ऐसा ही है।

डा० केसकर : इस बारे में मत भेद हो सकता है। कुछ विशेष पदों के बारे में यह बात कही जा सकती है, लेकिन साधारण तौर पर यह बात नहीं है।

Shri Mahagaonkar: What is the policy regarding services in the Films Division?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow any more explanations. I shall put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during year ending the 31st day of March 1961, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 60, 61, 62 and 123 relating to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting."

The motion was adopted.

[The Motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 60—MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 12,68,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 61—BROADCASTING

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 4,71,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum neces-

sary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 62—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 3,48,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

DEMAND NO. 123—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 1,64,31,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'."

14.40 hrs.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demands Nos. 36 to 41 and 118 to 120 relating to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for which 8 hours have been allotted.

227 cut motions have been tabled to these Demands.

I have always been urging upon the Opposition to sit together and concentrate upon 4, 5 or 6 cut motions so that attention may be focussed on them. They have not done so.

Hon. Members desirous of moving cut motions may hand over at the

[Mr. Speaker]

Table within 15 minutes the numbers of the selected cut motions.

Hon. Members are already aware of the time-limit for speeches.

DEMAND No. 36—MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 69,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 37—FOREST

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,56,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND No. 38—AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,66,19,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 39—AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 4,79,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Agricultural Research'."

DEMAND No. 40—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 2,57,57,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND No. 41—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 11,67,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

DEMAND No. 118—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FORESTS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 5,15,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Forests'."

DEMAND No. 119—PURCHASE OF FOOD-GRAINS

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 1,77,13,59,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum

necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Purchase of Foodgrains'."

DEMAND NO. 120—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the sum not exceeding Rs. 41,74,98,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture'."

सेठ गोविन्द दास (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका बहुत अनुगृहीत हूँ कि आप ने इस अनुदान पर सब से पहले मुझे समय दिया है। इन चालीस वर्षों के सार्वजनिक जीवन में तीन मेरे प्रान्त क्षेत्र रहे हैं, एक देश की स्वतंत्रता, दूसरे देश की भाषा और तीसरे देश का खाद्य और देश की तन्दुरुस्ती। लोग कहते हैं कि मैंने हिन्दी और गो-रक्षा इन दोनों को एक साथ कैसे मिलाया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन दो चीजों का एक दूसरे से जितना सम्बन्ध है उतना शायद किसी चीज से नहीं है। हिन्दी से हमारे मस्तिष्क का सम्बन्ध है और गो-रक्षा से हमारे शरीर का सम्बन्ध है। शरीर के बिना मस्तिष्क निरर्थक है और मस्तिष्क के बिना शरीर निरर्थक है।

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० वेशमूल) : चान सकता है।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : यह देश कृषि प्रधान देश है, इसे सब जानते हैं और सदा इस देश में एक बात उठा करती है कि उत्पादन बढ़ाया जाये। परन्तु उस दिन शिक्षा के अनुदानों पर बोलते हुए जो बात मैंने भाषा के सम्बन्ध में कही थी और कहा था कि भाषा के विषय पर ध्यान न देने का अर्थ यह होता है कि मूल का ध्यान न रख कर केवल शाखा और पत्र गिनते

हैं उसी प्रकार मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम गो-रक्षा पर ध्यान नहीं देते हैं तो उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात करना मूल को : देख कर शाखा और पत्र गिनना है।

इस देश में हमारी जमीन को जैसी स्थिति है और भिन्न भिन्न राज्यों में जमीन की अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित होने के बाद जैसी स्थिति हो जायेगी उस में भ्रष्टे बैलों के बिना हमारे देश में खेती नहीं हो सकती।

14-42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

रंडित कृ० चं० शर्मा (हापुड़) : ट्रेक्टरों से होगी।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : अधिक भ्रष्ट उत्पादन करने के लिए हम को बैल चाहियें। उसी प्रकार यह देश निरामिष भोजी है। जितना यह देश निरामिष भोजी है दुनिया का कोई देश नहीं है। अपने शरीर को बलिष्ठ रखने के लिए हम को घी और दूध की आवश्यकता है। हमारे ऋषि मुनियों, हमारे तत्ववेत्ताओं ने एक बात देखी थी कि यथार्थ में यह सृष्टि एक ही तत्व है और हजारों वर्ष बीत जाने के बाद भी, इस वैज्ञानिक युग में भी इस खोज के आगे अभी तक कोई खोज नहीं गई है। मैं वही हूँ जो आप हैं, आप वही हैं जो मैं हूँ और समस्त सृष्टि वही है जो आप और मैं हैं। इसीलिए वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् हमारे यहां का, सिद्धान्त था और यदि समस्त वसुधा हमारा कुटुम्ब है फिर अहिंसा तो आप से आप आ जाती है। इसलिए कांग्रेसवादी रहते हुए भी, कांग्रेस सरकार का बड़ा भारी समर्थक रहते हुए भी जब मैं देखता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार मछली के रोजगार को प्रोत्साहन देती है, भ्रंडों के रोजगार को प्रोत्साहन देती है तो मैं आप से कहूँ कि सिर से पैर तक मुझे आग लग जाती है। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि हमारी संस्कृति, हमारे तत्व-ज्ञान, हमारी सारी परम्परा के विरुद्ध जोकि अहिंसामय

[सेठ गोविन्द दास]

परम्परा रही है, जिस का प्रादशं वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् रहा है, उस स्वतंत्र देश की सरकार यह मछली और ये भण्डे और इन सब चीजों के रोजगारों को किस प्रकार प्रोत्साहन दे रही है

श्री त्यागी (देहरादून) : छी, छी ।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : हम अधिक धन उत्पादन करना चाहते हैं । मैंने अभी आप से निवेदन किया बिना गो-वध के बन्द हुए, बिना गाय की नस्ल सुधरे यह हो नहीं सकता है । हमारे संविधान में इस सम्बन्ध में स्पष्ट धारारें हैं और मेरे पास मेरे मित्र पंडित ठाकुर दास भागव जी बैठे हुए हैं । संविधान सभा में उनके और मेरे इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव थे । हम संविधान में कुछ धारारें जुड़वाना चाहते थे । उनकी धारारें जुड़ गईं लेकिन मैंने जो सम्पूर्ण गो-वध बन्दी की धारारें रखी थीं वे नहीं जुड़ीं । इतने पर भी जो हमारी धारारें हैं, उन धाराओं का जो अर्थ हमारे उच्चतम न्यायालय ने किया है उस में भी स्पष्ट है कि इस देश में गो-वध नहीं हो सकता, कम से कम गाय, बछड़ा, बछड़ी, उनका वध नहीं हो सकता । बौलों को उन्होंने उस में से अलग रखा है । लेकिन कम से कम हमारे संविधान की जिस धारा का उच्चतम न्यायालय फैसला कर चुका है उस फैसले के अनुसार तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रयत्न करना चाहिये कि सब राज्यों में कम से कम उस धारा के अनुसार कानून बन जायें । पर कानून बनाना तो दूर रहा गोबध बढ़ रहा है । अभी कल ही एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए श्री सतीश चन्द्र जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि सन् १९५६ में ६ करोड़ रुपये की खालों का निर्यात हुआ और १९५६ में २८ करोड़ ७० लाख रुपये की खालों का मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये खालें अधिकतर गोवंश की खालें हैं, उनका चमड़ा है ।

श्री बिद्या चरण शुक्ल (बलोदा बाजार) : मरी हुई गायों का बा ज़िन्दा गायों का ?

सेठ गोविन्द दास : मरी हुई गायों का चमड़ा नहीं बल्कि जो कसाई खानों में मारी जाती हैं उन गायों का चमड़ा है क्योंकि जो चमड़ा विदेशों में जाता है वह अच्छे से अच्छा चमड़ा होता है और अच्छा से अच्छा चमड़ा उन जानवरों का होता है जो कमाई-खानों में मारे जाते हैं ।

फिर कहा जाता है कि अच्छे पशु नहीं मारे जाते । मैं पाटिल साहब से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह बम्बई के कसाईखाने को जा कर देखने की कृपा करें, कलकत्ते के कसाईखाने को जा कर देखने की कृपा करें, मद्रास के कसाईखाने को जा कर देखने की कृपा करें । मैं कहता हूँ कि उन कसाईखानों में जिस तरह से गो-हत्या होती है, खून उबल जाता है भरे सदृश एक अहिंसावादी का भी : आँखों से आंसू झड़ने लगते हैं, उन गायों को और उन बछड़ों को देख कर कि जो वहाँ पर मारे जाते हैं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अच्छे से अच्छे गोवंश का वध हमारे यहाँ बम्बई में, हमारे यहाँ कलकत्ते में, हमारे यहाँ मद्रास में और दूसरे स्थानों पर हो रहा है । जो गायें, हरियाना से और पंजाब के दूसरे क्षेत्रों से बम्बई, कलकत्ते इत्यादि जाती हैं, बछड़े तो उनके नुरन्त कसाईखाने में चले जाते हैं, और गायों को उनका दूध सूखते ही, उनकी अच्छी से अच्छी स्थिति होते हुए भी, कसाईखानों में भेज दिया जाता है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह काम हमारे संविधान के अनुसार हो रहा है, सरकार इसको न रोक कर क्या संविधान का पालन कर रही है, क्या सरकार स्वयं इस प्रकार का रक्तपात, जो जानवरों का यहाँ पर हो रहा है, उसको देखते हुए संविधान के विरुद्ध नहीं जा रही है ? यह चीज मैं पाटिल साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ और दूसरे मंत्रियों से भी जानना चाहता हूँ ।

फिर कहा जाता है कि खाद्य-पदार्थ नहीं है । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आपके सामने आंकड़े

पेज करना चाहता हूँ। सन् १९५६ में ६ करोड़ रुपये की खली का निर्यात हुआ, १९५६ में यह १८ करोड़ रुपये का हो गया। १९५६ में जो ६ करोड़ की खली बाहर जाती थी वह तीन वर्ष के बाद मात्र १८ करोड़ की जा रही है। ग्वार का निर्यात अभी भी जारी है। रेल की मुसाफिरी जब हम करते हैं तो देखते हैं कि रेल की लाइन के दोनों तरफ मीलों तक हरा हरा जो घास रहता है वह या तो गमियों में जल जाता है या बरसात में सड़ जाता है। पशुओं के लिए इस मारे खाद्य पदार्थ का प्रबन्ध किया जा सकता है लेकिन गोवध नहीं रोका जा सकता। इस प्रकार के खाद्य का निर्यात बन्द नहीं किया जा सकता, जो चारा हमारे यहाँ होता है उस चारे की रक्षा नहीं की जाती और कहा जाता है कि हम इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ कर रहे हैं। जहाँ तक नस्ल सुधारने का सम्बन्ध है, मैं पूछता चाहता हूँ कि सांड बनाने का, अच्छे सांड तैयार करने का क्या प्रबन्ध हो रहा है, जो कि इस सम्बन्ध में हम से कहा गया कि हम करेंगे। क्या यह हवा में नहीं है? प्रति वर्ष की जो योजना थी, उस के अनुसार कितने सांड इस देश में तैयार हुए यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, और बिना अच्छे सांड तैयार हुए नस्ल सुधार कैसे हो सकता है, यह मेरी समझ के बाहर है।

इस प्रकार यह मारे कार्य हो रहे हैं। मैं ने यह सुना है कि तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में इस विभाग के लिये जो धन रखा गया था, उस में कमी की जा रही है। तब फिर अधिक उत्पादन की बात छोड़ दीजिये। आप यदि अधिक उत्पादन चाहते हैं . . .

पंडित ठाकुर दास भागंब (हिसार) : कमी नहीं की जा रही है, ४५ करोड़ ६० के बजाय ८० करोड़ ६० दिये जा रहे हैं, मगर यह ८० करोड़ ६० भी नाकाफी है।

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : अभी भागंब जी ने मुझ से कहा कि जो दिया जा रहा है वह बहुत कम है। गोसंबर्दन नाम की कौंसिल

इस काम के लिए है, लेकिन उस की कितनी इज्जत है, वह मैं ने इस बार देख लिया। गोसंबर्दन कौंसिल की सालाना बैठक रखी गई थी, दम्बई में, २७ फरवरी को। हम लोग जाने के लिये तैयार थे। २७ तारीख के तीन चार दिन पहले खबर मिलती है कि वह २७ तारीख के बजाय २८ तारीख को होगी। ठीक। एक दिन बाद, यानी २४ घंटे बाद फिर खबर मिलती है कि साहब, वह तारीख तो २५ ही हो गई। अगर मंत्रियों को काम रहते हैं तो हम लोग भी इतने फालतू आदमी नहीं हैं कि हमारे कोई प्रोग्राम न रहें और हम कोई प्रोग्राम न बनायें। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब गोसंबर्दन कौंसिल की इस प्रकार की इज्जत है तो उस को रखने से लाभ क्या है? समाप्त कीजिये उम को।

अन्त में मेरे कुछ मुझाव हैं। पहला मुझाव मैं यह रखना चाहता हूँ कि उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय के अनुसार गोवध के सम्बन्ध में हर राज्य में कानून बनाये जायें, तथा इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार कदम उठाये।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (बगहा) : बिहार में कानून बन गया है।

सेठ गोबिन्द दास : (२) चारे का उपयोग किया जाय तथा यथासम्भव गोचर भूमि छोड़ी जाय।

(३) खली तथा गुबार आदि वस्तुओं का निर्यात बन्द हो।

(४) अधिक में अधिक सांड तैयार किये जायें। और

(५) गोवध की खालों का निर्यात पूर्णतः बन्द किया जाय क्योंकि हमारा अधिकान्त गोवध इन खालों के लिए होता है।

यह एक ऐसा विषय है, जिस पर नहीं मानूँ मुझे कितना कहना रहता है।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : सब कुछ कहिये।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : हर वर्ष मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ न कुछ कहता रहता हूँ, लेकिन चूँकि समय मेरे पास कम था और दूसरे सज्जन भी बोलने वाले हैं, मैं ने संक्षेप में आप के सामने कुछ बातें कहीं। जहाँ तक पाटिल साहब का सम्बन्ध है, मैं उन के मत को जानता हूँ। जिस समय वे मिनिस्टर नहीं थे, उस समय अखिल भारतीय गो सम्मेलन बम्बई में हुआ था। उस का मैं अध्यक्ष था और पाटिल साहब ने उस का उद्घाटन किया था, और बड़े जोरदार शब्दों में कहा था कि इस देश में गोवध बन्द होना चाहिए। लेकिन मुश्किल यह है (Interruptions)

कि जब हमारे सदस्य मिनिस्टर नहीं रहते तब तो उन की एक स्थिति रहती है, और मिनिस्टर होते ही न जाने उन का दिमाग कैसे घूम जाता है। मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आती है। जहाँ तक पाटिल साहब के व्यक्तिगत मतों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं जानता हूँ कि उन का क्या मत है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : तो इस का एक इलाज गवर्नमेंट के पास है कि आप को मिनिस्टर बना दिया जाय।

श्री त्यागी : तब इन का दिमाग भी बदल जायेगा।

सेठ गोविन्द दास : इसी लिये शायद मैं मिनिस्टर नहीं बनाया जा रहा हूँ, जैसा त्यागी जी ने कहा, कि कहीं मेरा दिमाग भी खराब न हो जाय।

जहाँ तक कृष्णा जी का सम्बन्ध है, मैं जानता हूँ कि उन को इस सम्बन्ध में बड़ी भारी सहानुभूति है। इस के पहले भी जो इस महकमे में मंत्री रहे हैं उन की यही स्थिति रही है। श्री अजित प्रसाद जैन थे, वह तो जैन ही थे। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जैन रहते हुए उन का मिनिस्ट्री में यह सब

रवानात कैसे होता रहा। जहाँ तक किदवई साहब का सम्बन्ध है, स्वर्गीय किदवई साहब का, मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आज किदवई साहब होते और वे मिनिस्टर रहते हुए इस लोक सभा में इस बात का आश्वासन दे चुके थे कि सचमुच में इस देश में गोवध नहीं हो सकता और वह बन्द किया जायेगा, मेरा विश्वास है कि यदि आज वे होते तो मुझे यह कहने की जरूरत नहीं थी। मुझे आशा ही नहीं विश्वास है कि चाहे देर हो गई हो फिर भी हमारे पाटिल साहब इस विषय को देखेंगे क्योंकि मैं ने उन से कहा कि या तो वे अधिक उत्पादन की बात छोड़ दें, पर यदि वे अधिक उत्पादन चाहते हैं तो अधिक उत्पादन हमारे गोवंश के ऊपर निर्भर है, अतः वे इस तरफ भी देखें और जो सुझाव मैं ने आप के सामने प्रस्तुत किये हैं, उन सुझावों को कार्य रूप में परिणत करें।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Shukla has conveyed to me that he is leaving this evening. Shri Shukla.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, a few months back, we had the pleasure of meeting the Food Minister in a delegation from Madhya Pradesh and we were very happy to know from him his scheme to the solution of the food problem in the country. He said that the only way to solve the food problem in this country was to increase agricultural production. Of course, it is an obvious conclusion that could be drawn from the situation but lots of Food Ministers before him had missed it and were trying to concentrate on several other aspects of this problem. I hope the Ministry's entire endeavour will be directed towards increasing food production in this country. Another remarkable thing that he told us was that it was futile to expect any measures for increasing food production to succeed unless the farmers got the good, correct and reasonable prices for

their products. It is easier said than done.

At present, we see the situation as it has developed in the surplus States of our country. Of course, the price level in the country has to be maintained. While we consider the price of foodgrains, the cost of living index in the country has to be reconciled with the problem of giving fair price to the cultivators. But unless the cultivators get a fair price, no other incentive can ever succeed in encouraging them to increase food production in their own fields. Although Madhya Pradesh has been a surplus State and has been feeding as large a population outside as it does inside, not a very fair treatment has been given to it. There was drought and failure of kharif crops in 1957 and to prevent the prices shooting up the Government of Madhya Pradesh and we in Parliament represented to the Minister that the export of rice and wheat from that State should be prohibited to fight famine and conserve whatever stocks of foodgrains we had in the State. Fortunately, that demand was conceded and the export was stopped. Later on, next year's crop was a bumper crop and it was the highest in the recorded production history of Madhya Pradesh. Even then, the remedy that was applied to cure the famine conditions was continued.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): By whom?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: The Government of Madhya Pradesh, in spite of the advice of the Central Government. The Central Government, although it has the power to remove that control, did not want to do so without the consent of the State Government for reasons best known to itself. I think that was the correct attitude not to do anything against the advice of the State Government.

15 hrs.

Shri P. R. Patel (Mehsana): What about the agriculturists? Prices you

can check, but what about the agriculturists, their economic condition?

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: That is the point that I am mentioning; you should be able to understand what I am saying. My point is that if the surplus foodgrains are not allowed to be exported out of the State the agriculturists suffer because there is more supply than demand and consequently the prices come down. The price of paddy in Madhya Pradesh went down as low as Rs. 6 per maund, a thing unheard of in any other part of the country, and that continued to be so until all the agricultural produce were sold in the market. The Government did come in the market, but they came so late that the main benefit of their coming in the market was mopped up by the traders and not much benefit went to the cultivators.

Even though the Government came in the market, their purchasing apparatus was so defective that most of the farmers who brought their products to the market did not succeed in selling them to the Government. The officers appointed by the Government to test the various grades of paddy and determine the price conducted themselves during the 1959 season in a way which resulted in the wholesale rejection of the foodgrains that were brought by the cultivators to the market. The surprising factor is that most of the rejected paddy and rice were purchased later on by the Government from the traders and the *arathias*.

It has often been said that the whole country should be formed into one food zone. That is a very ideal thing. But I see lots of people in this House, not the majority but, of course, a minority of Members in this House as well as outside the House plead that the zonal system as it is, at least in Northern India, should be maintained and that is in the best interests of the country. I think these people do not see the terrible conditions of the farmers and the low price that they get for their products. This year the crops are expected to be as good as they were in the last agricultural season. Even

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then the cultivators are faced with the prospect of getting very low prices. In the wheat producing areas of Madhya Pradesh where the crop of wheat is coming up, the prices have already begun to fall down. If no measure is taken in time to check it the farmers will again suffer very badly.

To remove this difficulty the Government of India put up a proposal to form a common food zone at Bombay. They also offered to cordon off Bombay City in order to avoid wholesale hoarding of grains and speculation in grains. Most of the Members from my State think that this is a very sensible proposal which should be accepted by the Madhya Pradesh Government. The people of Madhya Pradesh, if there was any means of judging their reaction to this proposal, will wholeheartedly support this. This particular question was also debated in the Vidhan Sabha there. Of course, the opinions were evenly divided, but most of the people from the rice area and some of the people from the wheat area supported this proposal of forming a common food zone with Bombay.

I would say, that is in the larger interests of the nation. It is apparent that in one State you cannot have a very low price for foodgrains, for the principal cereals like wheat and rice, and have three or four times that price in another State for the same cereals. It is absolutely ridiculous to suggest that this is the ideal situation that should be continued. I would, therefore, plead with the Central Government to renew their efforts, continue their efforts to persuade the Government of Madhya Pradesh to agree to this proposal of forming a common food zone with Bombay, which is going to be in the greater interest of the whole country and the people of the two States concerned.

An Hon. Member: Why persuade, the Central Government should assert itself.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: There are certain misapprehensions in the minds of some people with regard to the formation of a common food zone with Bombay. One of the most frequent and oft-repeated thing that is said is that the consequent increase in the price of wheat will not go to the farmers, it will be mopped up by traders and people who are doing grain business. Sir, it is rather a vague thing to say, and I would like the hon. Food Minister when he replies to this debate to clarify what measures he proposes to take to see that the consequent rise in prices of foodgrains in Madhya Pradesh is not mopped by traders but it goes to the cultivators to whom it rightfully belongs.

We were also told that in case Madhya Pradesh and Bombay are formed into one common food zone a levy of 25 per cent. will be made and 25 per cent. of the foodgrains will be collected for some central buffer stock or something. It needs clarification at what price Government propose to purchase this, what would be the purchasing apparatus, whether the purchase would be made by the medium of State Government or the purchase would be made directly by the Central Government.

Sir, there has been a certain amount of difficulty with regard to purchases by Government. As Government purchases are going to be a common and continuing factor, I want to bring a few things to the notice of the Food Minister here so that in future those difficulties might be avoided. There have been lots of complaints in Madhya Pradesh as well as in other States that equivalent qualities of foodgrains were not kept in the same grade. For instance, rice which is graded as 'super-fine' in Orissa is classified as 'Medium II' in Madhya Pradesh. Even though the quality of rice or paddy is the same, it is classified as 'super-fine' in Orissa whereas it is classified as 'Medium II' in Madhya Pradesh. That creates a sort of heart-burning and difficulties for us in the State.

Another point on which I touched in the beginning of my speech was that lots of products which were brought in the grain market were not purchased. It should be made a definite policy of the Government that when they are out in the market to purchase they should not refuse any grain that is brought up for being sold in the market. It is another thing that different prices might be given for different grades of foodgrains, a low quality rice may be given a lesser price and a higher quality rice may be given a higher price. But it should not be thrown back on the producer. He should not be made to take back all that quantity or sell it at the bidding of the trader who, seeing the helplessness of the farmers, dictates his price and takes the grains at a very low price from the producer. It is not the fault of the farmer that he has not got the required quality rice; he has to sow in his field what it will produce.

Two or three things have also to be noted by the hon. Food Minister. A lot of parboiled rice, Usna rice is produced in Madhya Pradesh. Not even one-tenth of the produce is consumed there, it is all meant for export. Therefore, whenever any food policy is formulated it should be seen that all the parboiled rice is allowed to be exported to areas where it is consumed. Similar conditions exist regarding Kanki rice. It is not consumed in Madhya Pradesh, there is a great demand for it from South India. According to present policies of the Madhya Pradesh Government lots of cultivators and traders are suffering because Kanki parboiled rice is not allowed to be exported and it is not used in Madhya Pradesh.

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): It is allowed to be exported.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Another thing is, it will be a very welcome feature of food administration of this country if a policy statement is issued at the beginning of every cultivating season. That will enable the people

to know what is going to be the policy of the Government in the coming months so that the administration in the States as well as at the Centre can be aligned to that policy and the people may know what they can expect in the future regarding the agricultural products.

There are several aspects on which I want to dwell but since you have given your indication that I should stop, I shall take just one minute and then finish my speech. I should like to touch upon the forestry problems. There is a Board formed to preserve wild life. A National Board for the preservation of wild life has been constituted in India but we have heard nothing about it since it was constituted five years back. I would request the Minister of Food and Agriculture to see that this Board does not remain dormant any longer. The Ministry should do something to preserve the fast disappearing wild life in our country so that this valuable heritage is not lost to us.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): To my mind, this Ministry is the most important Ministry today because it is the keystone upon which the entire Plan depends. As the Minister has stated earlier in one of his speeches, he was a little intrigued why there was 'in India a Minister of Food while in all other countries there was a Minister of Agriculture. It is a fact that in our country, this is a reality that in agriculture and food, although they are interlinked with each other, there is a contradiction. Today, we see the spectacle that even when there has been a record increase in production, there is the contradiction of the rise in prices. Of course, if you read through the report which has been given to us, you will find that the prices are going down. Everywhere in the report it is stated that the prices are going down. Here, there is always a trick. First they quote the pre-harvest price and then they quote the post-harvest price. First it is high and naturally so. Then the price is

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said to have gone down. The report says that the wholesale index of rice fell from the pre-harvest peak to such and such number. It was 118 in September, 1958 but it was 92 in March, 1959. It is obvious, and it will always happen like that. I will come to that later.

I will first take the price of rice, for, after all, the majority of our States are rice-eating, and however much we may want to change the food habits, the fact is that the majority of the States are rice-eating. There, we find that always from January to February are the months when the prices go down. This year, everywhere, whether it is the surplus districts of Madhya Pradesh or Orissa, the prices have gone up and of course more so in the deficit districts of West Bengal and other States like Bombay.

Six months ago, when Shri S. K. Patil took over this portfolio he made a speech by which he did create an impression that he was Rafi Ahmed Kidwai come again almost to be able to save us from controls and he introduced the idea of free trade. Although he never said, "I am giving up State trading", in fact, what has been happening step by step is that the State trading has gone. Of course we never had full State trading, but even the limited State trading that we had has gone, and this year we find that much less has been obtained and the levy system has been relaxed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. If some hon. Members have spoken already, they should not move about so as to disturb the proceedings!

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The idea of a zone was put forward and when it was put forward, it was said that "we are not going to follow any rigidity." There was no ideological fad as far as Shri S. K. Patil was concerned. We were told that free trade itself by the law of supply and demand would bring about the easing of the situation.

The NDC's proposals were made roundabout October, 1959, I think, and they also said that they are not going to give up State trading and that they are continuing with it. A very significant thing is stated. It is said that the representatives of the deficit States expressed doubts whether this idea of zones should enable them to get the "supplies required if they confined to procurement operation to levy from traders." I am reading these from the Government publications. They thought that it would be necessary for the surplus States to go on to more intensive procurement and to procure not only from the trade but directly from the producers and give them a fair price and buy. That was the idea and they asked that retail prices should be fixed and that distribution should be undertaken directly. These were the proposals made in the NDC. But the record of these six months has shown us that things have been just the opposite.

We are told that the Madras Government, on the 1st October, announced the decision abandoning procurement of short term paddy crop during the ensuing kharif season. A similar decision was taken by the Mysore Government. The Punjab Rice (Procurement and Levy) Order was amended on the 12th October and the rice required to be sold to the State Government was reduced in quantity. In June, we had the removal of the West Bengal (Paddy and Price Control) Order and the procurement order. So, one by one, we see a sort of change coming in.

We had a new food zone, namely, the Orissa and West Bengal zone. My friend Shri Vidya Charan Shukla has raised this point and said that he would like to see that the two areas of Madhya Pradesh and Bombay are integrated. I do not know and I do not claim to know what would be the result of that. But certainly we can say that the expectations which had

been roused by Shri S. K. Patil after the bringing together of the new zone—Orissa and West Bengal—have been belied. The expectations that we had, have been belied.

Actually, what has happened? He had put forward this idea of a common nation-hood, that we all must come together and so on, in his usual forceful and eloquent way. And so this zone was created. He told us that the prices in the surplus zones will go up. That was obvious, and that really meant he said that the producer should benefit. If it was meant for the producer, it would be a very good thing, because all of us from all sides of the Houses have said that there must be a proper minimum price and that proper minimum price, in spite of all the promises from Shri S. K. Patil, has not yet come about. He has not yet adumbrated the policy that the Government is going to put forward before the harvest season a fair price for the producer calculating what will be the cost of production and what will be proper returns which the peasant should have for incentives, and thereby fix what actually the price will be.

The Asoka Mehta Committee put forward a proposal for the establishment of a Price Stabilisation board. That was an important suggestion. I do not know whether I will have time enough to cover all the points. But this, I think, is a fundamental point. We have the reports of many enquiry-committees. Some of them are very good and they have made very good recommendations. But after that, we do not know what happens. Action was not taken on these recommendations. After the new zone was created the prices in the surplus districts, no doubt, went up, but what was said that there will be proportionate fall in the deficit areas, namely, West Bengal did not come about. But what is it that we have found in the course of the last three months? These were the months of harvest. We are told that there has been a shortage of supply. There has been a shortage of market arrivals.

Both these informations are wrong. The question of wagon shortage also is not an important thing. There may be some shortages in some places, but factually we can prove to you that it is not an overall shortage. The facts have come out in all papers in West Bengal as to the amount of wagons that have been coming from Orissa to West Bengal. For instance, in the issue of the *Anand Bazar Patrika* of 4th March, you see pictures showing how the people from Orissa, the small traders, carry the grains. The small trader does not need to be licensed up to 50 maunds. So, the small traders carry, say, 48 maunds by headloads, and they are moved by rail also unlicensed. Huge quantities are thus moved. There are pictures published in the papers showing how they carry it in their trains and on headloads and so on. Not only are there pictures but extensive accounts as to the way in which this is done. The press reporters themselves have seen this.

We find that the Director of the Orissa Food Department came to Calcutta during the third week of February and expressed surprise at this at the press conference. He said at the press conference that he had sent 40,000 tons of rice from Orissa. Here too the Deputy Minister of Food, Shri Thomas, told us that 80,000 tons of rice had gone there. That was during the third week of February last. So, where has all this gone? Actually, that is the big question that we in our parts are asking you. We know the answer. We know where it has gone, because our papers have clearly stated. If you analyse the movement of wagons, there must have been more than 5,000 wagons which had come there. Never before have we in January and February had such a large amount of rice coming to Bengal from outside, and actually they have shown us very concretely the areas where they have gone and how they have gone and, very interestingly, how these wagons have gone not to Calcutta of course, a portion has gone to Calcutta, but a large amount of it has gone to round about Calcutta, 30 to

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40 miles round about Calcutta. It has been kept there. And what is the reason for that? Is it because the people round about Calcutta should have more rice? No. Actually it is seen that prices round about Calcutta have not come down at all. And if I have got the time to prove it I can show that the price of rice in Ranaghat, Dhubulia, Uluberia Baraset has shot up; not in one area has it come down. What is happening? This rice is being taken by the trade for making profit. I wish I have the time to give all the figures. More than 1.75 lakhs tons of paddy and rice have gone to Bengal in January and February. They have gone in and around Calcutta and they have been kept by the trade. They have decentralised its storage. Because, the situation in Calcutta is such that the ruling prices will fall to a certain extent if the rice goes to Calcutta. So, it is kept outside. They know very well that once you allow rice to go to Calcutta, they cannot bring it outside again. So, it is kept there. From that situation of vantage they control the market and the prices. That is the position. Our papers say that it is quite possible to get hold of all the figures, who has taken this rice where the wagons have gone and who are the people who are storing this. Surely the Government can also get those facts if they want. This is the position with the result that today the price of rice in Bengal is pretty high as compared to the prices prevailing last year. We have got the prices for 1959. In the two months of 1960 we find that the price has gone up from month to month. In the months of January and February the prices have gone up everywhere in comparison to January and February of last year. It is now prevailing at Rs. 24, 25 or 26 in Calcutta, in the beginning of March and the end of February. That is why we say that what has happened is that the rice has been taken by those who are in the trade, the big traders.

What about Orissa? There is a very interesting article in *Anand Bazar Patrika* by one of its staff reporters

who went to Bhadrashwar in Orissa. Shri S. K. Patil has stated that after all there has been a small rise and the producer will get a little more and that will be fair enough. But what really has happened? There is only one small mistake in that calculation. In Orissa about 70 per cent. of the peasants are very small holders. The reporter visited those very mandis which our Food Minister from West Bengal and the Food Minister of Orissa recently visited, between Bhadrashwar and Konarak, and he found out the price, of the transactions that have taken place there. By the middle of January, the rice has passed from the hands of the small producer and they have got in the transaction not more than Rs. 9 or 9-8-0 per maund—I am not sure whether it is for paddy or rice. If you compare the prevailing price for rice in January in Bengal, it was between Rs. 22 and 23. That was the position. Therefore, this theory that the advantages of the zonal system will accrue to the peasants, to the producers that is not correct.

Even your Market Arrival of Food-grains Report what does it tell? It tells us, throughout it tells us, that the level of market arrivals in kept alive because of marketing by the small farmers, which has an upward trend till round about March. After that, there is a sharp fall year after year, including this year. The same phenomenon has taken place this year, and that is because of the withholding of stocks by medium and big farmers. It has been also proved this year in the case of the zonal system. The result has been that in West Bengal at this time of the post-harvest season we have a record rise in rice prices, if you compare it, not with what was prevailing in December 1959 but with what was prevailing last year at this time, that is, if you compare the prices in January and February.

Then, taking the question of market arrivals again, in the city of Calcutta itself, which was under rationing in 1958, it had 4½ lakhs tons of rice. Now

it is calculated that more than 4½ lakhs tons have come from outside to Calcutta itself and it may be even much more. But even then prices have not come down. Therefore, in the zonal system so far as Orissa and West Bengal are concerned, we have not taken into consideration and we have consistently refused to take into consideration the fact that there has grown in this country, at least in our part of the country, a very strong cord of hoarders, blackmarketeers and big traders who completely control the market and however much you may try to break them they are still able to rule the roost, because of the fact that the Government does not take any steps against them.

What are we going to do? I do not want to go into the question of rise in prices again, though I have the figures of all prices with me. About buffer stock we have seen from the papers that in the consultative committee our Minister has stated that he is going to America to get a buffer stock. I was very much impressed by the speech of Shri Shukla in which he has stated that the prices have fallen to such an extent in Madhya Pradesh that he suggested a zone with Bombay. It is phenomenon which is not known to our part of the world. If that is so, according to the Asoka Mehta Committee Report, this is a situation in which the State should come in for building a buffer stock. We shall certainly go in for importing and we shall certainly try to get whatever is available from outside. If we get it, certainly well and good. But the situation in Madhya Pradesh is that the price is going lower and lower and the hon. Member almost pleaded for price support. Now, I know that Shri Patil will say that price support will come by having a food zone with Bombay and immediately the Bombay people who have more money will offer more and the price will go up. I am familiar only with the position in Orissa and Bengal, and I am not so very confident of that, because unless you are able to get control of the stocks that are available, you know exactly

where it is going, who has got it, unless licensing is done on a proper scale and you have got the machinery to check it, you will have the same noose round your neck which you have now got in West Bengal-Orissa zone.

Along with this question of buffer stocks comes the question of Price Stabilisation Board as well as the question of the Foodgrains Stabilisation Organisation, which the Asoka Mehta Committee Report had suggested. To my mind, it is time that we started trying to implement some of those ideas. Otherwise, what will happen is that we shall go on round and round year after year, experimenting with food policy without changing the basic machinery to implement that policy, and when they fail, throwing them overboard as being wrong and introducing a quick succession of changes.

As a matter of fact, there was a very interesting article by one of the members who had come with the Technical Assistance Programme evaluating team, evaluating our community development, Rene Dument where he has stated that the trouble with India is that we rely too much on external aid which cannot replace internal effort. Of course, we all know this. Only internal effort will take us out of the crisis. On paper we accept it. But even on the question of the buffer stock, I say that the buffer stock cannot be effectively built up without the concomitant of the Price Stabilisation Board which will go into the entire question of the prices to be paid, what are the ruling prices in mandis, what are the difficulties of the market, both in the surplus and deficit areas, what is the entire pattern of the trade. Without going into all these things the Board cannot effectively function. Also, there should be the executing organisation known as the Food Grains Stabilisation organisation, whose officials and machinery should go to the mandis, organise purchases, and see whether the proper prices are being

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paid. Unless you do these things, neither the buffer-stock, nor limited State trading, nor even the food zone is going to be a success. That is why I plead again that this question, which has been brought forward so powerfully in the recommendations of the Asoka Mehta Committee Report, should be implemented in full. As has been clearly stated, however much ideologically you may dislike State trading, however much you may plead that it is not possible to implement them as we have not got the machinery and the whole calibre of our national life has become rotten, unless you carry out at least some of the recommendations, you are not going to succeed.

In an underdeveloped country and in a country which, although it does go on increasing its production, is still at the level of very marginal increase, the free market *laissez faire* theory is a dangerous theory. We have to accept the position of State trading and tighten it up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member concluding or does she require some more time?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I would like to have ten minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then she might continue on Monday. I have an announcement to make before we take up the next item.

Hon. Members may now move their cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture subject to their being otherwise admissible.

Failure to raise the price of sugarcane in U.P. and Bihar to Rs. 1.75 per maund

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (460)

Failure to implement the scheme of State Trading in foodgrains properly

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (461)

Failure to check the rising prices of foodgrains in the country

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (462)

Failure to check the rising price of sugar in the country

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (463).

Need for formulating schemes for diverting agricultural unemployed to cottage and village industries.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (611)

Need for closer coordination between Department of Agriculture, the Ministry of Labour and Employment and the section of village and cottage industry of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for liquidation of agricultural unemployment.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (612)

Failure to implement the programme of State Trading in foodgrains

Shri Mohan Swarup: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (613).

Failure of Zonal System in food in India

Shri Mohan Swarup: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (614).

Failure to check hoarding of Food-grains

Shri Mohan Swarup: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (615)

Failure to stabilise the price of food-grains

Shri Mohan Swarup: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (616)

Failure to fix the minimum price of sugarcane at Rs. 2 per maund

Shri Mohan Swarup: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (617)

Failure to specify the share of the cane growers out of the profit of the sugar mills earned on account of the reduction of excise duty on the increased production of sugar

Shri Mohan Swarup: I beg to move: move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (618)

Failure to fix the price of sugar-cane at Re. 1 per maund

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (636)

Failure to declare the extent of profit which will be shared by the peasants out of the total profit which will accrue to the mil-owners as a result of the excise duty on additional production of sugar having been halved

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: I beg to move: move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (637)

Failure to check the rising prices of foodgrains

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (724)

Policy to solve the food problem

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (725)

Failure to check the rising price of sugar

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (726)

Failure to get the farmers fair price of sugar-cane

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (727)

Failure in balancing and stabilising the prices of foodgrains, raw materials and other essential commodities

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (728)

Failure of food policy

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced to Re. 1." (729)

Variation in price of sugar in various States

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (465)

Need for the formation of one Food Zone with Punjab, Delhi and U.P.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (466)

Distribution of sugar

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (467)

Animal husbandry in the country

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (468)

Import of foodgrain from various foreign countries

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (469)

Supply of foodgrain to West Bengal

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (470)

Supply of foodgrain to Mizo Hills

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (471)

Rising price of rice in West Bengal and Orissa

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (472)

Need for establishing adequate number of Central Rice Godowns in the State of Orissa

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (482)

Need for reorientation of food policy

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (570)

Failure in arresting the soaring prices of foodgrains

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (581)

Need to supply adequate quantity of rice to Kerala

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (582)

State Trading in foodgrains

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (583)

Failure of buffer stock policy of storing foodgrains in checking the increase in the prices of foodgrains

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (621)

Need to give top priority to the production of high analysis fertilisers

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (622)

Need for more coordination in departments dealing directly and indirectly with agricultural production.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (623)

Failure to confirm the Food Department employees who have rendered more than 10 years service.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (624)

Need to fix minimum prices yearly for paddy and jute

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (625)

Failure of Orissa-West Bengal food Zone in checking rise in prices of rice

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (660)

Failure to check hoarding and black-marketing of foodgrains

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (661)

Failure of policy of credit squeeze without State Trading

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (662)

Need for setting up of Foodgrain Stabilisation Organisation and Price Stabilisation Board as recommended by Foodgrains Enquiry Committee.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (663)

Method of compilation of food statistics

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (664)

Rising price of rice

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (665)

Failure to check large-scale eviction of tenants and partition and transfer of land under the Land Reforms Acts in Union Territories.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (666)

Slow progress of minor and medium irrigation schemes

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (667)

Increase in the prices of foodgrains

Shri D. V. Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (668)

culture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (672)

Refusal of financial aid for the proposed Fertilizer Factory at Kothagudum, Andhra Pradesh.

Shri D. V. Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (673)

Increase in the price of sugar

Shri D. V. Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (674)

Artificial scarcity of foodgrains in Orissa created by the formation of the Eastern Rice Zone consisting of West Bengal and Orissa.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (677)

Desirability of subsidising the Orissa Government in opening retail shops in the scarcity areas.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (678)

Failure in making the country self-sufficient in food

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (679)

Urgency of bringing all the cultivable waste land of the country under cultivation.

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (680)

Need for introducing Crop Insurance Scheme in the country

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (681)

Urgency of eradicating the Rat Menace in Orissa

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (682)

Urgency of creating a large Buffer Stock of foodgrains specially Rice in Orissa

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (683)

Need of providing better Storage Facilities of Foodgrains in the Country

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (684)

Shortage of Sugar in the market

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (685)

Desirability of giving incentive to establish more sugar mills in South India, specially Orissa

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (686)

Need to increase the price of Sugar-cane

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (687)

Ambiguity in Agriculture Production targets and methods to achieve these targets in Third Five Year Plan

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (713)

Scaling down of Foodgrains production targets in Third Five Year Plan

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (714)

Failure to enforce the retail sale of Sugar on Controlled Prices

Shri Khushwaqt Rai: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (715)

Need to introduce improved methods of cultivation

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (716)

Failure to coordinate the working of Agricultural Departments of the States and Central Ministry

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (717)

Failure to organise the agriculture department at the lower levels of administration as suggested by the Nalagarh Committee on Agricultural Administration

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (718)

Desirability of colourising the Vanaspati so as to avoid adulteration with Ghee

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (730)

Urgency of providing deterrent punishment for adulteration of foodstuff

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (731)

Desirability of preparing food from the sea algae

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (732)

Need for starting deep sea fishing at the Mahanadi estuary of the Orissa Coast

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (733)

Need for starting fish canning factory by the Chilka lake in Orissa

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (734)

Desirability of providing refrigerated godowns for preservation of fish at the Chilka Lake and refrigerated railway wagons for their transport to Calcutta

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (735)

Inadequate assistance by the Centre for the development of forests in the States

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (593)

Need to have a coordinated central policy with regard to the development and exploitation of the forest wealth in the Country

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (594)

Need to give greater attention to the scheme of growing medicinal plants in forest areas

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (595)

Need to give financial assistance to Kerala for the cultivation of medicinal plants at selected places

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (596)

Lack of Central assistance to Kerala in developing the State's forest wealth

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (597)

Need to take immediate steps to protect the rare species of Indian wild animals

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (598)

Need for departmental working of forest at the Andamans and starting of plywood and pulp factory

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (736)

Serious denudation of forests and their unscientific working

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (737)

Need for stopping shifting cultivation along the hill slopes of Orissa and rehabilitation of the hill tribes

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (738)

Need to ban the killing of cows

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Forest' be reduced by Rs. 100." (753)

Need for more use of green manure compost

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100" (514)

Need for sale of scientific and modern agriculture implements at cheap rate

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (515)

Need to sell large number of small tractors manufactured in Defence establishments to agriculturists.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100" (516)

Need for popularising small tractors and other scientific agricultural implements amongst cultivators

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (517)

Need for giving training to Agriculturists in the use of modern agricultural implements

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100" (518)

Need to give financial aid and loan to the agriculturists for purchasing modern agricultural equipments

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (519)

Need for consolidating small holdings into bigger units

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100" (520)

Need for fixation of ceiling in the Prices of different food crops

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (521)

Failure to supply irrigation water for agricultural purposes

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100" (528)

Failure to supervise progress of States on 'Grow More Food' schemes

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (529)

Surrender of large amounts allotted to States for 'Grow More Food' campaign

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100" (530)

Failure to introduce double-cropping in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (531)

Failure to evaluate the Chinese, Japanese and German method of paddy cultivation and their comparative suitability to Indian conditions

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100" (532)

Need for measures to arrest further fragmentation of holdings

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (533)

Inadequate number of seed farms

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (534)

Need for proper distribution of fertilisers

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (535)

Failure to stop black-marketing in fertilisers

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (536)

Need to take effective controlling and regulating measures for the systematic arrivals of food crops and cash crops in market

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (537)

Need to redistribute surplus land among landless peasants

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (573)

Need for effective measures to prevent soil-erosion

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (574)

Need to start more State farms on the model of the Suratgarh Farm

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (584)

Inadequate attention shown to the packing and preserving of fruits and vegetables

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (585)

Failure in making the country self-sufficient in the matter of the supply of raw cashew-nuts for the Cashew-nut processing industry

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (586)

Failure in meeting the requirements of peasants for fertilizers at reasonable price

Shri Kadiyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (587)

Need for developing cashew-nut cultivation in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (600)

Failure to check the increase in the price of fish

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (601)

Need for production of fishes in different dams and lakes

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (602)

Need for freeing the fish markets of big cities from the control of a few monopolists

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (603)

Need for aid to lac cultivation of West Bengal for its improvement and co-operative marketing

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (626)

Need for improving betel-leaf cultivation

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (627)

Need for aid to the scheme of 'Ramie' fibre cultivation in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (628)

Implementation of scientific scheme of coconut cultivation in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (629)

Need for increasing acreage of oilseeds cultivation

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (630)

Need to reorganise Central Tractor Organisation for further reclamation of land

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (631)

Need for arresting the fall in the price of jute crops

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (632)

Need for stopping jute import from Pakistan to maintain the price of Indian jute at a normal level

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (633)

Need for replantation of tea

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (634)

Need for growing better quality of tea

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (635)

No proper steps to step up the utilisation of irrigation potential

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (719)

No proper evaluation of work done by States to step up agricultural production

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (720)

No steps taken to evaluate effective machinery to co-ordinate the works regarding agricultural production by various Governmental Agencies and Departments

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (721)

Failure to adopt measures for evolving a scientific form of management policy

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (722)

Need to give financial assistance to Kerala for developing the fishing industry

Shri Kodyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." (588)

Need to organise the fishing industry on co-operative basis

Shri Kodyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." (589)

Need to allocate more funds for developing deep sea fishing

Shri Kodyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." (590)

Need to exploit shoals of prawns discovered near the Kerala Coast and for its exploitation on a commercial scale

Shri Kodyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." (591)

Need to establish the proposed fisheries Training Institute at Cochin

Shri Kodyan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." (592)

Need for adequate steps to popularise among the farmers the scientific knowledge resulting from agricultural research

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." (638)

Need for adequate steps to evolve different species of hybrid maize for different regions

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." (639)

Need for the assessment and survey of the extent of agricultural unemployment and under-employment

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." (701)

Failure to examine the foreign methods of paddy cultivation and their practical implementation on the basis of the properties of soil, rainfall and fertility of land

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." (702)

Need for experimenting the Indian soil of different regions for the cultivation of long staple cotton

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." (703)

Failure to provide adequate salaries to the Research Scientists of the Agricultural Research Institute

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." (704)

Need to disseminate the scientific knowledge of Potato Research Institute amongst potato cultivators for improving potatoes

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." (705)

Too much officialism in Agricultural Research Institute which led to the committing of suicide by Dr. Joseph

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." (706)

Need for taking statistics about the shortage of paddy in West Bengal without relying on the statistics of West Bengal Government

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Agricultural Research' be reduced by Rs. 100." (707)

Shortage of fodder

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (604)

Need for improving the standard of live-stock in the eastern region

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (605)

Need for establishing veterinary hospitals in the rural areas

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (606)

To encourage poultry farming as a cottage industry

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Animal Husbandry' be reduced by Rs. 100." (607)

Need for more centres for artificial insemination of live-stock

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (608)

Loss incurred in supply of imported foodgrains

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (668)

Failure to check high prices of sugar

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (708)

Failure to release adequate quota of sugar for West Bengal at the time of controlling the price of sugar which helped the sugar hoarders to earn Rs. 20 lakhs in a week in blackmarket

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (709)

Steps to increase the per capita consumption of milk

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (710)

To encourage dairy as a village industry

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (711)

Scheme for improving the standard of cattle of West Bengal by cross-breeding

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (712)

Desirability of increasing fruit canning factories in the country

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (754)

Urgency of preserving the wild life of the country from depredation and illegal poaching

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (756)

Desirability of providing more zoological parks in the country

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (757)

Desirability of providing more national parks in the country

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (758)

Desirability of inflicting deterrent punishment on the poachers of wild games

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (759)

Need for starting Casuarina plantation along the coastal sands in the East coast

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Forests' be reduced by Rs. 100." (739)

Need to acquire private lands for afforestation where there are no forests

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Forests' be reduced by Rs. 100." (740)

Urgency of creating a green belt to stop the growth of the great Indian desert

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Forests' be reduced by Rs. 100." (741)

Need for large scale lemon grass plantation on the hill slopes of the Eastern Ghats

Shri P. K. Deo: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Capital Outlay on Forests' be reduced by Rs. 100." (760)

Failure to arrest rise in price of rice

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." (506)

Failure to solve the food problem of West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." (507)

Failure to supply sufficient quota of rice to West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." (508)

Necessity to set up buffer stocks for emergencies in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." (509)

Failure of State Trading to mobilise adequate surpluses even with two consecutive good harvest years

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." (640)

Need for measures to reduce disparities in the prices of foodgrains in different areas

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." (641)

Need for steps to maintain prices of rice at or below maximum controlled prices in West Bengal and Bihar

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." (642)

Policy regarding State Trading

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." (670)

Failure in organising State Trading in foodgrains

Shri D. V. Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." (676)

Need to check the price of rice in the State of Orissa

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." (699)

Need to fix price of rice in Orissa in parity with those fixed in the neighbouring States

Shri P. G. Deb: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Purchase of Foodgrains' be reduced by Rs. 100." (700)

Need for financial aid to West Bengal Government for setting up the proposed fertilizer plant at Durgapur

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (510)

*Need for warehouses in North Bengal
for storing tobacco*

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (609)

Need for more cold-storages in different small towns

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (610)

Failure to guide the farmers on plant nutrients of the various types of fertilizers and their probable effects on yields of various crops

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (643)

Failure to organise proper distribution of fertilizers

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (644)

High prices for fertilizers charged under the Central Fertilizer Pool

Shri Ignace Beck: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture' be reduced by Rs. 100." (645)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These cut motions are now before the House.

15.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-NINTH REPORT

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta
(Mahendragarh): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th March, 1960."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th March, 1960."

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Sir, I have an amendment:

That at the end of the Motion the following be added, namely:—

"subject to the modification that the Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Article 343) be allowed to be introduced."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would he like to say a few words?

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: For the time being I shall say only this that I have appealed to the Committee for a reconsideration of this matter. Therefore unless this part of the proceedings of the Committee is kept out my appeal will become stillborn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He desires that the Report of the Committee might be put except this item.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Yes, Sir, except this item.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will leave that out. He has written to the Committee and that is still before the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Committee. They might reconsider it. Therefore, I will leave out the last item which pertains to his Bill. Without that I am putting this Report. The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Fifty-ninth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th March, 1960 subject to the modification that the Constitution (Amendment) Bill of Shri C. K. Bhattacharya be referred to the Committee for reconsideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now Bills to be introduced. Shri Pocker Sahib. Absent. Shri Bhattacharya.

15.33½ hrs.

DELIVERY OF BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS (PUBLIC LIBRARIES) AMENDMENT BILL*

(Amendment of section 2) by Shri C. K. Bhattacharya

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.34 hrs.

YOUNG PERSONS (HARMFUL PUBLICATIONS) AMENDMENT BILL*

(Amendment of section 2) by Shri C. K. Bhattacharya

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956."

The Motion was adopted.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.34½ hrs.

TERRITORIAL COUNCILS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of sections 3, 22 and 32) by Shri L. Achaw Singh

Shri L. Achaw Singh (Inner Manipur): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Territorial Councils Act, 1956.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Territorial Councils Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 18-3-60.

15.35 hrs.

**MAHENDRA PARTAB SINGH
ESTATES (REPEALING) BILL—**
Contd. by Shri P. R. Patel

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the motion moved by Shri Purushottamdas R. Patel on the 4th March, 1960:—

"That the Bill to provide for the repeal of the Mahendra Partab Singh Estates Act, 1923 be taken into consideration."

Out of one hour allotted for the discussion of the Bill, 20 minutes have already been taken up on the 4th March, 1960 and 40 minutes are now available. Shri P. R. Patel may now continue his speech. He has already taken 20 minutes and now he will try to conclude.

Shri P. R. Patel: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the other day I was saying that the Act of 1923 was passed and under that Act the properties of Raja Mahendra Partab were confiscated to His Majesty and vested in His Majesty and that by the same Act the properties were to be given to his son on some condition. It would be interesting to know the conditions. The conditions are:—

"That neither he nor his heirs shall during the lifetime of Mahendra Partab Singh alienate any of the said properties, that is to say, either the estate, right title, interest, claim and demand etc. without the sanction in writing of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh."

Then another condition is:

"That neither he nor his heirs shall render assistance or support to the said Mahendra Partab Singh either pecuniarily or otherwise in any manner whatsoever."

So the properties were given to his son with the condition that he should not help his father by a single farthing. Furthermore, one condition is that he must remain loyal to the Government then. So these are the things to be taken into consideration.

The point before us is whether this black law should remain on the statute book because in the Bill that I have moved in clause (2) I desire that the Act of 1923 should stand repealed. So the House shall have to consider whether this black Act would be an ornament to us and should be kept in our statute book or would it be proper to repeal that law. That is the first question that the House should consider.

Then the second question will be that the properties have been attached and confiscated to His Majesty. Then the Government for the loyalty of his son has given it to his son. But now the question is whether the properties should be divested and given over to Raja Mahendra Partab. That is also a matter to be considered. Naturally, any man may feel that after all the properties are with the grandson today and why it should be divested and given over to him. That is not the question though. The question is that the properties were confiscated from him for what. It was for the act of patriotism and nothing more. Now if we return the properties to him, we amend the misdeeds of the Britishers. That, I submit, is the only point. I will not take more time.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I should like at this early stage in this discussion to state the Government's view point with regard to this Bill. With the basic object of this Bill, that is, to remove from the statute book a measure which we consider objectionable and certainly which cannot be approved of by any national government in this country, with that basic object we are in entire agreement. Broadly speaking, therefore, we agree

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

not only with that object but the consequences of this Bill. What we have been considering is the proper way to bring this about. We referred this Bill to the Uttar Pradesh Government. They expressed their general agreement with the objects of the Bill. So there is no argument necessary on the merits, I might say. But certain difficulties have arisen about the Constitutional procedures which are feasible. Normally speaking, anything appurtenant to land is obviously in the purview of the State Government and not of the Central Government. It is in the list attached to the Constitution.

If it was only land, I would normally say, I do not speak with any absolute certainty, that this should be for the State Government to take up and deal with. This Bill, however, deals with not only immovable property but also movable property. That again introduces an element of confusion, because movable property might be dealt with in one way and immovable property possibly in another.

On the other hand, it might be argued that this being a statute of the Central Government, it can only be repealed by the Central authority, not by a State authority.

In spite of my effort and my colleague's effort to get a very precise and clear decision on this subject, I mean to say, advice on this subject, a measure of doubt remains as to what the proper procedure is, which might not be challenged later, because we should not take a step which might be challenged on constitutional or legal grounds.

There are one or two other smaller matters too, that is, possibly, some small amendments might be more helpful and might improve Bill, again, so far as the law is concerned. But the basic question is what I have just stated and I want to place before you and the House.

I should like, perhaps, that other Members can throw some light on

this as to how best to proceed, because we obviously are in favour of the Bill, but we are anxious that what is done should be correctly done, according to the Constitution and should not be challengeable in any court of law later on.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If some time is required, then, perhaps, we can postpone the further discussion of the Bill till some future time, and then we can take it up. Meanwhile, these things can be thought out and some way found.

Shri P. R. Patel: That would be proper. I agree to the proposition.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, a regular motion might be made by the hon. Mover or some other Member.

Shri P. R. Patel: I beg to move:

"That consideration of the Bill be postponed till Government consider the matter and come before the House."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That might not be proper form of the motion. He should not say 'till Government consider' etc. He might merely move that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed till, say the, 15th April or any other date that he may like.

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): He may say, till the first day of the next session.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): Yes, till the 1st day of the next session.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no objection.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): We have no objection.

Shri P. R. Patel: I beg to move:

"That further consideration of the Bill be postponed till the first day of the next Session."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That further consideration of the Bill be postponed till the first day of the next Session."

The motion was adopted

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, the further consideration of the Bill is postponed. Now, we shall take up the next Bill. But there is one thing that I would like to mention. The motion that we have adopted is to take up further consideration on the first day of the next session. That would be a Government day. It would not be necessarily a non-official day, but it would be a Government day. Therefore, we shall take it up on that day.

15.44 hrs.

ORPHANAGES AND OTHER CHARITABLE HOMES (SUPERVISION AND CONTROL) BILL.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we shall take up the Orphanages and other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Bill as passed by Rajya Sabha. Shri Jhunjhunwala. The hon. Member is absent. Then, Shri Goray. He is also absent. So, Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the supervision and control of orphanages, homes for neglected women or children and other like institutions and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

I have much pleasure in sponsoring this Bill. As you are aware, Sir, this Bill was first moved for consideration in the Rajya Sabha; then, it came to the Lok Sabha. Then, a Joint Committee of both the Houses was appointed to consider this Bill. This Bill then went to the Joint Committee, and it was thoroughly scrutinised by

it. Afterwards, this Bill was considered by the Rajya Sabha and passed by them. Now, I am bringing forward this Bill as it has been passed by Rajya Sabha.

I think so far as the principles underlying this Bill are concerned, there can be no two opinions about them. I think this Bill provoked no controversy either in the Rajya Sabha or in the Lok Sabha. It was hailed by all the Members of the Lok Sabha when it was brought forward here in the first instance. You may ask me why it was like that. The simple reason is that it is a social measure of far-reaching importance. It is a piece of social legislation of which we can be very proud. It is, however, a pity that the original Mover of this Bill has become a political orphan, I mean in the sense that he has lost his seat in the Rajya Sabha. He has already become widowed of the power to bring forward this Bill himself in other places. But I must pay my humble tribute to that gentleman for thinking of this very grave problem, this problem of great social magnitude, and for pursuing this problem with a great deal of persistence, and also for getting a Joint Committee appointed, and then for getting this Bill passed by the Rajya Sabha. If persistence were a subject for examination, and I were an examiner to assess the quality of anybody's persistence I would give this gentleman very high marks for that.

Shri M. C. Jain (Kaithal): Why not cent per cent?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I feel that this Bill is a product of that gentleman's brain, who has done so much for social reform. I do not want to say much about this Bill, I can only say this much that the Bill as it has emerged from the Joint Committee is not as fruitful as we would have liked to make it. It has been made a very harmless kind of measure. Therefore, I look upon it as a first step in the direction of legislation for bringing orphanages and charitable homes under our supervision. It is a first step,

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

and I hope that as time passes, we shall have more and more steps.

There is another thing also about this Bill, and that is that, so far, not much has been done for the provision of funds to implement this Bill. Shri Khushwaqt Rai who was a Member of the Joint Committee on this Bill raised that point there. I am told that something has been done in that direction also, but I am not very sure.

So, I would like, that after this Bill has been passed, something will be done to make provision for the implementation of this Bill, out of the Consolidated Fund of India. Unless that is done, I think this Bill will not be as effective as we want to make it.

So far as the definition of home is concerned, it is fairly comprehensive and there was a lot of discussion about that. We have also made it fairly inclusive. "home" means an institution, whether called an orphanage, a home for neglected women or children, a widows' home, or by any other name, maintained or intended to be maintained for the reception, care, protection and welfare of women or children".

We have also defined very precisely the functions of a managing committee. We have under this Bill tried to give definite responsibility to the managing committee. We have also tried to find a new category of such an institution and we have called it by the name of a 'recognised home'. We have made a distinction between the homes which are not properly certificated and those homes which have received some kind of an authority from the Government. We have thus defined all such things.

At the same time the functions and the powers of the Board of Control have been very precisely set forth. It has been provided that the term of office of a member of the Board shall be five years from the date of his election or nomination or until his

successor has been duly elected or nominated, whichever is longer.

The Board has been constituted in a way which can subserve the interests of democracy, of efficiency and also of welfare. There was a lot of discussion about the constitution of the Board and all these three objectives are fulfilled by this Board. There will be three members of the State Legislature and they will be elected by the members themselves. Then, there will be five members elected from amongst the managing committees in the States. There will be some persons to be nominated who are running some social welfare agencies. There will be six members who will be nominated by State Governments. In other words, it has been seen to it that the Board is made as workable as possible and as effective as possible. The interests of election have been balanced against the interests of nomination and we have arrived at a compromise. We have also laid down the principles according to which some casual vacancies can be filled up.

We have also seen to it that the functions of the Board are given very precisely.

"It shall be the duty of the Board to supervise and control generally all matters relating to the management of homes in accordance with the provisions of this Act; and exercise such other powers and perform such other functions as may be prescribed by or under this Act."

We have seen to it that these homes are subject to inspection.

"Any member of the Board, or any officer of the Board authorised in writing by it in this behalf, by general or special order, may enter at all reasonable times any home for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this Act or of any rules, regulations, etc. are being followed."

These rules and regulations are going to tighten up the management about which we do not always hear very good things.

It has also been said that the funds of the Board shall consist of (a) contributions, subscriptions, donations or bequests made to it by any person; and (b) grants made to it by the State Government or any local or other public body.

At the same time, a provision has been made for the appointment of the staff of the Board and other things. But the most important part of this Bill is the recognition of homes and if we look at clause 14 of the Bill it is stated :

"Every person desiring to maintain or conduct a home shall make an application for a certificate of recognition to the Board in such form and containing such particulars as may be prescribed".

It will be seen that this was one of the things which led so many people to run such homes on a commercial basis; they used to make money out of them; they used to have profiteering out of them. So, it has been said in this Bill that no homes shall be there without any certificate. If there is any home without a certificate, I am sure, that home will come to grief. What kind of certificate will be given has also been stated in this Bill. The certificate shall certify the name and location of the recognised home and the name of the manager thereof.

Under this Bill, the manager has been given special responsibilities and I am very happy that instead of saddling the whole managing committee with those duties and functions, we have made one person responsible for the discharge of those duties and functions. The form of certificate is also given and I am sure that this will help us a great deal in having those types of homes only which work for the social welfare of these persons.

We have also made a provision that a home for females will have ordinarily a woman superintendent. It was some time found that when men were superintendents of these homes, things did not work properly. So, this thing also has been provided for in this Bill. It has been said that nobody can change the location or the name of the home without getting due consent of the Board. It sometimes happens that people first of all start a home under one name and then they run it under another name. Now, we have made a provision for that kind of thing also.

Sir, it has also been said that if a man does not satisfy these conditions, his certificate will be forfeited, but the certificate can be restored if he fulfils the conditions again. It may be said that sometimes somebody may be dealt with unjustly in this matter. In order to safeguard any miscarriage of justice, we have made a provision for appeal also under clause 18.

"Any person aggrieved by an order of the Board refusing to grant a certificate or revoking a certificate may, in such manner and within such period as may be prescribed, prefer an appeal to the State Government or to such authority as may be specified by it against such refusal or revocation."

Then, Sir, very specific directions have been given so far as the running of these homes is concerned. The duties of managers have been laid down in clause 21. It has also been stated how inmates can be discharged.

We have seen to it that the State Governments should have the power to make rules and subjects on which they can make rules have been detailed in clause 29 of this Bill.

The powers of the Board to make regulations have also been given. What I was submitting is that this Bill has taken into account various problems in connection with orphanages and

[Shri D. C. Sharma]
other charitable homes. Those problems are the ones which we have been made aware of on account of our experience. Those problems are there which have come to our notice on account of cases in law courts. Those are the problems to which our attention has been drawn in newspaper reports and all those problems have been set forth in this Bill. Of course, the implementation of this Bill is primarily the function of the States and I know the States of India will welcome this Bill. It is because we know that there has been a need for this kind of legislation in order to put an end to all those abuses to which I have already referred. But, as I said in the beginning, this Bill is the first attempt at social legislation of this kind. I visualise a day—and I hope that day is not far off—when all such orphanages and charitable homes will be managed by the State. After all, we have our Social Welfare Board and that Board should look after all such things. We can also have voluntary agencies working in this field. I have no desire to rule out such kind of agencies. But I think that since we are thinking in terms of a Welfare State, all those persons whom society has neglected or whom nature has not treated well or who have been deprived of something by the accidents of life—all these persons should be the charge of the State.

16 hrs.

Before I conclude, I must pay my humble tribute to all the Members of the Joint Committee and above all to Shri Hajarnavis who attended to every comma, word, sentence and clause in this Bill with the utmost care and attention. It is very seldom that a private Member's Bill has this kind of distinction of being referred to a Joint Committee. What is the fate of private Members' Bills? They are introduced, discussed and then withdrawn or voted out. This is the fate of private Members' Bill. But this Bill had the unique honour and distinction of having a Joint Committee appointed to go into its merits and

demerits. The Joint Committee attended to its work with a great deal of zeal and enthusiasm. The Members played their part well. I know sometimes very very difficult questions were put at the meetings of the Committee. But more than to the Members the credit goes to Shri Hajarnavis for the seriousness and earnestness with which he approached this work.

If the fate of 'private' legislation can be like the fate of this Bill, if social legislation were to be treated as serious as this Bill has been treated, I have no doubt that we, private Members in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha, will be able not to change—that is a very very big word—but to modify the social context or our living today. We may not be able to modify it in a revolutionary sense, but surely we will be able to modify it in a reformist sense. I wish that all the measures dealing with social welfare which are put forward by private Members in this House or in the Rajya Sabha should be treated with the same kind of seriousness as this Bill has been treated.

As I have already told you, it is the persistence of the sponsor of this Bill which is responsible for the results achieved. I pay my humble tribute to him also. While he has become a political orphan after having initiated it in the Rajya Sabha—he has been widowed of that legislative power which he used to have when he was a Member of the Rajya Sabha—while he has lost his seat in the Rajya Sabha, he has gained a permanent place in our country and also in the annals of the legislation of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. His name will be inscribed in the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha. It is a great honour.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In the Lok Sabha, the Mover here would be remembered.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am saying that he should be remembered much more than I.

I also pay my tribute to you. Both the times when this Bill has been discussed, you were in the Chair—

both at the time the Bill was originally brought forward and now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have shared the fate of private Member's Bills myself.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Therefore, I say that only those persons should go to the Chair who have....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That should not be discussed. I will not allow

Shri D. C. Sharma: Since you know....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You have been very kind to us. I thank you for it and tell you that the orphans of India and all those persons who are unfortunate will be happier after this Bill has been passed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the supervision and control of orphanages, homes for neglected women or children and other like institutions and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

श्री लुशवाक्त् राय (खेरी) : जैसा कि पूर्व वक्ता ने अभी कहा, जब यह विधेयक सिलेक्ट कमेटी में था, तो मैं ने उस में एक संशोधन उपस्थित किया था। आप देखेंगे कि ज्वाइंट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के अपेंडिक्स ४ में यह छपा हुआ है। जब प्रवर समिति इस पर विचार कर रही थी तो मुझ को ऐसा प्रतीत हुआ कि इस विधेयक में जब तक कोई ऐसा प्रावीजन नहीं होगा कि सरकार को धोर से रुपया मिलेगा, तब तक विधेयक के मातहत जो भी शक्तियां दी जा रही हैं वह बेकार हो जायेंगी। यह अमेन्डमेंट पृष्ठ ४ पर दिया गया है। वह इस प्रकार है :

"The amendment given notice of by Shri Khushwaqt Rai, a Mem-

ber of the Joint Committee, to clause 10 (original clause 9) of the Bill (see appendix IV) was considered by the Chairman of the Joint Committee who directed Shri Khushwaqt Rai to obtain the recommendation of the President as required by rule 83 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States. The Committee were informed that the matters raised by the said amendment were still under the consideration of Government".

जो मैंने संशोधन उपस्थित किया था उस पर सरकार विचार कर रही थी। धोर जहां तक मुझे मालूम है, विधि मंत्रालय से उस पर सिफारिश भी हो गयी थी। मैं आपके जरिये से विधि मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि उस पर सरकार का क्या फैसला हुआ धोर क्या मुझ को इजाजत होगी कि मैं उस संशोधन को यहां पेश कर सकूँ ?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): The President has declined to give assent to the amendment sought to be moved by the hon. Member.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am sure that there can be no two opinions that the objectives underlying this Bill are such that we must try to implement them as soon as possible. The hon. Mover of this Bill in this House has spoken on it, and I do not dispute in any way the necessity for some such measure.

I have found from my own experience, when the Study Team on the Social Welfare was going round the country, that not only in regard to orphanages and other charitable homes but in regard to many institutions of welfare meant for the under-privileged, there is immediate and urgent necessity for making arrangements through which some kind of supervision and some kind of regulation can be had over these, so that these things which are

[Shrimati Renuka Ray]

meant for the good of the under-privileged cannot be abused in any manner.

I do not want to make a long speech because I have already appended a Note of Dissent to the Report of the Joint Committee in which I have said that, though these activities are laudable and we must have a machinery, I do feel that there is a tendency in this country today to duplicate machineries of like nature. This not only means greater expenditure to the country but, what is of greater consequence, it is also embarrassing to those who have to come under the supervision of such machineries.

The Central Social Welfare Board is there and the State Governments also either have or are setting up Social Welfare Committees. In the recommendations we made on this matter, we pointed out that it was necessary to define the minimum institutional standards. Perhaps, the Central Board and its State branches could do this work to some extent. After that, there should be a machinery for regulation and supervision. This machinery should be left with the State Government; but, it should not be a machinery which is so impersonal or objective as a government machinery must naturally be. Therefore, it was suggested that the Central Board of Social Welfare which was already there and its State branches may undertake this work with the help of State Governments. If that is done, another machinery under this Bill need not be set up.

Today in this country we are setting up too many boards, sections and departments. That is not the only reason for which I feel that it would be better to achieve the objective of this Bill with the machinery which is already organised and established. It will lead to some reduction, in expenditure. But that is not of much consequence as the fact that the State Governments have more or less agreed

that they will adhere to certain minimum standards prescribed and they will agree to a machinery for regulation and supervision. If that is so, I do not know whether it is necessary to have another committee. Of course, I do not entirely object to this Bill going through this House. If it is only for this reason that this would show, perhaps, to the country and to the State Governments that what has been asked for is a matter of urgent necessity, then, from that angle this Bill may go through this House. But duplication of machinery should not take place. I do feel that some of these institutions which work for orphans may also work for juvenile delinquents. It would not only save cost but we would be preventing duplication of organisations. Therefore, it would be better or advisable to bring all these things in a comprehensive measure and put them into effect.

I certainly support the underlying objective of the Bill. But, if this Bill were to go through as it is, I will say one thing that any manager for homes for women should be a woman. That at least should be laid down. And so far as managing committees for women's homes are concerned, they should have a majority of women. That also is rather important.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would that not be an expression of mistrust in men?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: It is not a question of mistrust in men; but, it is for the protection of men themselves, not putting them in embarrassing situations. It is also from experience of the past. I suggest that today when women are able and willing to come forward for work of social welfare, there is no reason why a man should be put there. On the committees, the majority should be women.

This Bill, if it goes through, may be a model legislation. It will help the

State Governments to make up their minds more quickly and to bring in this type of regulation and control. I do hope that a separate board will not be set up meaning thereby more expenditure and more lack of coordination as there is now in the field of social welfare. The resources are limited and yet we find so much of duplication and lack of coordination that there is wastage of both effort and of money.

Shri K. C. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Sir, The hon. Member is justified in not believing men. Because, from time immemorial men have disbelieved women. I can quote from Chanakya here

विद्वासो नैव कर्तव्यः

म्नीषू राक्षसेषु च ।

"Both administration and women are not to be believed." That is Chanakya's maxim, Sir.

Shri Hajarnavis: May I draw the attention of the hon. Member to clause 16(1)—proviso which says :

"Provided that there shall be deemed to be included in the certificate granted in respect of a home for females a condition to the effect that the person in charge thereof, whether called superintendent or by any other name, shall ordinarily be a woman."

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I am sorry: that was not in the Joint Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps, she may desire that 'ordinarily' also should not be there.

Shri Hajarnavis: It is not possible, Sir. If no woman is available to work as manager, then it will not be possible.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: This has changed it for the better though it is not absolutely good.

426 (A) LS—8.

Dr. Samantsinhar (Bhubaneshwar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, wholeheartedly I support this Bill, because it is a social measure and also a non-controversial one. This was thoroughly discussed in the Joint Committee; and the discussions in the Joint Committee were purely guided by the advice of the Deputy Law Minister, Shri Hajarnavis.

Shrimati Renuka Ray has just now said about parallel institutions because the work of the organisation set up under this Bill and the Social Welfare Board will go side by side. The Joint Committee actually discussed this matter but they thought it proper to leave for the State to decide. The opinion of the Social Welfare Board as well as that of the Bharat Sewak samaj was requested and they fully supported the provisions of the Bill. The Bharat Sewak Samaj fully supported the measure and the Social Welfare Board also agreed to the clauses of this Bill.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The Social Welfare Board has said practically what I said here.

Dr. Samantsinhar: When this Bill is passed, it is the duty of the State to consider whether the work of the Social Welfare Board should be given to this committee and the money given by the Government should be diverted to this organisation.

There are three main provisions in this Bill. The first is the power to control and supervise the orphanages and also to give recognition to them. There are many orphanages and charitable homes in our country and some benevolent people contribute money for their establishment. There are also very good institutions which are giving shelter to these unfortunate people but there are, as everywhere, black sheep here also and so some persons are utilising these unfortunate people on a commercial basis and thereby earn their means of livelihood. This Bill has been introduced

[Dr. Samantsinhar]

to check this kind of things happening. There will be checks and supervisions and individuals and institutions which take money from the benevolent persons and the Government but do not give it to these homes cannot do such things. These homes are not properly managed and their inmates are utilised for various purposes. There will be supervision by this board over these orphanages or charitable homes and they will be run for the people for whom they are meant.

16.23 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE in the Chair]

The second point is the constitution of the board. The board will have representatives of all kinds. Women can be members of the board. There would be no objection that the board is not well-represented. The board represents every view and also the interest of the country.

Thirdly, there is a penal provision that whoever maintains a home without a certificate will be punished.

These are the main purposes of this Bill and I am glad that the Rajya Sabha has passed this Bill without any amendment. In the Lok Sabha also there are no amendments. I congratulate Shri Kailash Bihari Lal who has sponsored this Bill. Through his perserverence this Bill has come up to this stage and I hope that this House will accept the Bill and pass it.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Sir, I support the Bill and congratulate the hon. Mover. I would almost say he has achieved a miracle as rarely does a private Member's Bill get through even the first stage. It has gone through Rajya Sabha and is also non-controversial here.

I am afraid the hon. Mover is not here but I would like to offer a few remarks. He said that every clause had been thoroughly considered and

there would be no need of further improvement. I am afraid I cannot fully agree with that view. Unfortunately, I have not sent any amendment but if he thinks that my suggestions are of some value, he may accept them.

While having a Bill of this nature, one of the important aspects which ought to be considered is the moral life. Clause 7 deals with the functions of the board and clause 16(3) also says like this.

Dr. Samantsinhar: What is your amendment?

Shri Achar: I shall suggest it. Clause 7 says :

"It shall be the duty of the Board to supervise and control generally all matters relating to the management of homes in accordance with the provisions of this Act...."

Importance is given to the management, that is, more or less the administrative side of it.

Clause 16 specifies the contents of the certificates which are to be granted for running such institutions. The most important is mentioned in clause 16(3) :

"the minimum standards regarding boarding, lodging, clothing, sanitation, health and hygiene which, having regard to the conditions of the locality in which the recognised home is situated...."

These are all material things. I am not saying that all institutions in this country are bad—far from it. They are doing excellent service for the poor fallen women and widows and children. But there are instances where such homes are misused and so I think there should be one more important aspect mentioned there: moral standard, or moral life. This may be added in clause 16(e). That will give some control for this board. I find the board is well represented. There are ladies, M.L.As and one M.P. is also there.... (Interruptions.)

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is there any necessity for the appointment of more boards afresh? This board which has branches in all the States can take on this work.

Shri Achar: My hon. friend, Shrimati Renuka Ray, asks whether this board should be there. I have no definite view on that question. The Bill provides for a board and as it is the State boards are not functioning in this field. I do not want to get into that controversy.

My hon. friend said that every word had been considered but only physical comforts and physical conveniences have been provided in clause 16(e). In addition to that, I would request him to see whether this aspect 'moral standards' can also be included there. That will make clause 7 also more explicit. It will then be not merely a question of supervision and control on administration or management of the board. It is not only a question of administration but really the moral welfare of the women and children there.

Then I come to clause 2(d). In spite of the hon. Mover stating that every word in the Bill is all right, I have my own hesitation as to the interpretation that would be given to clause 2(d). It reads like this:

"(d) 'home' means an institution, whether called an orphanage, a home for neglected women or children, a widows' home or by any other name, maintained or intended to be maintained for the reception, care, protection and welfare of women or children;"

The wording as it is, I think, will exclude an institution where there are both women and children. The wording must be "an institution of women or children or women and children". There are not only institutions for women, not only institutions for children—they are covered—but there may be institutions where there are both women and children.

They must also be covered. If my contention is correct, the wording in this sub-clause must be changed.

Then I come to clause 3 which says:

"Nothing in this Act shall apply to—

(a) any hostel or boarding house attached to, or controlled or recognised by, an educational institution; or".

I am afraid this will give a loophole for all sorts of institutions coming and saying that they are recognised institutions and the Board shall have no control on them. The wording as it stands is rather unhappy. Legally it may be interpreted to mean that if some institutions are recognised then the Board will have no control. In spite of the fact that the Select Committee has gone into the provisions of this Bill, if you read this clause you will find that it will give scope for all sorts of institutions coming and saying that they have been recognised by an educational institution. Once they are recognised by an educational institution, as the wording now stands, the Board will not have any control. The wording used here is "an educational institution". I can understand if it is a Government recognised institution, a college or a high school. If it is left as vague as this—"an educational institution"—as lawyers we know how we will interpret it. Therefore, some amendment is necessary there. I suggest that the wording should be: "an institution either controlled and managed by the Government or a Government aided institution".

I would like to suggest a small thing with regard to clause 9. The proviso there says:

"Provided that no such member or officer shall enter any home or part thereof where there are females, except in the presence of two respectable women of the locality."

[Shri Achar]

It is very good provision, no doubt. Some hon. Members expressed the opinion that we should have any suspicion against men. I feel that the provision is absolutely necessary and is quite correct. But I would say that this going into the institution is done with a purpose. Suppose something not very good is happening there and suddenly one wants to go and inspect it, a gentleman certainly should not go there except in the presence of two respectable ladies. I would suggest an improvement there. A surprise visit by a lady in that case would be very good. The clause as it stands is not quite good for that. Instead of saying: "Provided that no such member or officer" I would suggest: "Provided that no such gentleman member". I would suggest that amendment so that there may be a surprise visit by a lady member. The object of the Bill seems to be to avoid such occurrences, and for that purpose I would suggest that the proviso may be amended and the restriction may be put only with regard to men from entering there without the presence of two respectable ladies.

Then, there is another instance of poor wording in clause 17(b). As a lawyer I have felt that it may not be very good if the wording stands as at present. Clause 17(b) says:

"the management of the home is being persistently carried on in an unsatisfactory manner or is being carried on in a manner highly prejudicial to the moral and physical well-being of the inmates; or".

I would request that the word "highly" may be omitted.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई (विकाराबाद) :

यह बच्चों और बहनों का मामला है ।
हमारी बहनों को भी बोलने दीजिए ।

Shri Achar: I will finish in two minutes. What I say is, the word

"highly" is unnecessary, because that will again, while interpreting, cause a lot of trouble, as to what is prejudicial and what is highly prejudicial. Apart from that, "prejudicial to the moral and physical well-being" is sufficient enough. It is sufficient if it is prejudicial, the word "highly" is not necessary. I would, therefore, request the omission of that word.

With all apologies to the Mover who said that every word has been checked, I have made bold to make certain suggestions. Unfortunately, I did not have a copy of the Bill; otherwise, I would have sent in some amendments. I leave it to the Mover and the Deputy Minister to consider the suggestions that I have made.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): Mr. Chairman, Sir, really this is an occasion for satisfaction and pleasure for a non-official Member to have such an opportunity to get a Bill passed by the Parliament, and I really congratulate Shri Kailash Behari Lal, at present a Member of Rajya Sabha who has been fortunate enough to pilot this Bill.

An Hon. Member: Outgoing Member.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Sir, the motion has been put forward in this House by my hon. friend, Shri D. C. Sharma. I heartily support it, and I heartily support the idea which compelled or, rather, inspired the hon. Member, Shri Kailash Behari Lal to bring forward this measure for the consideration of this Parliament.

Before I give some suggestions with regard to the major provisions of the Bill, I would like, with your permission, Sir, to say that although this is a very noble measure, a measure which has to be supported by all the Members of this House, at the same time, I find from the provisions that have been accepted that the manner in which this measure is being supported by the Central Government,

the Minister, is not satisfactory.

The idea was conceived by a non-official Member. Now, this measure, this child is going to be delivered by the Parliament.

An Hon. Member: It is going to be an abortion.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: This child like an orphan is going to be thrown into the lap of the various State Governments. One does not know how the State Governments will receive this measure and put it into operation. Therefore, I feel a little bit disappointed. I would say that in a country like India which has accepted the ideal of a socialist pattern of society and which has declared itself as a welfare State, there should be no one in this country who can be just designated as an orphan. When a socialist and welfare State has been established and when we have passed the directive principles of State policy, even then, if there is a child or a boy or a girl in this country who can be called an orphan, I think it is a slur on the welfare State. It is the duty and the function of the State to take upon itself the responsibility of maintaining the boy or girl from whichever source the boy or girl comes. Really, it is a matter of sorrow for us that even after 10-11 years, and even after having accepted the directive principles of State policy, we have not been able to say to the society and to the world that there is none in this country who is an orphan. In respect of any boy or girl whose parents are not able to support the boy or girl, or whose parents are not there to support them—the parents who had given birth to them—it is the responsibility of the State to see that the boy or girl is protected and maintained. Therefore, to leave the matter of maintaining such orphans for the charitable institutions and for the non-official organisations is also a slur on the State. But efforts are being made to take up all the responsibility that can be taken under the directive

principles of State policy. Therefore, we should not despair.

It is the duty of the Government and it is the duty of all of us to set up such organisations in the country and no one should be considered an orphan and no one should be taken as such because there is no one to support him. So long as the State is not going to take up its responsibility, it is open to a charitable-minded person or the charitable institutions to take over the responsibility. I think that from time immemorial, society has taken up this responsibility in some form or other with very high objectives as has been stated by so many hon. friends. There may be black-sheep everywhere, but in a country like India, I think there are persons imbued with high motives and high ambitions and high sense of generosity who have set up so many institutions for the maintenance and the education of such children as cannot be taken care of by their parents. So, it is well that this idea came to the mind of Shri Kailash Behari Lal at a good moment.

This Bill has a very limited purpose. This measure is not to set up charitable institutions but to regulate and supervise such institutions and carry on the function of social emancipation. Therefore, this measure should be scrutinised only with this limited purpose in view, namely, supervision and control.

I do not know if the Board which is going to be set up under this measure will have a fund of its own. Clause 10 of the Bill mentions how the funds of the Board will be made up. The funds shall consist of "contributions, subscriptions, donations or bequests made to it by any person" and also by "grants made to it by the State Government or any local or other public body". It is rather ludicrous to find that the Central Government which is going to support this measure has got no say at present. As has been pointed out by my hon. friend Shri Khushwaqt Rai, it may be that the Central Government

[Shri Shree Narayan Das]

also should be able to contribute. If such a provision is incorporated here, namely, that contribution by the Central Government also may be made, then the Bill will require the sanction of the President to be considered by this House. But when the Minister was so generous as to accept the measure put forward by a non-official Member, Government should have taken the trouble of getting the sanction for the money so that the people might not think that this is after all a measure concerning orphans which, as some hon. Members said, is going to be delivered by this Parliament. And one does not know whether the State Government will receive it with a good heart or not. No one knows.

It is seen from the provisions that the administration which is to administer the measure is not sufficient or adequate. Measures should be taken to see that the provisions are administered in a good way. Clause 1(3) says that the measure will "come into force in a State on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint". Therefore, the whole responsibility of administering the measure is going to be thrown to the various State Governments. I do not know if, when this Bill was circulated for eliciting public opinion, the State Governments took care to go through the clauses and send their own opinions on this measure. But it is a fact that such charitable institutions are helped in every State and it is the duty of the State to see that these institutions are maintained and carried on in a satisfactory manner. I do not know whether any State Government has passed any measure on its own initiative. But for the guidance of the various States, this measure, when passed by Parliament, will go a long way, and I hope the State Governments will come forward with funds so that the body which is going to be saddled with the responsibility of supervision and appointment of suitable officers to function in respect of the administration, will discharge its

duties well. The Board is a welcome body, but a Board without any fund or any defined function would be of no avail. Therefore, after having passed this measure, the Central Government would be absolved of all responsibility of administering the measure. Therefore, I say that this is not a wholehearted measure, but a half-hearted measure. Even then, I support the Bill, and I hope that in course of time the various State Governments will take up their responsibility in this direction.

With regard to some of the provisions, I would like to point out one thing. Clause 6 provides a period of five years as the term of office of a member of the Board. I think three years will be sufficient. A member who comes in to work for this cause will have opportunities to work for three years. If he does good work, then he will be re-elected. Suppose there are members who do not take interest: they become members and continue for five years. That is not desirable. So, the period of five years should be reduced to three years.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Does he want this Bill to be passed by the House now?

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I support the Bill.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Then do not change it.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I have not given any notice of amendment. I support the Bill. I hope this House will pass it in no time. But the time allotted is only two hours and other Members have also to speak. I have finished.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I am sure this measure affects women. No woman Member has been given a chance to speak so far.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Khushwaqt Rai. After he speaks, Shrimati Renuka Ray will get a chance.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Out of the two hours allotted, how much is for general consideration and how much for the rest of the procedure?

Mr. Chairman: There is still one hour.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: What time will be allotted for the motion for consideration and what time for clauses?

Mr. Chairman: How long would the Minister like to take?

Shri Hajarnavis: Not more than 20 minutes to reply, at the most.

Mr. Chairman: So, there are still 40 minutes.

Shri Ram Sevak Yadav: Each may be given just five minutes.

श्री लुशबक्ल राय : श्रीमन्, जहां तक इस विधेयक का सम्बन्ध है, मैं इसका पूरे तौर से समर्थन करता हूं, और साथ ही साथ इस विधेयक के जो प्रस्तावक श्री कैलाश बिहारी लाल जी हैं उनको भी मैं बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने इस सरकार को जो कि अपने को सोशलिस्ट स्टेट की सरकार कहती है, यह सुझाव दे दिया, और उस सरकार ने इस सुझाव को मान लिया कि आज जो हमारे भनाय बच्चे और औरतें हैं उनके लिए इस प्रकार के विधेयक की आवश्यकता है। श्री कैलाश बिहारी लाल जी बड़ी मेहनत से इससे पहले तीन बार इस बिल को लाए थे और वह तीनों बार नामंजूर हुआ और जब वह चौथी बार इसको लाए तो यह मंजूर किया गया। लेकिन मुझे बड़ा अफसोस है कि इसका उनको इनाम यह मिला कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने उनको दुबारा टिकट नहीं दिया।

मैं चाहता हूं कि यह विधेयक, जैसा कि यह राज्य सभा से आया है, वैसा ही पास हो जाना चाहिए। मैं ने ज्वाइंट कमेटी में यह कहा भी था कि यह विधेयक ऐसा है कि जिसके हाथ पैर नहीं हैं, पर फिर भी मैं चाहूंगा कि

इस विधेयक में यहां कोई संशोधन न किए जाएं और यह जैसा पास होकर आया है वैसा ही यहां से पास कर दिया जाए। इसके लिए मैं इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों से अपील करता हूं।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ जिसके लिए मैं ने आपसे बोलने की आज्ञा चाही, और वह यह कि हमारी सरकार का रुख क्या है। उस पर मैं प्रकाश डालना चाहता हूँ। जब यह बिल राज्य-सभा में था तो सभी सदस्य इस बिल के पक्ष में बोले थे और यहां भी इसके पक्ष में बोल रहे हैं। इससे मालम होता है कि इस मामले में सारे सदन के माननीय सदस्य जाहे वह इधर के बैठने वाले हों या उधर के, एक मत हैं। पर आपको देखना है कि हमारी सरकार का इस पर क्या रुख है। आप विधेयक की धारा १० को पढ़ें जो कि पहले धारा ६ थी। उसमें यह दिया गया है :

"The funds of the Board shall consist of contributions, subscriptions, donations or bequests made to it by persons and grants made to it by the State Governments or any local or other public body".

इसके लिए कोई धन सरकार की ओर से नहीं दिया जाएगा। जैसी भनाया की संस्था है वैसा ही यह विधेयक भी भनाय सा है। कहीं से सरकार इसको कोई फंड नहीं दे रही और जो काम वह चलाने वाला है वह बहुत बड़ा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : गवर्नमेंट देगी।

श्री लुशबक्ल राय : वही तो मैं भी कहना चाहता हूँ। इसकी बात को देखते हुए तो मैंने एक संशोधन दिया था ज्वाइंट कमेटी में, पर उसके लिए माननीय राष्ट्रपति महोदय की आज्ञा की आवश्यकता थी। तभी वह पेश हो सकता था। उसके बारे में लिखा पढ़ी की गयी। जहां तक मुझे मालूम है विधि मंत्रालय ने उसके लिए सिफारिश भी की कि इसमें कुछ रूपा दे दिया जाए। अगर

[श्री खुशबक्त राय]

उसके बाद वह शायद फाइनेंस गया या कहा गया मुझे मालूम नहीं, पर उसकी इजाजत नहीं मिली और मैं वह संशोधन पेश नहीं कर सकता। मेरा संशोधन सिर्फ यह था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस पालियामेंट की इजाजत से, पालियामेंट के एप्रोवल से, इसमें रुपया दे। इसमें और कुछ नहीं था। वह सीधा साधा संशोधन था और मैं चाहता था कि सरकार के क्लर्क में तबदीली आनी चाहिए कि आज जो समाज कल्याण के काम हैं उनके लिए सरकार के पास पैसा होना चाहिए। कल के दिन वर्ल्ड एप्रीकल्चरल फेयर के बारे में चर्चा हुई और कहा गया कि उसके लिए इन्तिजाम करने को एप्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री ने पांच लाख रुपया वैसे ही दे दिया और उसके बाद क्या दिया वह तो मालूम नहीं क्योंकि उसका हिसाब अभी नहीं आया है। परन्तु यह इतना भला काम है, यतीमों की सहायता के लिए, पर इसके लिए सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है। मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब यह सरकार अपने को वेलफेयर स्टेट की सरकार कहलाना चाहती है तो उसके लिए इस काम के लिए मदद देना लाजिमी है। जैसा यह विधेयक है उसको वैसे पास कर देना चाहिए। पर मेरी आपसे जरिए विधि मंत्री से प्रार्थना है, और मैं इसके लिए वित्त मंत्री से भी प्रार्थना करता पर वह इस समय हैं नहीं, कि जल्दी ही एक अमेडिंग बिल लाना चाहिए जिसके जरिए से यह हो जाए कि जो बोर्ड बनेगा उसके खर्चों के लिए सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को रुपया देना चाहिए।

श्रीमती उमा नेहरू (सीतापुर) : श्रीमान् जी, बिल का ब्याल तो बहुत अच्छा है लेकिन इस बिल का नाम देखकर दिल दहल जाता है। कारण यह है कि जिस वक्त हमने यह विचार था कि यह मुल्क आजाद हुआ और इसमें हमारी सोशललिस्ट गवर्नमेंट होगी, तो उस वक्त हमें यह पूरा ब्याल था कि जितने

भी कालेज और स्कूल हमारे यहां होंगे अगर उनके कम्पूनल नाम होंगे तो हम उनको हटा देंगे और जितनी भी ऐसी चीजें होंगी जसे विधवा आश्रम, आरफनेज या यतीमखाने, जिनको हम बरदास्त नहीं कर सकते। यह जो हमारे देश में यतीमखाने और विधवा आश्रम हैं, इन सबों में मैं बहुत काफी घूमी हूँ। जो भी मर्द भाई यहां बैठे हैं, मैं उनसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि मैं इनमें घूमी हूँ और बहुत काम भी किया है और मुझे इन आश्रमों की हालत देखकर रोना भी आया है। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि इन आश्रमों, विधवा आश्रमों और बच्चों के यतीमखानों के साथ समाज ने अन्याय का बरताव किया है। यतीम बच्चों को भिखमंगा बनाया है। यह चीज देखने के बाद हमारे ऊपर यह असर हुआ कि नहीं यह तरीका गलत है और इनका तरीका ठीक होना चाहिये। इसीलिए ज्यादातर स्त्रियों को उसमें रखने की बात सोची गयी, जो बोर्ड बने उसमें सारी स्त्रियों हों और पुरुष एक न हो। स्त्री पुरुष में कोई अगड़ा नहीं है, लेकिन यही विचार है कि पुरुष ने इन आश्रमों में बिल्कुल गलत तरीके से बर्ताव किया है, इस लिए स्त्रियां चाहती हैं कि पुरुष इन होम्स से दूर रहें। यह बिल तो बहुत अच्छा है, ब्याल भी अच्छा है, लेकिन यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई कि इस के मुताल्लिक सारा काम तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट करेगी, लेकिन यह बिल हमारे पास आया है। धन का प्रश्न भी बड़ा वेग है। हमें यह मालम नहीं है कि धन कहां से आयागा, कहां से हम भीख मांगेंगे, या फिर गवर्नमेंट ही इसका इन्तजाम करेगी। जैसा हमारा नेशन बिलिडग हो रहा है, इस तरह अनेक आश्रम और अनेक बोर्ड वगैरह बनाना बिल्कुल गलत तरीका है। हमारे यहां सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड मौजूद है। उस के जरिये से कुछ काम होता है।

फिर पंचायतें कायम हो रही हैं और उन के जरिये भी यह काम होगा। कार्पोरेशन्स के जरिये भी काम होगा। इतने सारे बोर्ड और दूसरी संस्थाएँ हम बना रहे हैं। ऐसा सूरत में इस काम के लिए एक और बोर्ड बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं समझती हूँ कि जो बोर्ड और संस्थाएँ सरकार ने बनाई हुई हैं, उन्हीं के जरिये से हमको काम करना चाहिये। मेरी राय यह भी है कि और बातों में भी हमारी संस्थाओं में एक दूसरे के साथ को-ऑपरेशन और को-आडिनेशन नहीं है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि ये संस्थाएँ एक दूसरे के साथ को-ऑडिनेशन से काम करें। जब तक हम सिमटेंगे तब तक हम कामयाब नहीं हो सकते हैं। फैलना आसान होता है, लेकिन सिमटना मुश्किल होता है। हम को सिमट कर चलना है और ठीक तरह से देश का संगठन करना है। इसलिए मैं इस बोर्ड के बनाए जाने के खिलाफ हूँ।

17 hrs.

कुछ भाइयों ने यह जिक्र किया कि इस बोर्ड में स्त्रियों का नाम क्यों आए। श्री भट्टाचार्य ने भी खड़े होकर इस बारे में कहा। मैं उन भाइयों से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारी जिन्दगी का अनुभव यही है कि हम कामयाबी से स्त्रियों के होम नहीं चला सके। मैं ऐसी जगहों में पुरुषों के होने के बिल्कुल खिलाफ हूँ। मैं लड़कियों के स्कूलों और कालेजों की मैनेजिंग कमेटीज में पुरुषों के रखे जाने के बिल्कुल खिलाफ हूँ, क्योंकि इस के मुतालिक मुझे बहुत सारा एक्सपीरियंस है। इसलिए मैं यह चाहती हूँ। जहाँ तक इस बिल का ताल्लुक है, वह इन्होंने बहुत अच्छे ख्याल से बनाया है और मैं समझती हूँ कि वह भी इस बात से सहमत होंगे कि अनेक बोर्ड बनाना गलत है।

मैं इस से सहमत नहीं कि कोई धनी व्यक्ति इन आश्रमों वगैरह के लिए धन दें। अभी

तक यहाँ के कैपिटलिस्ट लोग, तिजारती लोग इन आश्रमों और विधवाश्रमों के लिए रुपया देते रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं आपको बताऊँ कि वह रुपया देने का नतीजा यह है कि वे लोग इन होम्स को मिसयूज करते हैं और वे होम्स पर हावी हो जाते हैं। इस वक्त जो सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड पंचायतें और कार्पोरेशन हैं, ये संस्थाएँ ही इन होम्स का काम चलायें। हमें ज्यादा फैलाव नहीं फैलाना चाहिए। मैं इसके खिलाफ नहीं हूँ लेकिन मैं यह जरूर सोचती हूँ कि यह स्टेट का सामान है, यह वहीं होना चाहिए था। यह यहाँ पर आया, यह अच्छी बात है। गालिबन हमारे जिक्र करने से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इस पर विचार करेंगी। इस बोर्ड के मैं खिलाफ हूँ। मैं समझती हूँ कि जो हमारे एगजिस्टिंग बोर्ड और दूसरी संस्थाएँ हैं, वे ही इन होम्स को चलाने के लिए काफी हैं।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मी ई. चैयरमैन साहब, आरफनेजि. के बारे में जो बिल यह पर रखा गया है, मैं तो उस को बेकार ही समझती हूँ। अभी श्रीमती उमा नेहरू बोलीं। वह बहुत अच्छी तरह से बोलीं। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि इस क्षेत्र में सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड बहुत काम कर रहा है। यह चार पांच साल पहले शुरू किया गया था और वह महिलाओं और चिल्ड्रन के लिए अच्छा काम कर रहा है। कानून के द्वारा एक प्राइवेट बोर्ड—सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड बना दिया गया। अब अगर इस बोर्ड के द्वारा बहनों और बच्चों का काम होता तो फिर वहाँ कौन काम करेगा? यह कहा गया है कि उस के लिए यहाँ से पैसा देना है। वह पैसा बोर्ड को देने के लिए या इंस्टीच्यूशन को चलाने के लिए देना है। सिर्फ बोर्ड को चलाने के लिए, दफ्तर रखने के लिए, हज़ारों रुपया किराया भरने के लिए, ट्रेनिंग एलाउंसिज के

[श्रीमती लक्ष्मीबाई]

लिए देना है, या स्टेट्स में काम करने वाली इंस्टीच्यूशन को देना है, यह बात इस में नहीं है। मैं अपने भाइयों-मेम्बरों-को यह समझाना चाहती हूँ कि वे क्यों बेकार ऐसे कानून यहां पर ला रहे हैं। मैं श्री शर्मा से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि वह इस को सोने की खान न समझें। मैं उन को समझाती हूँ कि इस बारे में बहनें पहले ही काम कर रही हैं। वे सिर्फ बहनों और बच्चों का ही काम नहीं कर रही हैं, बल्कि अगर कोई बूढ़ा हो कर, लूला हो कर पड़ जाता है, तो उस को एजिड होम में रखा जाता है। आप हैदराबाद चलिए। मैं आप को बताती हूँ कि हमारे यहां बूढ़े लोगों के लिए भी आश्रम बनते हैं और उन को महिलायें चलाती हैं। जब लोग मरने को होते हैं, तो बहनों को आ कर उन की सेवा करनी पड़ती है। आप चलिए और माइन्ड और फीक्टीज में चल कर काम कीजिये। ऐसा कानून बना कर दोनों बोर्ड को लड़ाने की बात की जा रही है। स्टेट्स में भी बोर्ड हैं और वे काम कर रहे हैं। उन की ताकत बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए और उन की अच्छी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। बोर्ड को पैसा मिलता है, और अगर कोई दूसरा बोर्ड ठुकूमत करने के लिए आ जाये, तो वे काम नहीं चलायेंगे। जहां से पैसा आता है, उन के हाथ में ठुकूमत रहनी चाहिए। जैसे मां बच्चों को पालती है, उन की सेवा करती है और अगर वह कभी उन को डांटती है, तो पिता कहता है कि ऐसा क्यों किया। बच्चे का कंट्रोल, उस को डांटना बपटना, उस को खिलाना पिलाना मां के हाथ में ही होना चाहिए। दूसरे को उस में दखल नहीं देना चाहिए। यह बिस्कुल बेकार बात है। बिस्कुल

बोर्ड बनाते हैं। बोर्ड में कहीं चार पांच लोग रहते हैं। बच्चे को मां से प्रलग नहीं रखा जाना चाहिए। हम काबिल हैं। ग्राहिस्ता ग्राहिस्ता हमारी बहनें एम्बेसेडर बन रही हैं, मिनिस्टर बन रही हैं, एजुकेशन के क्षेत्र में उभर कर रही हैं। मैं तो यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि हेल्थ और एजुकेशन का काम पूरा हमारे पास आना चाहिए। हम उस के लिए कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मगर चिल्ड्रन का काम हम पुरुषों को देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। वे हिन्दुस्तान की बहनों को ऐसा न समझें कि वे यह काम नहीं कर सकेंगी। कहते हैं कि हम बच्चों का इन्स्पेक्शन करेंगे। पुरुषों को इस बारे में क्या मालूम है? उन के दिमाग में यह बात कैसे आ सकती है? बच्चा रोता रहता है, मां काम करती है, लेकिन पुरुष उस को देखते नहीं हैं, सोचते नहीं हैं। बच्चों का दिमाग पुरुषों की समझ में नहीं आता है।

इस के अलावा हमारे आन्ध्र प्रदेश में एक कानून बन गया है। वहां सब से पहले पंचायतों को अधिकार दिये गये हैं। पंचायत को ऐसी ताकत देना बड़ी गलती है। हर एक आरगनाइजेशन में दखल देने और उस को सुपरवाइज करने के लिए समिति बनाई। आप को नहीं मालूम, जहां इंस्टीच्यूशन होती है, पहले वह अपने को रजिस्टर्ड करा लेती है। हर एक स्टेट में रजिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट होता है। रजिस्टर्ड होने के बाद ही वह आरगनाइजेशन सरकार से पैसा मांगने जाती है। सेंट्रल बैलफ्रेयर बोर्ड का कानून ऐसा है कि जहां पर इंस्टीच्यूशन को ताकत है, रहने के लिए घर है, कुछ पैसे हैं, कुछ मोतबिर लोग उस का काम चला रहे हैं, यह सब देखने के बाद पैसे मंजूर होते हैं। हवा में बैठ कर कोई पैसा नहीं लाता है। सोशल स्टेट्स, रजिस्टर्ड बाड़ी होना, कुछ मूल धन होना जरूरी है। ऐसी इंस्टीच्यूशन को ही गवर्नमेंट पैसा देती है। अभी श्रीमती उमा नेहरू ने साहूकारों के पैसा देने की बात कही। एक्सपेंडीचर टेक्स लग जावे

से वे भी कुछ नहीं दंगे। पैसा लाना घासान नहीं है। हमें ऐसे शानदार इंस्टीच्यूशन बनाने चाहिए, जहां लोग सेवा भाव से काम करते हों। सिटीज में कार्पोरेशन होती है। कोई इंस्टीच्यूशन चलती है, यतीमखाना चलता है तो कार्पोरेशन उन में प्राती है और देखती है। इस बारे में एग्जिमेंट और कन्डीशन होती है—बेहद कन्डीशन होती है, चौबीस पच्चीस कन्डीशन होती है। वे तमाम कन्डीशन कुबूल कर के ही सौ, दो सौ, पांच सौ रुपये मिलते हैं। अगर पांच सौ मिल गया, तो इतना एस्टाब्लिशमेंट है, हर महीने इस का रिपोर्ट देना पड़ता है। अभी आपका कानून बना हुआ है। उधर स्टेट्स में होम डिपार्टमेंट है। वहां पर जो कानून है उसके अनुसार काम चलता है। वह कानून पुराने जमाने से चला आ रहा है। वहां के होम डिपार्टमेंट के पास कानून है। जितने भी चिल्डरन होम हैं या दूसरे होम हैं वे कानून के मुताबिक चलते हैं। मैं कहना चाहती हूं कि इस कानून के द्वारा बोर्ड को रखने की जरूरत नहीं है। यह बोर्ड अच्छी तरह से काम नहीं कर सकेगा। बोर्ड अभी शुरू नहीं हुआ है पैसे की मांग हो रही है। बोर्ड की जरूरत नहीं है।

मैं मानती हूं कि शर्मा जी की नीयत अच्छी है। मैं उनको धन्यवाद भी देती हूं। लेकिन शर्मा जी को भी चार साल के बाद होम में जाना पड़ेगा। इसके लिए कोई कानून बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है। वहां पर हम उनकी मां बन कर सेवा करेंगी। जो इतिहास अभी है वह एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के प्वाइंट आफ व्यू से अच्छा है। इस वास्ते प्रलग बोर्ड कायम करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। बच्चों का और बहनों का यह मामला है इसलिए इस को बहनों पर ही छोड़ दिया जाये। होम मिनिस्टर साइब यहां पर बैठे हुए नहीं हैं, वे चले गये हैं। शर्मा जी बैठे हुए हैं। विधि उपमंत्री बैठे हुए हैं। मैं प्रार्थना करती हूं कि इसको प्रेक्टिस में न लायें। इसको स्टेट्स पर छोड़ दें।

आप कौन हैं जो डांटने वाले हैं? आप पैसा देने वाले नहीं हैं और जब आप पैसा देने वाले नहीं हैं तो अब आप कोई डायरेक्शन देंगे तो वे कहेंगे कि आप कौन हैं, आप वापिस चले जाओ। इस को पास कर देने का नतीजा यह होगा कि वे दोनों आपस में लड़ना शुरू कर देंगे जोकि नहीं होना चाहिए। यह बहनों, बच्चों इत्यादि का मामला है और उन्हीं पर आपको इसे छोड़ देना चाहिए। मैं यह बात सेवा की भावना से कह रही हूं।

ग्रन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहती हूं कि इस को वापिस लीजिये और राज्य सभा को वापिस भेज दीजिये।

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): I welcome this Bill very much because only recently in Delhi itself we were shocked to read of a very startling case of a young girl in an orphanage who, I believe, used to be forced to go and attend to the cares of the manager. She was supposed to be tending him. At that time, this gentleman gave her such a kick that she fell on a stove and was burnt. This came in all our papers. It was a shocking case. (An Hon. Member: It was a lady.) I think the manager was a lady. So it is not always that ladies are kind. The inhumanity of the whole thing was brought to the forefront. The young girl, who was an inmate, was being used to look after, and tend to, the cares and comforts of the Superintendent.

Also about two years ago, I think the Social Welfare Board had compiled a book including within itself the whole evaluation of the way orphanages and institutions for women were being looked after. It was compiled by Dr. Maitri Bose. It makes very interesting reading. She says that in most of these institutions which they visited, they found that various doings were going on, the responsibility for which was specially on the Superintendents. I believe in the great majority of cases the Superintendents are males. That is why they

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

have recommended very clearly that in future wherever we are going to license these homes and institutions for women and children, they must always be under the care of women Superintendents.

I say this not because all women are kind, as I showed earlier, but because of the fact that in these institutions there is a tendency when we leave them entirely to the male Superintendents, for things to go wrong and women being misused. That is why I would certainly like that it should not be said that wherever possible, the Superintendent should be a male. It should be made one of the conditions of recognition that it should be not only under the supervision but the superintendence of a woman. That is one basic criterion we should lay down for the recognition of a women's hostel or institution for children.

There is no doubt—and I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Shree Narayan Das in this respect—that more money and help should come from the State Governments and the Central Government. Otherwise, these institutions often become not only centres of vice but they are used also as centres for making money in various undesirable ways. Therefore, it is very necessary to deal with both: the question of vice as well as the question of giving them proper training and guidance and superintendence.

As regards the funds of the Board—other hon. Members have also referred to this point—I think we need not stress the point. It is something that is very very important, that adequate funds must be made available from the State exchequer. Sometimes I have found that people give charity out of good ideas; at some other times I have found that the word 'charity' has a hidden meaning, hiding the objective of the donor; sometimes the objective is not quite so high. As a matter of fact, I have before me the experience of two

Homes which were run in the city of Calcutta and specially in the district of Howrah from where my hon. friend, Shri Muhammed Elias, comes. There was a Nari Niketan there which was run entirely on private donation. We found that many of these donors were fairly rich people; and it became a centre of vice. It became so bad that, finally, after years, the Government had to intervene. From all this experience, we feel it is necessary to have some sort of Bill of this kind.

One thing we have to take into consideration is what should be the Board which will supervise it. One of the basic weaknesses of all measures in every department is that we have far too much of duplication. In front of every board we have very laudable objectives. This is also one of the examples where this idea of setting up standards of institutions and standards of supervision for all these homes and infirmaries for women and children is going to be duplicated.

In this Bill there is a board which is going to be set up. On the other hand, in every State, we have got State Social Welfare Boards. One of the objectives of the State Social Welfare Boards is also the setting up of standards. I do not say that the State Social Welfare Boards have been able to do very much in this particular respect.

Of course, it is also true that there are very few women social welfare workers able to give the amount of time that is needed for undertaking this work properly. In this Board we get three members from the State Legislatures. In India, in every Legislative Assembly we have got women representatives; and I would say that out of the two members to be elected by the State Legislative Assemblies, at least one should be a woman. Then, with regard to the 5 members of the managing committees in the States also, at least a percentage of these—one or two people—from the Social Welfare Boards of the States. They

should also be represented on this Board.

My idea in saying this is that it will firstly eliminate duplication and, secondly, it will also bring about a weightage of women within the Board. I certainly deprecate the idea which might have been given by some of the speeches, that is men versus women, men and women fighting one another. I do not think that is the objective of the Bill at all. We will not be able to achieve anything if we have that outlook. But, at the same time, our own experience shows also that in these institutions it is desirable that a larger number of women should be there on the Board because you have given the Board the power of inspection.

If you read the book which has been compiled by the Social Welfare Board, you will find that the power of inspection has, on many occasions, been abused by the members. Although we should not think that the members of the Legislatures etc. will misuse their powers, it is better that this Board should have a good weightage of women in it because it is going to set up standards and it is going to have the power of inspection. On the whole, I think it is necessary that, in these homes where there will be growing girls, young women and widows, we should give as much responsibility to the women as possible.

Lastly, with regard to the question of recognition of homes, one of the points that has been made is that of the minimum standards regarding boarding, lodging, sanitation, health and hygiene. That is quite true. But with that, I think, it will also be necessary to know what the standards of education to be imparted are going to be there.

I have seen that even in Government informaries, institutions which have been set up by Government for the refugee women from East Pakistan in Bengal, some of the women have been kept there for more than 4 or 5

years without any provision being made for their education—or adult education—vocational training. It is a shocking state of affairs. I feel that this should be made one of the conditions of recognition of these institutions—for the children there must be a standard of education. Education must be there and something should also be done about vocational education.

Lastly, one of the important things is that when we allow these women to go out. She can be discharged when she earns a livelihood or is otherwise fit. That is what it says here. We have given the State Governments large rule-making powers and they should actually define what this 'otherwise fit' is. Otherwise, this may be liable to be abused again. After having trained these women, we should place these women in homes and in jobs that are secure. That is one of the big problems which we face. After having educated a girl and having given her vocational training, we find it difficult to place her in a job and even if a job is available the problem is whether we can be sure that the homes in which they are going to work are such that we will allow our own daughters to work.

These are some of the problems, Sir. With these words I would certainly say that this is a timely Bill and we all support it.

श्री ब० का० भट्टाचार्य : मुझे भी दो मिनट बोलने का अवसर दीजिये ।

सभापति महोदय : आप भी बोल लीजिये ।

श्री ब० का० भट्टाचार्य : श्रीमान सभापति जी, इस विधेयक के प्रति मैं अपना हार्दिक समर्थन जाहिर करता हूँ । इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा क्याल यह है कि विधेयक में जिस धारा में बोर्ड तथा प्रबन्ध समिति का उल्लेख है उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए ।

[श्री ४० क० भट्टाचार्य]

समापति जी, मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि बोर्ड और प्रबन्ध समिति को चलाने वाले लोगों पर ही किसी भी अनाथ आश्रम को मुबारक रूप से चलाना निर्भर करता है। जो बहुत सी गड़बड़ियाँ बोर्ड और प्रबन्ध समितियों के लोग करते हैं, उनके बारे में उदाहरणों की कमी नहीं है और ये गड़बड़ियाँ अनाथालयों की ठीक प्रकार से देखरेख न होने की वजह से ही होती हैं। कलकत्ता के एक स्त्रियों के अनाथालय के बारे में मैं जानता हूँ। यह कई बरसों की बात है। इस आश्रम के अधिकारियों को हटाने के लिए अखबारों में भी काफी आन्दोलन करने की जरूरत पड़ गई।

इसी तरह के बहुत से उदाहरण दिल्ली तथा और बड़े बड़े शहरों में भी मिलते रहते हैं। इसलिए मेरी इतनी ही प्रार्थना है कि बोर्ड में और प्रबन्ध समिति में योग्य व्यक्तियों की नियुक्तियाँ होनी चाहियें।

अन्त में मैं इस विधेयक को पेश करने वाले माननीय सदस्य श्री कैलाश बिहारी लाल जी का आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने इस विषय पर काफी ध्यान दिया है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बाराबंकी): अधिष्ठाता महोदय, सब से पहले मैं श्री भट्टाचार्य जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि आज उन्होंने अपना भाषण हिन्दी में दिया है और इस विधेयक पर अपने विचार हिन्दी में व्यक्त किये हैं। मैं श्री कैलाश बिहारी लाल जी को भी बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने अनाथालयों के बारे में चिन्तन किया और उस चिन्तन के फलस्वरूप एक विधेयक हम लोगों के सामने पेश किया। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस के बारे में सरकार द्वारा विरोध करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठेगा क्योंकि इस तरह के बिल को पेश करना सरकार का कर्तव्य था। वह देखती कि अनाथालयों में जो लोग रहते हैं, उनके साथ जो दुर्व्यवहार होती है तथा जो पैसे का मिसयूज होता है उसको रोका जाय

लेकिन उसने पिछले बारह सालों में इस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। यह सरकार अपने को मंगलकारी सरकार कहती है और इसे ही चाहिए था कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में कोई विधेयक पेश करती। लेकिन उसने ऐसा नहीं किया और अब जो बिल धारा है इसको उसे स्वीकार कर लेना चाहिए।

इस विधेयक का यहाँ सर्वत्र स्वागत हुआ है। यदि किसी माननीय सदस्य ने इसका विरोध भी किया है तो किसी धारा का ही किया है लेकिन जहाँ तक इस विधेयक के मूल सिद्धान्तों का, इस विधेयक का तात्पर्य है उसका किसी ने विरोध नहीं किया है। चूंकि अब संशोधन रखने का मौका नहीं है क्योंकि अगर संशोधन दिया जाता है और उसको स्वीकार कर लिया जाता है तो यह विधेयक खटाई में जाता है, इस वास्ते कोई संशोधन मैंने नहीं किया है। इस वास्ते दो एक धाराओं के बारे में ही मैं अपने विचार इस सदन प्रकट करूँगा।

इसकी धारा ५ और उपबधारा २ में कहा गया है कि जो बोर्ड बनेगा उस में किस तरह के लोग होंगे। श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने इस के बारे में अपनी बात कही है और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी अपना मत प्रकट किया है। परन्तु मैं समझता हूँ कि एक बहुत ही जरूरी चीज छूट गई है और वह यह है कि जिन अनाथों के बारे में यह विधेयक बनने जा रहा है, जिन के बारे में बड़ी चिन्ता प्रकट की गई है, उनका कोई भी प्रतिनिधि इस बोर्ड में नहीं होगा। यह बहुत बड़ी कमी रह गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिन लोगों के बारे में ये नियम बनने जा रहे हैं, व्यवस्था होने जा रही है—और मैं शर्मा जी से भी निवेदन करूँगा कि वे इस ओर ध्यान दें—उन को भी इस में प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना चाहिए। इसके लिए आप चाहे चुनाव की व्यवस्था रखें या कोई और व्यवस्था रखें, लेकिन उनका प्रतिनिधि इस में अवश्य होना चाहिए। माननीय सदस्य कह सकते हैं कि अनाथालयों में ना-बालिग

1 ग होते हैं, छोटे बच्चे होंगे लेकिन यदि
विधेयक को ठीक तरह से पढ़ा जाये तो
21 चलेगा कि उन में औरतें भी होंगी,
श्रमिका स्त्रियां भी होंगी, नौजवान भी हो
सकती हैं, बालिका भी हो सकती हैं और वे
अच्छी तरह से अपने विवेक और बुद्धि का
इस्तेमाल कर सकती हैं और अच्छी राय
दे सकती हैं। इस वास्ते जिन लोगों के बारे में
14 विधेयक बनने जा रहा है, उनको भी इस
ठेठ में प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना चाहिए।

धारा ६ में जांच की बात कही गई है।

इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि
त में यह भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि जिस
के में या जिस जगह वह अनाथालाय
हो उसके अन्दर आने वाले विधान
10 र लोक सभा के सदस्य को भी यह
12 कार हो कि वह उसके अन्दर जा कर
14 पड़ताल कर सके।

16 इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः इस विधेयक
18 समर्थन करता हूं और सरकार से अपील
20 हूं कि वह इस में न जाये कि सरकार की
22 जिम्मेदारी बढ़ जायेगी। उसको जिम्मेदारी
24 चाहिए। श्री स० म० बनर्जी ने
26 कहा है कि मैं कह दूँ कि वह भी इसका
28 ध्यान करते हैं।

30 इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का
32 र्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि
34 को स्वीकार कर लिया जायेगा।

Shri M. C. Jain: Mr. Chairman,....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member
has got only four minutes.

Shri M. C. Jain: Mr. Chairman, Sir,
as my hon. friend, Shri Bhattacharya
is today spoken in Hindi, I want to
speak in English. I am sorry, I have
to oppose this Bill. It will be rather
surprising to the House because I am
one of those who always support pro-
gressive and social measures. But so

far as this Bill is concerned, I think
it is misconceived. This Bill is going
to repeal Act 105 of 1956 the Women's
and Children's Institutions (Licensing)
Act, 1956. If you compare the provi-
sions of the Act which this Bill is
going to repeal you will find that
except for the provisions with regard
to the constitution of the Board there
is no new provision in the present
Bill, and this Bill is going to create
a vacuum.

Under clause 31 of the Bill the old
Act is going to be repealed. Under
clause 5 the State Governments are
being empowered to constitute the
Board. The wording of the clause is:
"The State Government may...." We
know the affairs in the States. They
may take one year, they may take
years. The Board has to be consti-
tuted as provided in the various
clauses. The State Government has
to nominate people, the managing com-
mittees of the various institutions have
to nominate persons, three Members
have to be elected by the Assemblies
and so on, with the result that much
time will be taken and there will be
a vacuum. Apart from this, it would
have been much better if the old Act
of 1956 was amended in respect of
certain particulars.

There is only one more point and I
will finish. I was thinking how the
Government has supported this Bill.
When I thought deeply I came to the
conclusion that the Government is
shirking its own responsibility. Under
a welfare State it is the responsibility
of the State to help the unfortunate
people of the society, the orphans, the
unfortunate women and such kind of
people for whom this Bill is going to
be enacted by the Parliament. We
know it and it has been the experi-
ence of this country all over that
most of these institutions are now run
by private persons. They are mis-
managing the institutions. Rather
these unfortunate persons are being
exploited. I do not know whether
this exploitation will cease and I do
not know whether the non-official
agencies will help in stopping such

[Shri M. C. Jain]

exploitation. We have had so many things such as Bhoodan Boards etc. How have these bodies acted in the various States? When the State Governments could not function properly under the old Act, how can we expect them to function properly under this new measure? There was no expenditure to be incurred in the previous measure. There was licensing of the institutions, penalties and revocation of authority and all that. All provisions which exist in this Bill exist in the old Act also. If any non-official agency is to help the State Governments I would suggest that advisory bodies which do not exist under the present Act should be formed and those advisory bodies coupled with the State authorities should function and control these institutions. Otherwise, so far as the present Bill is concerned, I feel very strongly that it will rather postpone the discharge of the present functions and hamper the efforts that are made. There will be nothing fruitful.

In the end, I should like to appeal to the hon. Deputy Minister to see that the vacuum created by this Bill is filled. I have pointed out what it is. The existing Act is going to be repealed. Between the period when the Board starts functioning and the repeal of the present Act, what will happen in the meanwhile? I request the Minister to consider these aspects also.

Shri Hajarnavis: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I join the Mover of the Bill and the other hon. Members of this House in paying my humble and sincere tribute to the author of this very wholesome measure and I also share the regret that he will no longer be able to grace the other House of which he was such a distinguished Member for a very long time. I hope, together with other Members, that his absence from Parliament will only be for a short period and that we shall soon have the benefit of his sagacious advice.

I personally can justify and I can confess that another man with less courage, with less zeal, would have been deterred by the obstacles that have been created and would not have been able to pass the stone-wall that Government can think of creating—I do not think that I can very well deny the charge—but in this private Member's Bill it is really admirable that he has been able to persuade us. However, as I said, it took almost many years of persistent effort, inspired by missionary zeal, to persuade us to co-operate with him. Of course, as I have already indicated, after we decided to accept the Bill—we have almost adopted it—we have been fostering it and we have made available to him such drafting talents as we had at our service.

I might again repeat what Shri D. C. Sharma said, namely, that between the draftsmen and the Select Committee we have not left anything which requires further examination so that I can assure the House that even though we may be passing this Bill within such a short time, yet, every single point and every legal point has been very carefully considered under the watchful eyes both of the Mover in the other House and the Mover here. I share with Professor D. C. Sharma the pride that the Select Committee so legitimately feel that they have done their best to see that the legislation is put in proper drafting form.

On this point I might deal with the last point made by a very progressive member of this House, he is a sincerely progressive member and I must, if possible, remove the doubts of Shri M. C. Jain. He is apprehensive that there will be an interregnum between when the 1956 Act which we are repealing will be repealed and the passing of this Act and that there will be a vacancy left. He is a very astute lawyer but what appears to have escaped his attention is that the 1956 Act will be repealed only after the State Government decides to apply the Act.

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(Supervision and
Control) Bill*

It is only after the Act is applied that the 1956 Act will be repealed and till then it will continue to function. As soon as the Act applies the State Governments incur the statutory liability to erect all the institutions which have been created by the Act. Therefore, there shall not be any vacuity or gap or any hiatus between the repeal of the 1956 Act and the passing of this particular Act.

There is another point and that is the apprehension which has been expressed by several hon. Members, especially the lady members, as to whether by this Act we are in any manner hampering the work of the Social Welfare Boards which have already been established. I am not quite familiar with the constitution of the Central Social Welfare Board or the State branches of the Social Welfare Board, but, as far as I remember, these boards have no statutory foundation.

17.37 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Now, I see nothing which will hamper the same boards from taking over statutory functions under this Act and carrying on their present activities. A view has been expressed that the Government has set an ideal before itself to establish a Welfare State. That is accepted. Now, if the ideal of Welfare State enjoins upon us to undertake social welfare activities, that is being done. As has been already stated, there is the Central Social Welfare Board working. It is doing exceedingly useful and meritorious work assisted, as it is, by its various branches in the States. I will again remind the House that there is no Act, there is no statute which permits this being done. The whole thing is done on an executive level. Now, if the Central Social Welfare Board for instance, thought that probably a statutory addition of their powers was necessary, here is an Act which they will find quite useful.

426 (A) L.S.—9.

Mr. Speaker: Which is the Act that the hon. Minister is referring to?

Shri Hajarnavis: The present Bill that we are considering, when it becomes an Act.

Mr. Speaker: Does he support the Bill?

Shri Hajarnavis: Yes. Now, as I was saying, it may be that the present activities which are undertaken by the Social Welfare Board cover a wider field than are contemplated by the Act.

It is quite true that under the present Act, the Board will only supervise and look after orphanages and widows' homes. There are other fields of social welfare which are covered by the Welfare Board's activities. But I see nothing wrong in the same Board continuing to exercise the same activities and assuming the statutory powers under this Act.

Dr. M. S. Aney: There are certain provisions here as to the constitution of the Boards. They are by election and so on. How could the other Board which is there come in its place and exercise this power?

Shri Hajarnavis: I accept the criticism. I accept the observation. What I intended to say was that once it has been decided that this Act is the instrument through which the Social Welfare Board will be carried on then the Board may be constituted in accordance with the Act. It will have these statutory powers. Then together with that it may also be entrusted with the other activities which the Social Welfare Board is at present carrying. A welfare board does not become less powerful or less efficacious because it has been given additional enforceable powers under the Act. Therefore I submit that instead of putting an obstacle in the way of social welfare activities, we regard this as a distinct aid to those activities. Again, as I said and I shall keep on repeating it, the credit of all this must

[Shri Hajarnavis]

be due to the vision and enthusiasm of Shri Kailash Bihari Lal who has put all of us under deep gratitude.

Shri Achar made some drafting points. He is a very careful and responsible Member. I cannot lightly put aside his objections. First of all he said that under clause 15 whereas we have provided for certain minimum standards in health and hygiene we have not also provided for moral standards. As I understand, the region between the enforcement of morals and the enforcement of law is to a large extent common. A thing which is immoral may also be a crime and may be punished by the State. It may also be immoral without the State taking upon itself the work of punishment for infringement of that moral conduct. But I am clear in my mind that no State, unless it includes a breach of morality into the realm of criminal law, can take upon itself the enforcement of all moral standards. For instance, it will be difficult to know what exactly are the ethical standards which are to be enforced largely. But any apprehension that he has that we have neglected this aspect, namely, that we shall not be able to proceed against any institution which does not conform to the strict ethical standards is not justified because, I believe, clause 17(1)(b), seems to have escaped his attention. Whenever you make an institution you do not say that that institution shall conform to moral standards. It is always assumed. Every individual, every institution, every activity is presumed to be moral unless the accepted standards are contravened.

Here it has been made quite clear that the Board may, without prejudice to any other power, revoke the certificate if the management of the home is persistently carried on in an unsatisfactory manner or is being carried on

in a manner highly prejudicial to the moral well-being of the inmates. That is to say, the requirement that the management of the institution shall conform to moral standards is a legal requirement, in the absence of which the privileges that a certificate shall give shall be withdrawn, and, therefore, I believe that the provision has already been made in that behalf.

Shri Achar: If that is the intention, then why not add it in sub-clause 1 (e)?

Shri Hajarnavis: That the activity shall be moral is always assumed. It is not prescribed by law.

Then, several Members have said that the Central Government should have taken upon themselves the finding of funds for the implementation of this Bill when it becomes law. Here, I might make a small observation. We are legislating here upon a subject which falls within the concurrent List. The House will remember that we have two sets of Government functioning within our federation, the Central Government as well as the State Governments; the State Governments have their executives, and the Central Government have their executives. A thing which falls in the Concurrent List has usually to be carried on by the State Government. Therefore, the Central Government are usually reluctant that they should legislate for the States and ask the States that their executive should carry out a certain duty which has been imposed by a law by the Centre. That is to say, unless it is absolutely necessary, the Centre will not do it. After all, this is a subject to which the State Governments are very much nearer than the Central Government, entrusted as they are with the maintenance of law and order. This subject falls more or less in a region which is very near maintenance of law and order. Therefore, so far as the enforcement of this measure is concerned, we must rely upon the machinery,

that is, the executive machinery of the State Government, and it shall have to be entrusted to the State Government.

Therefore, we have done two things. Firstly, having created a pattern, we have left it to the State Governments to apply it if and when they think fit. If at any time they are persuaded, if public opinions there requires, that the State Government should bring into force this legislation, then, surely, they will make provision for funds. If they do so, then the whole responsibility of putting into motion this measure and carrying out the various purposes of the measure will be that of the State Government and all that the Central Government can do is to sympathetically watch the proceeding and also give financial aid. Therefore, the provision that we have made is this, that they are capable of acquiring funds. If the Central Government had given all the funds, then, surely, a situation would have arisen where all the funds would have been found by the Central Government, while the machinery would have been that of the State Government, and any complaint that the funds are not being properly utilised would probably have been difficult to dispose of in this House, because we would have only responsibility to give funds whereas we would not have any control over the machinery through which the enforcement of this measure would be made.

Personally, I was quite sympathetic, as Shri Khushwaqt Rai recalled, to the grant of funds, but the whole question was 'Should the Central Government in this very Bill undertake the statutory responsibility of finding the funds?' The Central Government can find funds. I hope they will find funds. As I said, it is not as if the Central Government are stinting for funds. They are spending large sums on social welfare activities. I am quite sure that if the State Governments decide to put the Act into force, the Central Government will not remain unsympathetic.

Mr. Speaker: The time is up.

Shri Hajarnavis: I repeat that but for the interest taken by Shri Kailash Behari Lal and Shri D. C. Sharma, such a useful and valuable measure would not have been brought forward here. I pay my tribute to them.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the supervision and control of orphanages, homes for neglected women or children and other like institutions and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: There are no amendments tabled.

The question is:

"That clauses 1 to 31, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 31, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

17.52 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of section 73) by Shri Hem Raj

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, be taken into consideration".

This amending Bill of mine for amending section 73 of the Representation

[Shri Hem Raj]

of the People Act, 1951, has been necessitated by the result of the second general elections in the country. As will be clear from the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill, during the second general elections, three constituencies in Himachal Pradesh, one double-constituency from the Punjab and the Kangra parliamentary constituency could not complete their elections till the end of July. Elections for two seats for the Punjab Vidhan Sabha were also not completed till the end of July. Consequently, the result has been that 8 members—two of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha and 6 of the Lok Sabha—could not take part in the election of the President and the Vice-President.

In order to appreciate fully the background of this Bill and the necessity of this Bill, it will be necessary to state some more facts. The second general elections were ordered by a notification issued in the middle of January 1957. The elections were to be completed by the 31st March 1957. Consequently, all the State and parliamentary constituencies completed their elections by the 31st March. But so far as these four constituencies were concerned, their elections were postponed by the Election Commission under section 153 of the Representation of the People Act because those areas were snow-bound; neither could ballot papers etc. be taken there nor could the people stir out of their houses to go to the polling stations to cast their vote. Consequently, the elections in these constituencies were fixed for June and July. Ultimately, the election results were declared in the month of July. By that time, the election of the President and Vice-President had taken place, because under the Constitution, the election of the President must take place before his term of office expires. And, his term of office, in this case, was to expire on the 13th May, 1957. Consequently, the Election Commission had to frame the time table for the General Elections as well as the election of the President and the Vice-President

according to the date on which the term of the President was to expire.

As I have said, the term of the President was to expire on the 13th May. Consequently, the Election Commission framed the programme in such a manner that the election of the President and the Vice-President should take place before the 13th. Therefore, it fixed the 6th May as the date for the election of the President and the Vice-President. But, by that time, though all the constituencies had completed the elections except the 4 parliamentary constituencies and one Punjab Vidhan Sabha constituency, the Government under section 73 declared the House of the People was completed. They declared that the Punjab Vidhan Sabha was also complete.

In my opinion this was a wrong step which Government had taken. Under these circumstances, what is now happening is that in all these constituencies the elections are bound to take place in the months of June and July. It is not only once that these constituencies will be deprived of this right of voting for the election to the office of the President and the Vice-President and the members hailing from there will have their elections completed in the months of June and July, but for all times to come they cannot vote for the election of the President and the Vice-President. This is what the Election Commission says:

"There was another important consideration that the Commission had to take note of in fixing the time-table for General Elections. The term of office of the President and the Vice-President was to expire on the 13th May 1957, on the expiry of five years from the date when they assumed office. Art. 62 and Art. 68 of the Constitution require that the election of the new President and the Vice-President must be completed before the expiry of the term of their predecessors. A minimum period of 30 days is required to

complete these elections. In order that these elections be completed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, it was necessary to constitute the new House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies before the end of March, 1957. Accordingly the Commission settled the programme for the General Elections so that the poll for the General Elections might be completed by the middle of March, 1957. In order that this objective might be achieved, the notification calling upon the constituencies to elect their members had to be issued after the middle of January 1957."

The date for the election of the President and the Vice-President was fixed as 6th May under Articles 54, 62, 66 and 68 of the Constitution.

An Hon. Member: The hon. Member may continue next time.

Shri Hem Raj: May I go on, Sir?

Mr. Speaker: How long will the hon. Member take?

Shri Hem Raj: I will take 15 to 20 minutes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Is the House willing to sit?

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now stand adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. on Monday.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 21, 1960|Chaitra 1, 1882 (Saka).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
930	Railway line beyond Madhopur	6631-32
931	Bridge on Rupnarain River	6632-35
932	Bhimkund Project in Orissa	6635-39
935	Vijayawada-Gudur line	6639-41
937	Bridge on Jamuna near Humayun Tomb, Delhi	6641-44
940	Rourkela-Barsua Line	6644-47
941	Fertilizers	6647-50
943	Pay Commission recommendations re: P and T employees.	6650-52
944	Training of Indian farmers in West Germany	6652
945	Kandla Port	6652-55
946	Shortage of money order forms	6655-56
947	B.O.A.C.'s Credit Flight Scheme	6656-57
948	Recovery of sugar	6657-59
950	Drinking water supply for Agartala	6659
952	Wheat from Canada	6660-61
954	Ilyushin-18 Aircrafts	6661-62
955	Train accident averted	6662-63
957	Recovery of dead body from Railway compartment	6663-64
958	Revolving fund for land development in Delhi	6665-67
933	Alternative Assam Rail Link	6667-68

S.N.Q. No.

9 Indian Airlines Corporation 6669-70

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
934	Shortage of oilseeds in Himachal Pradesh	6671
936	Theft by members of Railway Protection Force	6671-72
938	Bridges in Tripura	6672

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
939	Radio-isotope Laboratory at Coimbatore	6672-73
942	Najafgarh Lake	6673
949	Fast train between Ahmedabad and Calcutta	6673
951	Expansion of Jagadhri Railway Workshop	6673-74
953	"Grow More Food" Campaign	6674-75
956	Gram Crop in Delhi	6675
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1216	Rolling stock	6675-76
1217	Corruption on Railways	6676-77
1218	Anti-Corruption Organisation of Southern Railway	6677
1219	Speed of trains	6678
1220	Kathua Feeder Canal	6678
1221	Development of fisheries in Delhi	6678-79
1222	Agricultural loan in Tripura	6679
1223	Vendors and caterers on the Railways	6679-80
1224	Vending and catering contracts	6680-81
1225	Irrigation schemes	6681-82
1226	Ram Ganga Project in U.P.	6683
1227	Post and Telegraph Offices	6683-84
1228	Licensing of cobblers on Railways	6684-85
1229	Re-auctioning of timber by Andaman Government Timber Depot	6685
1230	Bhavar grass in Himachal Pradesh	6686
1231	Electric locomotives	6686
1232	Loan to Bombay for increasing farm output	6687
1233	Amenities for Third Class passengers	6687-88
1234	Air service for Ardh Kumbha Mela	6688-89
1235	Medicinal herbs in Himachal Pradesh	6689
1236	Ayurvedic Educational Institutions	6690
1237	Sugar Production	6690

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
38	Himachal Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing and Development Federation Ltd.	6691
1239	Food-grains production	6691
1240	Cancellation of trains at Delhi main station	6692
1241	Electrification of stations	6692-93
1242	Cheating of Railways	6693
1243	S.E.Railway	6693-94
1244	Arrears of local taxes	6694
1245	Overbridge near Cuttack	6694-95
1246	Steel purchases by Railways	6695-96
1247	Purchase of Iron for Railways	6696
1248	Movement of trains on D.V.C. Canal	6696-97
1249	Integral Coach Factory, Perambur	6697
1250	Pay scales of Economic Entomologists in I.A.R.I.	6697-98
1251	Translation section on Railways	6699
1252	Misappropriation of Postal Saving Bank Account	6699
1253	Examinations of wagons	6700
1254	Theft by Railway Protection Force employees	6700-01
1255	Railway saloons	6701
1256	Buses, Trucks and Motor Cars	6701-02
1257	Sugar	6702
1258	Inspectors and progressmen of Perambur workshops	6702-03
1259	Mosquitoes in Delhi	6703
1260	Nethravathi bridge near Mangalore	6703-04

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

- (1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 627 dated the 12th March, 1960, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, making certain amendments to the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951.
- (2) A copy of the Report of the Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board for the year 1959.
- (3) A copy of each of the following Notifications under

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955, making certain further amendments to the Medicinal and Toilet Preparation (Excise Duties) Rules, 1956:—

(i) G.S.R. 269 dated the 5th March, 1960.

(ii) G.S.R. 270 dated the 5th March 1960.

(4) A copy of each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) G.S.R. 226 dated the 27th February, 1960.

(ii) G.S.R. 287 dated the 2nd March, 1960 making certain further amendments to the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1955.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Shri Diwan Chand Sharma called the attention of the Minister of Railways to the train collision at Kisanganj station of the North-East Frontier Railway on the 10th March, 1960.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan) made a statement in regard thereto.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 7th March, 1960 to Supplementaries by Shri Satish Chandra Samanta and H.H. Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo on Starred Question No. 654 regarding Visakhapatnam Port.

(ii) The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon) made statement on the air space violations.

STATEMENT BY MINISTERS—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(iii) The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan) made a statement on the construction of a Shipyard at Cochin.

(iv) The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan) made a statement on the revision of local telephone tariffs from the 1st April, 1960 and also laid on the Table a detailed statement.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 6724—6835

(i) Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting was concluded and the Demands were voted in full.

(ii) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED 6836—37

Fifty-ninth Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS INTRODUCED 6837—38

(1) The Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Amendment Bill, 1960 (*Amendment of section 2*) by Shri C. K. Bhattacharya.

(2) The Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Amendment Bill, 1960 (*Amendment of section 2*) by Shri C. K. Bhattacharya.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS INTRODUCED—*contd.*

COLUMN

(3) The Territorial Councils (Amendment) Bill, 1960 (*Amendment of sections 3, 22 and 32*) by Shri L. Acharya Singh.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL—FURTHER CONSIDERATION POSTPONED 6839—43

Shri P. R. Patel concluded his speech on the motion to consider the Mahendra Pratab Singh Estates (Repealing Bill, 1958). He then moved that further consideration of the Bill be postponed till the first day of the next session. The motion was accepted.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL PASSED 6843—92

Shri D. C. Sharma moved that the Orphanages and other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION 6892—96

Shri Hem Raj moved that the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of section 73*) be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1960/CHAITRA 1, 1882 (SAKA)

Further discussion on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and voting of the Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Transport and Communications.