

Vol. II-No.28
30th March, 1955 (Wednesday)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)



(Vol. II contains Nos. 21—40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

FOUR ANNAS (INLAND)

ONE SHILLING (FOREIGN)

LOK SABHA DEBATES
(Part I—Questions and Answers)

Date: 22.01.2011

1593

94

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, the 30th March 1955

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

संसदीय विवाद

*१६५१. श्री भक्त दर्शन: क्या परिवहन मंत्री २५ मई, १९५४ को दिए गए अतारांकित प्रश्न संसद्या ५४३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों के लिए ग्राम पथ विकास सहकारी योजना के अन्तर्गत दिए गए अनुदानों का कहां तक उपयोग हो पाया है, और

(ख) विभिन्न राज्यों से आर्ह हूँड़ किलोमीटरों एवं अभी भी विचाराधीन हैं और वे कितनी राशि की हैं?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपर्युक्त (श्री अलगेशन):
(क) तथा (ख). विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [विलिए परिचयष्ट ८, अनुबन्ध संसद्या २२]

श्री भक्त दर्शन: यह विवरण जो कि सभा के पटल पर रखा गया है इसको पढ़ने से पता लगता है कि अब तक २७,९५,००० रुपए इस योजना के अन्तर्गत व्यय किए जा चुके हैं जबकि इस योजना का लक्ष्य था ६० लाख रुपए व्यय करना। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस शिधिलता का क्या कारण है?

Shri Alagesan: We have not received the proposals from the various State

Governments and we are awaiting them.

श्री भक्त दर्शन: क्या इस बात का पता लगाने की भी कोशिश की गई है कि इस योजना के अन्तर्गत जो संसदीय विभिन्न राज्यों में बनाई गई हैं उनकी मरम्मत और दूसरों द्वारा कौन करेगा? इसके लिए क्या कोई व्यवस्था की जा रही है?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री एल० शास्त्री): हम इस मामले में स्टॉट गवर्नमेंट्स को काफी जिम्मेदार समझते हैं। जब वे तमाम हाई-वेज का इन्हिनियार्जम करती हैं तो विलोज रोहस का नहीं कर सकती, यह मानना मुश्किल है।

RE-SALE OF TICKETS

*1652. Shri Dabhi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 1177 on the 15th December, 1954 and state the nature of punishment since awarded to the Ticket Collector who was responsible for the re-sale of used tickets?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The report of the Committee is under examination and the case has not been finalised.

Shri Dabhi: What is the cause of delay?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The report of the departmental enquiry was received only last month and the papers were sent to the Railway Board. We were not very satisfied with the punishment that was suggested and we have sent the papers back to the Railway for a review.

SALVAGE OF SHIPS

*1653. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that steps are being taken to salvage the three ships, "S.S. Ramdas", "M.V. Dipawali" and "S.S. Lakshmi" and that a contract for the purpose has been finalised and entered into; and

(b) if so, the terms of the contract and the progress, if any, made in the execution thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The Bombay Port Trust are taking steps to salvage the three ships. No contract has been entered into so far. The Port Trust propose to call for fresh tenders for the purpose.

रेलवे कर्मचारियों का वेतन

*1654. **Shri E.M. Alibhai:** क्या रेलवे मंत्री उस आश्वासन की ओर अपना ध्यान आकृष्ट करेंगे जो कहा जाता है कि रेलवे बोर्ड ने एक पत्रकार सम्मेलन में कुछ वर्गों के रेलवे कर्मचारियों के वेतन-क्रम बढ़ाने और उनकी पदोन्नति के बारे में ५ जनवरी, १९५५ को दिया था और यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या इस विषय में कोई निर्णय हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उस की एक प्रीत सभा पटल पर रखी जाएगी?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (Shri Alagesan): रिपोर्ट सही नहीं है। (क) तथा (ख), प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Shri E.M. Alibhai: क्या यह सच नहीं है कि रेलवे के कुछ किस्म के कर्मचारियों की तनख्याहूँ उसी किस्म के दूसरे कर्मचारियों के मुकाबले में बहुत कम हैं?

I think you will like to have the question in English

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I do not like it.

Shri E.M. Alibhai: मैं यह जानना चाहता था कि रेलवे के कुछ किस्म के कर्मचारियों की

तनख्याहूँ उसी किस्म के दूसरे कर्मचारियों से जहां कम हैं वहां उन कम तनख्याहूँ को बढ़ाने के बारे में क्या किया जा रहा है?

Shri Alagesan: सी० पी० सी० स्केल्स आप पे अब तो अमल में हैं।

Shri E.M. Alibhai: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि टिकट चेकर और दूसरे रॉनिंग छूटी पर चलने वालों की तनख्याहूँ में बहुत कमी है, इसका क्या कारण है?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I might generally state my own reactions in this matter to hon. Members. With all the sympathies for the different classes of persons in the service of the Government of India or of other Governments, one has to have some relation to the facts and realities of the situation; all such revisions and all those things necessarily imply the question of finances, and if hon. Members wish they can certainly desire any increments. Nobody will say anything against that, but they will also tackle the question of taxation and finding the money. But my present point is—I do not want to say anything on merits—that these questions, I am afraid, rather encourage some kinds of demands which ultimately lead to dissatisfaction among the services. That is my own view of the matter. They are going into details of administration and such questions, if at all to be settled, should be settled outside the House by a discussion with the Minister concerned and making representations to him. But questions of that type should not be put on the floor of the House. That is my reaction, and it is better if hon. Members do not go into such questions. These questions practically amount to a representation on behalf of the employees concerned. There is nothing wrong in representing the grievances, but the floor of the House is not the proper place for representations and grievances of the employees of the Government. That is my own reaction.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I submit that this question was asked on the

basis of a report in the newspapers that some recommendations were made by the Railway Board. I am asking...

Mr. Speaker: He may pursue the question independently with the Minister. I am giving my mind and hon. Members will take it that so far as admission of questions is concerned, if this tendency persists, I shall have to find some way of stopping these questions coming to the House.

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): In reply to the question, it has been said that what has appeared in the Press is not correct.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I ask a small supplementary, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know the actual recommendations of the Board in this connection of that report is incorrect?

Shri Alagesan: The whole thing is now before a tribunal. The Federation has submitted its demands and the tribunal is not seized of revision of all the scales of pay or rise in scales of pay but re-distribution of the grades as was recommended by the J.A.C. Report. There is no question of the revision of scales of pay of any categories.

Mr. Speaker: I may also make a further suggestion to hon. Members for consideration. These questions are based on Press reports. I think the proper course will be first to verify from the Minister concerned whether the Press report is correct and then table the question. That will be a better course to do. In case there is delay or no reply is received from the Minister, the hon. Members are welcome to me and point out the thing, and then I shall consider the matter at that time whether to admit the question.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: Once the Press report is confirmed or denied by

the Ministry, there is no need to put any question at all.

Mr. Speaker: That is perfectly true in whatever sense the hon. Member might suggest it, but the question should be pursued with the Minister outside the House. That is the point which I want to mention.

ट्रेनों में डकैती

* १६५५. श्री रघुनाथ मिश्र: क्या रेलवे मंत्री १६ नवम्बर, १९५४ को दिए गए तारीकत प्रश्न संख्या ४५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की क्या कर्तव्य है?

(क) १६ नवम्बर से २१ दिसम्बर, १९५४ तक चलती ट्रेनों में कितनी डकैतियां हुईं, और

(ख) १९५४ में किस रेलवे लाइन में सब से अधिक डकैतियां हुईं?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) एक।

(ख) पूर्व और दीर्घिण रेलवे, हर एक पर तीन तीन।

श्री रघुनाथ मिश्र: मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन जिन ट्रेनों पर डकैतियां पड़ीं, उन पर आरो पी० पी० थी या नहीं?

श्री शाहनवाज खां: यह इन्फारमेशन मेरे पास इस वक्त नहीं हैं और अगर आनरेल मेंम्बर साहब इसके लिए नॉटिस दे तो उनको दी जा सकती हैं। मेरे स्वाल से कुछ कुछ आरो पी० पी० थर्डी।

SAFETY MEASURES AT DUM DUM AIRPORT

*1656. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that to ensure better safety measures for air travel on the Indian Airlines, a twenty-four hour Inspection Watch System has been introduced at the Dum Dum Airport recently;

(b) if so, what is the result achieved so far;

(c) the names of the other airports where Government propose to introduce the same system; and

(d) what other safety measures have been taken in other airports till now?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As round-the-clock inspection watch was introduced only in January, 1955, it is too early to say any thing about the results achieved.

(c) and (d). Round-the-clock inspection watch has simultaneously been introduced at Bombay and Delhi also. It will be introduced at Nagpur very shortly. An Inspection Office has been opened at Madras too. General maintenance inspection has been tightened up.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether this measure was taken as a result of the discussions of certain officers? If so, may I know whether the conference of officers discussed also the safety measures in regard to aircraft on flight?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are constantly trying to improve our methods and procedures of maintenance, checking, inspection, etc., and this step has been taken as a result of our normal efforts for improvement.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how the arrangements of the 24-hour watch have been utilised?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Till the end of 1954, the Inspection Department, apart from their other duties, used to supervise and exercise a percentage check during day time only. From the beginning of this year, the staff have been divided into two parts, one to keep watch during night time and the other during day time.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether such vigilance is kept also on holidays?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That goes without saying because the services are running every day.

LATE RUNNING OF TRAINS

*1657. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the passengers trains on the North Eastern Railway, especially Amin-Gaon-Prayag passenger trains to Pallega-Ghat and 311 Up and 312 Down trains are not running to time regularly; and

(b) whether any attempt has been made to find out the causes of the irregular running of these trains?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The punctuality of the trains on the North Eastern Railway, particularly that of 311 Up and 312 Down is not yet satisfactory enough.

(b) The main causes are the engineering restrictions connected with the work for the permanent rehabilitation which is in progress, under traffic conditions, since the extensive damages caused by the unprecedented floods last year, and the unusually high 'incidence' of alarm chain pulling in certain areas.

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी: क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि बिहार में वे ट्रेन्स जो स्पेशल लाइनों पर नहीं चलती हैं क्यों लेट होती हैं?

श्री शाहनवाज खान : मैं अर्ज कर चुका हूं कि सास ताँर पर नार्थ ईस्टर्न रेलवे पर और उन इलाकों में जहां से की आनर्बल मेम्बर तशरीफ लाते हैं लोगों की आदत है कि वह चेंस बहुत ज्यादा स्टॉचते हैं। पिछले बरस में ६,९४० चेंस पूर्णिंग की बारदातें हुईं जिसकी बजह से १,९६२ घंटे गाड़ियां को लेट होना पड़ा।

पंडित डी० एन० तिवारी: जिन इलाकों में चेंस पूर्णिंग होती हैं उन इलाकों की मैं बात नहीं करता। मैं चम्पारन और मृजपालपुर की

बात करता हूँ वहां चेन पुर्सिंग वहुत कम होती है। वहां गारिह्यां क्यों लेट होती हैं?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री एस० शी० शास्त्री): यह सिर्फ आनरेल मेम्बर के बिले की ही बात नहीं है और जो कुछ आनरेल मेम्बर कह रहे हैं वह सही है और मैं मानता हूँ कि और भी कई कारण हैं जिनकी बजह से गारिह्यां लेट होती हैं। आप्रेशनल दिवकर्ते पैदा हो जाती हैं और कुछ दूसरी कीमियां भी हैं जिनकी बजह से गारिह्यां लेट होती हैं। हमें इस बात की फिल है कि पंक्षपुरेलिटी को सुधारा जाए तास ताँर से नार्थ इस्टर्न रेलवे पर। पिछली बाद के कारण जो कटाव हो गए थे उनकी बजह से भी जरा दिवकर पड़ रही हैं और समय की पावन्दी नहीं हो पा रही हैं। जैसा कि मैंने कहा इस तरफ और ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाएगा।

बंडित डी० एन० तिवारी: मैं एक बात मिनिस्टर साहब के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ और पछला चाहता हूँ कि नार्थ इस्टर्न रेलवे पर जिन इलाकों की बात मैं कह रहा हूँ क्या यह सही नहीं है कि वहां के एम्लाईज या अफ्सरान की लापरवाही की बजह से गारिह्यां लेट होती हैं?

श्री एस० शी० शास्त्री: एक तरफ अगर हम यह कहें कि महज चेन पुर्सिंग की बजह से गारिह्यां लेट होती हैं तो यह भी ठीक नहीं है, और दूसरी तरफ अगर आप यह कहें कि सिर्फ लापरवाही की बजह से गारिह्यां लेट होती हैं तो वह भी ठीक नहीं है।

AGRICULTURAL FAIR IN CEYLON

*1658. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India was invited to Ceylon for participating in the Agricultural Fair where the latest methods of food production were demonstrated:

(b) how many Asian countries participated in the fair; and

(c) the latest method of food production found suitable for Indian conditions?

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

(b) We are not aware of any such fair held in Ceylon in which the Asian countries might have participated. I may add that there is an Exhibition going to be held in January, 1956. Whether India should be represented there is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: हिन्दुस्तान से जो आदमी जाएंगे वे कौन से क्रहटरियन के अनुसार प्रतिनिधि बनाकर भेजे जाएंगे?

श्री एस० शी० एस० ईशमुल्ल: अभी इस बार्ट में कुछ तै नहीं हुआ है। अगर माननीय मेम्बर साहब कोई सुझाव दें तो हम उस पर अवश्य ध्यान देंगे।

TUBE-WELLS

*1659. Sardar Hukam Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme for the sinking of 2,000 Tube-wells under the Technical Co-operation Mission Project, started in September 1953, has since been completed; and

(b) if not, when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Not yet. The work is scheduled to be completed by the end of December, 1955.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether simultaneously with the digging of these tubewells any plans are being pursued to energise them?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir; otherwise it will be merely digging holes in the earth if we do not energise them and see that water comes with the aid of electricity.

Sardar Hukam Singh: What percentage of the tube-wells have so far been energised?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: This is slightly lagging behind. I am afraid I must ask for notice.

Sardar Hukam Singh: May I know whether there is any agency to ensure that there is full utilisation of this tubewell irrigation?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Both the State Governments as well as ourselves are concerned to see that as early as possible water is made available.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know, Sir, whether the work of digging tube-wells has been started in the Purna Valley and whether the experiment has been successful?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: A beginning, I believe, has been made in the Narbada Valley and very soon more machines might come to the Purna Valley. I have not got any report.

AUTOMATIZATION OF TELEPHONE SYSTEM

***1664. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to automatise the entire local system of telephones in the country;

(b) if so, by what time this proposal is likely to be implemented; and

(c) the cost involved in implementing this proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Though this is our ultimate objective, there are some exchanges, where automation may not be practicable.

(b) This may take another ten to fifteen years.

(c) Details have not been worked out.

Shri Bhupat Varman: क्या यह सत्य है कि इस प्रकार की नियन्त्री भी योजनाएँ हैं उनके रूप

रहने का यह कारण है कि स्टोर्स की बहुत कमी है, और क्या इस स्थिति के सुधार के बारे में कोई प्रयत्न किया जा रहा है?

Shri Raj Bahadur: जी नहीं। जहां तक ओटो-मैटाइजेशन का सम्बन्ध है उसमें स्टोर्स की बजह से रुकावट नहीं है। उसमें सिर्फ़ काइनेंसेज़ की बजह से यदा कदा रुकावट हो सकती है। और हमारी इंडियन टलीफोन इंडस्ट्रीज़ कितनी मात्रा में उत्पादन कर सकती है इस पर हमारा विकास आधारित है।

Shri Bogawat: Is it possible to have telephones at the taluk headquarters through the PWD, as such a scheme is being worked in some places?

Shri Raj Bahadur: If the hon. Member means that we should run our Public Call Offices through the PWD, I do not know whether it is done anywhere in the country.

TRAINING IN CIVIL AVIATION

***1665. Ch. Raghbir Singh:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some officers are sent abroad for training in different aspects of Civil Aviation;

(b) if so, the number of those officers;

(c) the names of the countries to which they are sent; and

(d) the probable expenditure on each one among them?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d): I lay on the Table of the Lok Sabha a statement giving the requisite information [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 33].

Ch. Raghbir Singh: May I know the period of their training?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It varies from case to case. I will not be able to give that.

CHILD MORTALITY

*1666. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of children who die within six months of their birth in India; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to decrease this percentage?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Approximately 10 per cent.

(b) It is hoped that the programmes for improving and expanding maternity and child welfare services which are being implemented by the Central and State Governments will continue substantially to reduce the high percentage of infant mortality.

Shri Ibrahim: May I know the number of hospitals for children in India?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I would require notice.

Shri Ibrahim: May I know the amount spent annually for children's hospitals and on their welfare?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: It is a question which should be addressed to the State Governments.

Shri R. S. Diwan: What are the main reasons for child mortality?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): Obviously we are not able to give adequate medical aid and relief.

MENTAL HOSPITAL

*1668. **Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government mental hospitals in the country and the number of patients therein at present;

(b) whether any increase or decrease has been reported among the inmates since 1952;

(c) the number of new mental hospitals which are likely to be opened by Government during the current year; and

(d) the expenditure incurred or to be incurred thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The number of Government mental hospitals in the country is 27. Information regarding the number of patients in these hospitals at present is not available with the Government of India.

(b) An over-all increase in the number of inmates of these hospitals since 1952 has been reported.

(c) Nil.

(d) Does not arise.

Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee: May I know, Sir, the percentage of such cases discharged after recovery from illness?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: It is not possible to give the information.

Shri G. P. Sinha: Is there any proposal to expand the mental hospital at Ranchi?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: It has been taken over by the Central Government and it is being expanded.

Pandit D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether insanity is on the increase or on the decrease?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: It is given in the answer.

FIRST CLASS ON BOMBAY SUBURBAN TRAINS

*1670. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Class I Compartment is still provided on the suburban trains in Bombay;

(b) whether any suggestion has been received to convert them into Second Class Compartments; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) From 1st April 1955, existing First Class on the suburban services in Bombay will be replaced by the new First Class which will correspond to existing Second Class.

Shri Gidwani: Would there be only two classes—First class and third class or three classes?

Shri Alagesan: The first class and third class as before. The new first class will be the existing second class.

Shri Gidwani: Why not have three classes as on other railways? At present there are two classes—first class and second class. The present first class is going to be converted into second class and there will again be two classes. Therefore, I am asking whether there will not be three classes as on other railways or only two classes as before?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): We do not propose to increase the number of classes. There have been two classes on the suburban services and we do not propose to add to them.

Shri Gidwani: What are the reasons?

Shri L. B. Shastri: After all, the House has generally approved of the idea of having only two classes. The hon. Member may be aware that I mentioned this matter in this House as well as in the other House and it was generally approved that we should reduce the number of classes. On the suburban service in Bombay, the fare is being reduced—that is the present first class fare is being reduced as the first class is being converted into second class. I do not think there is any need to add a new class as suggested by the hon. Member.

INDO-JAPANESE AIR AGREEMENT

*1671. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given

to starred question No. 947 on the 14th March, 1955 and state:

(a) whether the negotiations for an Indo-Japanese Air Agreement have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Negotiations are in the final stages. It would be premature to give at this stage any details of the Agreement.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know when the negotiations are likely to be completed.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Very shortly.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the Government can give us an idea as to whether it will be a weekly service or a fortnightly service?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We shall not be able to say that also at the present stage.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I know whether the service that is at present being operated between India and Hongkong will be extended to Japan or a new service will be started

Shri Raj Bahadur: It can be presumed that it will be extended. When our agreement with China is also finalised, we may have one service linking Hongkong and other stations in China.

Shri G. P. Sinha: With how many countries are we having negotiations?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We are having talks with Iraq; we are in correspondence with regard to China. That is all apart from Japan with whom our negotiations are nearing an end.

INDO-PAKISTAN RAIL TRAFFIC

*1672. **Shri Brohmo-Choudhury:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in response to the request by the Chief

Minister of West Bengal, on the question of running Indian trains from Calcutta to Assam through East Pakistan, the Pakistan Communications Minister has expressed his desire to restore easier means of travel between India and Pakistan; and

(b) if so, whether Government will take up this matter with the Pakistan Government at an early date?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether our Government have asked the Government of Pakistan to restore the lines which have been removed between West Bengal and Assam in the territory of Eastern Pakistan?

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): That question will arise later, when the preliminary discussions had taken place and we have arrived at some settlement. Then alone can we ask them to restore that line.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know if any talks had been held by our Ministry with their counter-parts in Pakistan in this regard or is the proposal only in the stage of a request made by the Chief Minister of West Bengal?

Shri L. B. Shastri: Some correspondence had been exchanged between the Chief Minister of West Bengal and Dr. Khan Sahib, the Minister of Communications in Pakistan. Dr. Roy has passed on that correspondence to us and we are considering that matter.

STAFF OF T. B. SANATORIA

*1673. **Dr. Satyawadi:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any safeguards have been provided for the employees working in the T.B. Sanatorium at Kasauli who are exposed to infection; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 34].

Dr. Satyawadi: May I know the number of cases of T.B. among the employees during the last five years and the amount spent in the treatment of these cases?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: In that particular sanatorium, there were only two workers who were attacked by T.B. and there were no casualties. I am not able to give the expenditure just now.

Dr. Satyawadi: May I know if the facilities provided will also be extended to the members of the family of such employees?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: Yes, Sir.

RAILWAY SERVICE COMMISSIONS

*1674. **Shri Amar Singh Damar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no representative of Advisors in the Railway Board as also in the Railway Service Commissions; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Absence of suitable persons from among Adivasis who could be considered for these appointments.

Shri Amar Singh Damar: रेलवे कोर्ड्स और रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन में मध्य भारत के कितने गैर-सरकारी सदस्य हैं?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): यह तो रेलवे सर्विस कमीशंस के बारे में आपने सवाल पूछा है।

श्री अमर सिंह दासर : और मध्य भारत से भिन्न भिन्न रेलवे समूहों की कमीटियों में कितने व्यक्ति हैं?

श्री एस० बी० शास्त्री : रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन और रेलवे बोर्ड एक चीज नहीं हैं, रेलवे बोर्ड तो दिल्ली में है और जहां तक रेलवे सर्विस कमीशन की बात है वह मध्य भारत में कोई नहीं है।

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know the total number of Commissions in all the railways and the number of members in each Commission?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): We have got four Commissions and there are two members on each. We have got a member from the backward classes; we have got a member belonging to the Scheduled Castes; we have also got one member belonging to the Anglo-Indian community. But, unfortunately, we do not have one coming from the *Advisasi* community.

Shri G. P. Sinha: May I know the number of representatives from Bihar in the Eastern Railway Service Commission?

SONAI RIVER BARRAGE

*1677. **Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 2067 on the 27th April, 1954 and state whether any assistance has been given for the construction of a barrage on the Sonai River in Tripura?

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

Shri Biren Dutt: May I know whether any investigation was made by the State Government?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: We are proposing to investigate into it after referring it to the Central Water and Power Commission.

LOCOMOTIVE MACHINERY

*1678. **Kumari Annie Mascarene:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the amount spent on the purchase of locomotive machinery from abroad in 1953 and 1954?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Sabanawaz Khan): The amount during the financial year 1953-54 was NIL and from April '54 to January '55 Rs. 3.72 lakhs. (This is in respect of machinery purchased from abroad for the manufacture of Locomotives in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works).

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

*1680. **Shri Ganpati Ram:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the ex-East Indian Railway Rules in regard to the promotion of Train Examiners from the basic scale of Rs. 80—160 to the next higher grade of Rs. 150—225 has not been enforced in the Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir. Consequent upon the integration of the Sealdah Division with the ex-E. I. Railway the rules for promotion of Train Examiners which were in force on the other Divisions of the ex-E. I. Railway were also enforced on the Sealdah Division.

(b) Does not arise.

दंहाती ज़ोत्रों में हाक-घर—निरीक्षण

*1679. **श्री रनवर्मन सिंह:** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दंहाती ज़ोत्रों में हाकखानों के एक निरीक्षक के अधीन साधारणतया अधिक से अधिक कितने हाकघर रखे जाते हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि वही दौरा करने पास निरीक्षक सब-डीवीजनल कार्यालय का भी हैंचार्ज

होता है और उसे कोई कलर्क नहीं दिया जाता; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसके कार्यालय के लिए प्राथः मकान नहीं दिया जाता?

संचार उपर्युक्ती (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) यह स्तर निरीक्षण-दिवस की संख्या पर निर्भर है, न कि प्रत्येक निरीक्षक के डाकघरों की संख्या पर। प्रति वर्ष, प्रति निरीक्षक के निरीक्षण-दिनों की संख्या १२० होती और प्रति निरीक्षक डाकघरों की संख्या लगभग ५५ से १०० तक होती।

(ख) जी हाँ।

(ग) यदि निरीक्षक के कार्यालय के लिए विभाग द्वारा किसी स्थान का प्रबन्ध नहीं होता है तो उसे कार्यालय के क्रियाएँ के लिए भत्ता दिया जाता है।

५. श्री रनदमन सिंह: क्या सरकारी तौर से कभी यह विचार किया गया है कि पहाड़ी छोड़ों में जहां विशेष तौर से आने जाने की सुविधा नहीं है वहां इतने डाकघरों का निरीक्षण एक इंस्पेक्टर द्वारा भली भांति केंसे हो सकता है और यदि इतने के बजाय ५० डाकस्थाने से अधिक एक इंस्पेक्टर के चार्ज में न हो तो सरकार को क्या कठिनाई है?

श्री गज बहादुर: ज्येष्ठ निर्धारित करते समय इन बातों का ध्यान रखता जाता है।

श्री रनदमन सिंह: क्या यह भी विचाराधीन है कि दौरा करने वाला इंस्पेक्टर कार्यालय का भी हांचार्ज होता है और उसे कोई कलर्क न दिए जाने के कारण उसे क्या कठिनाई हो सकती है?

श्री राज बहादुर: जहां तक कलर्क का सम्बन्ध है, यह ठीक नहीं होगा कि जो निरीक्षक छोड़ों में दौरा करने जाते हैं उनकी रिपोर्ट कोई दूसरा व्यक्ति लिखे। इस से काम में शिथिलता आने की सम्भावना है। इसलिए यही ठीक समझा गया कि जो आदमी निरीक्षण करें वही अपनी रिपोर्ट लें।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bhakt Darshan.

श्री रनदमन सिंह: क्या यह ध्यान देने लोगों बात नहीं है कि मकान न होने पर उन लोगों को क्या क्या आपरित उठानी पड़ती है और गर्मी और बरसात के दिनों में पैसा देने पर भी जब उन दैहितों में मकान नहीं मिलते हैं तो उनको कितनी मुसीबतें होती होंगी?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Bhakt Darshan.

श्री भक्त दर्शन: क्या इस सुझाव पर भी विचार किया गया है कि ज्यां ज्यां डाकस्थानों की संख्या विकास योजना के अन्तर्गत बढ़ती चली जा रही उस तरह से निरीक्षकों की संख्या में बढ़ती नहीं हो रही है और उसको बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है?

श्री राज बहादुर: जी हाँ, यह बात विभाग के विचाराधीन है और जैसा कि शायद माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होगा कि कुछ उपर्युक्तों की एक नई श्रेणी बनाई जा रही है, जिनके द्वारा उन छोटे डाकघरों का निरीक्षण किया जाएगा जो नए लोगों द्वारा नहीं हो सकता है।

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether it is a fact that the shortage of Inspectors is causing delay in examining proposals for opening new post offices?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not think so. If the hon. Member has got any particular proposal in view which has been delayed on this account, I will be grateful if he will let me know about it.

SUGAR PRODUCTION

*1686. Shri Anirudha Sinha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar produced by sugar mills situated in Bihar State during 1954-55 so far; and

(b) how it compares with the quantity produced during the same period last year (1953-54)?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The production of sugar in Bihar State

during 1954-55 season was 1.8 lakh tons up to the 15th March, 1955, as against 1.45 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous season.

श्री अग्निश्मृत सिंह: क्या माननीय मंत्री इस बात का कोई अन्दाजा दे सकते हैं कि सीजन के लक्ष्य होने तक बिहार की चीनी मिलां में कितनी चीनी का उत्पादन हो सकेगा?

अध्यक्ष महापौष्टि: सीजन के लक्ष्य होने तक कितनी चीनी का उत्पादन हो सकेगा?

श्री अग्निश्मृत सिंह: जब सीजन लक्ष्य होगा उस वक्त तक इस साल कितनी चीनी का उत्पादन हो सकेगा?

डॉ. शीरो इशामुखः मैं समझता हूँ कि 40,000 एकड़ भीम पर बाढ़ आने के कारण फसल लराब हो जाने के बावजूद भी इस साल कई सालों से ज्यादा चीनी का उत्पादन होगा और इसलिए सप्लाई अच्छी होगी।

भीमती कम्लेंद्रमित शाहः क्या माननीय मंत्री बताएंगे कि इस साल हम चीनी के बारे में आस्थनिर्भर हो जाएंगे और अगर नहीं तो कब तक हो जाएंगे?

डॉ. शीरो इशामुखः साल हो साल में, जैसे हम अन्न के बारे में आफत में थे लैंकिन अब स्थिरत ठीक हो गई हैं, जैसे ही सम्भावना इस मामले में भी है।

MOBILE SECTION OF EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

***1689. Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of motor vehicles with the Mobile Sections of Employment Exchanges;

(b) the names of the Exchanges which have such sections attached to them; and

(c) the total number of registrations secured by such Sections during 1954-55?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Mobile

Sections as part of Employment Exchanges have been abolished with effect from January, 1955. Upto December, 1954, 30 Mobile Sections were equipped with one vehicle each. A statement showing the Employment Exchanges which had been supplied with motor vehicles for mobile sections is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix VIII. annexure No. 35].

(c) 10,717 during April—December, 1954.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: What were the reasons for the abolition of these Mobile Sections?

Shri Abid Ali: These were not considered of much utility, Sir.

Shri K. C. Sodhia: Did they visit any country side places?

Shri Abid Ali: Yes, Sir. The Shiva Rao Committee which conducted a detailed enquiry about this matter felt that there was not much utility of these Mobile Sections.

PRODUCTIVITY OF SOIL

***1690. Shri Subodh Hasda:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have carried out thorough survey of the soil in the various States so as to find its productivity and chemical nature; and

(b) whether it is a fact that chemical fertilisers are being used in rural areas without due test of the soil?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Thorough and detailed soil survey to find out its productivity and chemical nature has been carried out in different States, in limited areas, for specific purposes.

(b) Chemical fertilizers in different tracts are used on the recommendations of the State Agricultural Departments. These recommendations are based on the experimental work done at States Govt. Agricultural Farms.

Shri Subodh Hasda: May I know whether the productivity of soil in our country is very low in comparison to other countries?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not think it is low. If anything, it is higher. But we have used it somewhat unfairly. We have not tried to put back into the soil what we have taken from it.

Shri Subodh Hasda: Is it a fact that the productivity of soil in our country is decreasing due to the wrong application of this chemical fertilizer?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: No, Sir. That is the only remedy to improve it.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: Has the attention of the Minister been drawn to the alarming report that has been published from time to time has been opinion of recognised experts as to the danger of soil erosion, and may I know whether that has any effect with regard to the productivity of soil in our country?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: These generally emanate from the brain of some cranky fellows. Generally speaking, there is unanimity of opinion that chemical fertilizers are better for productivity of soil.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: He has not understood my question.

Mr. Speaker: He may repeat it, without comment.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: May I know whether his attention has been drawn to the fact that recognised experts hold that soil erosion will constitute a grave danger to the productivity of our soil, whether that opinion is based on a fact or not?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, soil erosion does; not chemical fertilizer.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: I never said chemical fertilizer.

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Erosion is a very big menace.

Shri Sarangadhar Das: Do I understand the Minister to say that chemical fertilizers by themselves when used in the soil are not harmful to

the soil, or does he maintain that the use of chemical fertilizer along with organic fertilizers is not harmful?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not think any farmer is foolish enough to rely upon chemical fertilizers by themselves. They are always to be used along with other manures.

BRIDGES UNDER SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

*1691. **Shri A. R. Sewal:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Himachal Pradesh Government have submitted a comprehensive scheme to be included in the Second Five Year Plan for bridging the rivers Giri, Sutlej, Beas, Ravi etc., in the interior of Himachal Pradesh, where people experience great hardships especially during the rainy season?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Yes, Sir.

श्री भवत्स दर्शनः क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में कितने रुपयों की मांग की है और कल्पनीय सन्कार कितनी सहायता देने वाली है?

श्री शाहनवाज खानः अभी तक इसका आखिरी फैसला नहीं हुआ है।

श्री भवत्स दर्शनः मांग कितने की हैं यह तो बताया जा सकता है।

राज्य तथा परिवहन मंत्री (श्री एल० शी शास्त्री): पांच साल की प्लैन के लिए करीब पांच करोड़ रुपए की मांग है।

पर्यटक केन्द्र

*1692. **श्री राम शंकर लालः** क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की क्या करेंगे कि मगहर, जिला बस्ती, उत्तर प्रदेश में सन्त कबीरदास की समाधि को पर्यटक केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित करने का विचार है?

राज्य तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री शाहनवाज खानः): जी, नहीं।

CORRUPTION AMONGST RAILWAY STAFF

*1693. **Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the

reply given to starred question No. 1039 on the 10th December, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the persons found guilty by the Departmental Committee for the racket at Sulebhavi Station on the Southern Railway have now been punished by the regional officers concerned; and

(b) if so, the nature of the punishment meted out to each of them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Action is in progress to remove from service nine of the guilty employees. One employee is being reduced without loss of seniority for one year. In the case of the other two employees, their increments are being withheld for a period of one year without postponing future increments and loss of seniority.

Shri Dabhi: May I know the designations of these employees?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is a long list, Sir. If it is desired.

Mr. Speaker: Not necessary.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Station Masters, travelling staff, etc.

Shri Dabhi: May we have some idea of this racket?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has mentioned this in his question: I thought he knew what the racket was.

Shri Dabhi: I wanted to know the details about this.

Mr. Speaker: It is a matter of going into details.

Shri Velayudhan: May I know what was the loss incurred by the Government through this racket at this place?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It was admitted that certain goods trains were being utilised for carrying passengers. On the day when this thing came to light, 110 passengers and 7 sheep were found to travel by this train.

खायानों के मूल में गिरावट

* १६१४. श्री एम० एल० शिवेशी: क्या खाया तथा कृषि मंत्री ३ मार्च, १९५४ को दिए गए तारीकत प्रश्न संस्था ४६९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की क्या करेंगे कि:

(क) सहायता के रूप में किन किन राज्यों में मौट अनाज खरीदा गया है;

(ख) एसै झण के लिए कितनी राशि नियत की गई है; और

(ग) सीधी खरीद के परिणामस्वरूप विभिन्न राज्यों में अनाजों के बाजार भाव और सरकार द्वारा दिए गए मूल्य में क्या अन्तर पड़ा ?

खाया तथा कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री एम० श्री कृष्णप्पा): (क) अभी तक केवल राजस्थान, विध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य भारत, मध्य प्रदेश, भूपाल तथा बम्बई, सात राज्यों में खरीदने का अधिकार दिया गया है।

(ख) मौट अनाज को खरीदने के लिए विशेष ताँर से कोई भी राशि पूर्व नियत नहीं की गई है। लैंकिन राज्य व्यापारिक योजनाओं के लिए वर्तमान बजट अनुदान के अन्तर्गत अपीक्षित राशियां मौजूद हैं।

(ग) विभिन्न मौद्दियों में ज्वार, मक्का तथा बाजरे के थोक मूल्यों का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत है [विशेष परिचय ८, अनुबन्ध संख्या ३६]। जहां पर ज्वार तथा मक्का साढ़ पांच रुपए मन तथा बाजरा ६ रुपए मन खरीदने का अधिकार दिया गया है।

श्री एम० एल० शिवेशी: जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है उसमें बताया गया है कि २९ दिसम्बर, १९५४ को फैसला किया गया था और दाम मुकर्रर किए गए थे और अब मार्च के महीने में यह माल्दम होता है कि मुकर्रा कीमत से भी ज्यादा दाम गिर गए हैं। ज्वार की कीमत पांच रुपए आठ आने मुकर्रर की गई भी लैंकिन अब इसके दाम तीन रुपए थार आने और तीन रुपए आठ आने प्रति मन हो गए हैं और इसी

प्रकार बाजरा की कीमतें भी गिरी हैं। क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इसके क्या कारण हैं?

स्वास्थ तथा कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन): स्वरीदने का अधिकार राज्य सरकारों को दिया गया है और उन्होंने स्वरीदना भी शुरू कर दिया है और जहां जहां पर स्वरीद शुरू हो गई है वहां पर दाम कुछ ऊँचे हुए हैं। मैं मानता हूं कि कई जगहों पर अभी भी दाम बहुत कम हैं और मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि मैं मामले की पूरी जांच पहलात करूँगा और इस बात की कोशिश करूँगा कि जहां पर अभी स्वरीद शुरू नहीं हुई है वहां पर भी स्वरीद शुरू हो जाए।

श्री ए० ए० शिवेश्वरी: मैं अभी य० पी० और विध्य प्रदर्श के दौरे से आया हूं और बताना चाहता हूं कि उन स्थानों में जहां स्वरीद शुरू हो चुकी हैं वहां भी भाव एक रूपए और तीन रुपयों के दरम्यान गिर रही हैं। क्या सरकार स्टॉट गवर्नर्मेंट्स को लिखेगी कि इनके दाम इस तरह न गिरें और ज्यादा स्वरीद शुरू कर दी जाए?

श्री ए० पी० जैन: जहां तक य० पी० का सवाल हैं वहां पर तो दाम कुछ ऊँचे गए हैं। उन्नाव में स्वरीद का अधिकार दे दिया गया है और वहां पर दाम ऊँचे गए हैं। सीतापुर में भी दाम ऊँचे गए हैं....

श्री ए० ए० शिवेश्वरी: मैं बन्दूलखंड के बारे में कह रहा हूं।

श्री ए० पी० जैन: इसके बारे में भी दूसरे लिया जाएगा।

श्री राधेश्लाल ज्यास: क्या यह सही है कि मध्य प्रदेश में केवल तीन मीडियां में ही स्वरीद करने की इजाजत दी गई है और वाकी मीडियां में ज्वार नहीं स्वरीदी जा रही हैं जहां तक भाव अब एक रूपए का सॉलह सेर है? क्या कोई ऐसे कानूनिक हांशल आडर भी जारी किए गए हैं कि पांच रुपए आठ आने में स्वरीदी जाए मगर बाकी में न भी स्वरीदी जाए?

श्री ए० पी० जैन: यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है कि किसी प्रकार के कानूनिक हांशल आडर जारी किए गए हैं। कुछ मीडियां में ज्वार स्वरीदने

की इजाजत दी गई है और राज्य सरकार से यह भी कहा गया था कि वे इस बात की सिफारिश करें कि वह और कौन कौन सी मीडियां में ज्वार स्वरीदना चाहती हैं। जिन जिन सरकारों ने इस बात की सिफारिश की हैं उनको तो अधिकार दे दिया गया है और जिन्होंने नहीं की है उनको अधिकार नहीं दिया गया है। आनंदबल मेम्बर्स इस बात को समझ लें कि आखिर को हम को राज्य सरकारों के जीरए से काम करना होता है और यह कर्ज राज्य सरकारों का हो जाता है कि जिन मीडियां में वह स्वरीद करना चाहती हैं उनकी स्वतर हमें दें।

श्री ए० ए० शिवेश्वरी: जो विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है उससे पता चलता है कि विभिन्न राज्यों के मूल्यों में एक रुपए, दो रुपए और दो रुपए का अन्तर हैं जो कि किशोर से अधिक हैं। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि इस अंतर को मिटाने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही हैं?

श्री ए० पी० जैन: जब हमारे पास इस बात की शिकायत आती है कि कहीं पर रेल के फिल्डे नहीं मिल रहे हैं तो हम इस मामले को रेलवे बोर्ड के साथ उठाते हैं। यह भी दिक्कत पैदा होती है कि काफी तादाद में फिल्डे नहीं मिलते हैं। इसके साथ ही साथ कुछ दूसरी किस्म के सामान भी होते हैं जिनको प्रायोरिटी होती है। बहरहाल जितनी भी कोशिश हो सकती है की जा रही है।

श्री शांगाल: क्या सरकार को यह बात मालूम है कि बम्बई प्रोविन्स में सरकार के ज्वार न स्वरीदने से हाल में ज्वार के भाव पांच रुपए से भी नीचे चले गए हैं और सरकार द्वारा किसीनां से ज्वार स्वरीदने की बही आवश्यकता है। क्या सरकार को यह भी मालूम है कि रेल के फिल्डे काफी तादाद में नहीं मिल रहे हैं?

श्री ए० पी० जैन: बम्बई सरकार के जो स्वास्थ मंत्री हैं उन्होंने एक लम्बी सी स्वी भेंजी है कुछ और जगहों के लिए जहां उनको स्वरीद की इजाजत दी जाए और हम ने उनको इजाजत दे भी दी है और वहां पर स्वरीद शुरू हो गई

हैं। रही फिल्हां की कमी का सवाल, ऐसी कोई शिकायत नहीं आई हैं।

बनारस सिटी स्टॉशन पर माल के फिल्हे

* १६१५. श्री रघुनाथ रिहाः: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) प्रवार्त्तर रेलवे के बनारस सिटी रेलवे स्टॉशन पर माल गाड़ी के सैंकड़ों फिल्हे कितने दिनां से गिर पड़े हैं, और

(ख) उसके कारण क्या हैं?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभासचिव (श्री शाहनबाज स्लां): (क) प्रवार्त्तर रेलवे का बनारस सिटी स्टॉशन उन चूने हुए कुल स्टॉशनों में से हैं जहां बैकार माल-फिल्हे बेचे जाने से पहले इकट्ठा किए जाते हैं। वहां पटरी से गिरा हुआ कोई माल-फिल्हा नहीं पड़ा है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठाता।

श्री रघुनाथ रिहाः: यह जो सैंकड़ों फिल्हे पड़े हैं यह रेल की पटड़ी पर क्यों नहीं पड़े हैं, जमीन पर क्यों रखे गए हैं?

श्री शाहनबाज स्लां: यह वे फिल्हे हैं जो कि वित्कूल बैकार हो गए हैं और रेलवे के काम के नहीं हैं। इन फिल्हां में जो काम की चीज़ें होती हैं वह निकाल ली जाती हैं और बाकी हायरकटर जेनरल फिल्होजल के हवाले कर दी जाती हैं जहां से वे नीलाम की जाती हैं। रहा सवाल कि यह पटड़ी पर क्यों नहीं हैं और जमीन पर क्यों हैं, इसका क्या फर्क पड़ता है।

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS COMPLAINTS ORGANISATION

*1697. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints pending on the 1st April, 1955 with the Posts and Telegraphs Complaints Organisation;

(b) the number of complaints received during 1954-55 so far; and

(c) whether any cases of fraud were also dealt with by the Organisation during this period?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 34,360 (on 1-3-55)

(b) 4,19,616.

(c) Yes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what procedure is adopted to dispose of these complaints and if the hon. Minister has had any complaints with regard to the delayed disposal of these complaints?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have got a special Complaints organisation with its offices all over the country. We have got a Director of Complaints who looks after the entire Complaints organisation. We have got 7 Circle Complaints officers for doing complaints work, and then 6 Circle Complaints officers who do complaints work plus other postal work, 13 Assistant Complaints officers, four Complaints Inspectors for Post offices and 13 investigating Inspectors. The disposal of complaints, I think, is fairly satisfactory.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that a Member of the Lok Sabha sent a complaint to this department about 9 or 10 months ago and it has not yet been disposed of? Yet, it is said that the matter is very satisfactory.

Shri Raj Bahadur: That depends on the nature of the complaint. If that particular complaint pertained to fraud or involved closer investigation or police investigation, that matter may be deemed to be such in which nothing could be done so far as this organisation is concerned. It should be pending with the Police.

HOMOEOPATHY

*1698. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the constitution and functions of the Advisory Committee on Homoeopathy; and

(b) when it was formed and how long it will continue to function?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) The Committee consists of the following members:

1. The Director General of Health Services.—Chairman

Members

2. A representative of the Ministry of Finance.
3. A representative of the Planning Commission.
4. The Secretary, Indian Council of Medical Research.
5. Dr. J. N. Mazumdar.
6. Dr. Diwan Jai Chand.
7. Dr. L. D. Dhawale.

The functions of the Committee are to scrutinise the research schemes in Homoeopathy as may be recommended by the State Governments and to recommend to the Government of India the extent of financial assistance which should be granted by the Central Government for furtherance of such researches.

(b) The Committee was formed in September, 1954 and will continue to meet or give its advice by circulation of the schemes amongst its members as and when it is considered necessary to scrutinise the schemes for research in Homoeopathy.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many of these members are homoeopaths?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: The last three are homoeopaths.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know the procedure that has been adopted by Government to nominate such persons?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): The doctors nominated are those who are supposed to have a standing amongst the homoeopaths in India.

Shri S. C. Samanta: So far as I know there was an *ad hoc* committee for homoeopathy. May I know

whether that is existing now, and if so, what its functions are?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: That committee still exists. It has made several recommendations to the Government of India, which have been sent to the States. One was to upgrade the College of Homoeopathy in Bombay. We are still awaiting the reply of the Government of Bombay. The other was to try to bring about reconciliation between the three colleges that exist in Calcutta. They have failed. Now we have asked the Bengal Government to nominate one college. Their reply has come in only recently, and it is under consideration.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the hon. Minister took the opinion of the State Governments in nominating these homoeopaths?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: I do not know whether the State Governments were actually consulted in the nomination of these doctors; I do not think so.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether Government have taken any steps towards having a uniform standard for the syllabi of the homoeopathic colleges in India?

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Yes, a curriculum has been recommended in order to have a uniform standard.

NIGHT MAIL SERVICE

*1699. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state how many additional cities were linked by the Night Air Mail Service during 1954?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Nagpur have continued to be the only stations linked at present by the Night Air Mail Services. No new cities were linked by the night services during 1954.

Shri K. G. Deshmukh: May I know whether Government propose to extend this service to some more cities during 1955?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No such proposal is under consideration at the moment.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether any reduction has been effected in the load carried in these lines, and if so what are the categories of mails that have been excluded?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No category of mail that was being taken formerly by the night air services has been excluded now. The load was reduced from 26,200 lbs to 25,500 lbs, which means a reduction of 700 lbs.

श्री एम० एस० जोशी: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि दिन मैं चलने वाले हवाई जहाजों के जरिए से कोई नए शहर जाऊँ गए हैं?

श्री राज बहादुर: जाऊँ जाने वाले हैं।

Shri N. L. Joshi: I am asking, in the day time. This is regarding night air mail service. I am asking regarding day air mail service.

Mr. Speaker: This question relates only to night air mail service.

Shri A. M. Thomas: May I know whether any change in the timings of these services is contemplated so that the planes may reach their destinations sufficiently in advance of the time so that they may catch the other planes starting from there?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The timings of the present services have been so arranged that they are able to catch the other services which are connected with these lines, at Madras, Calcutta, Delhi and Bombay.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES

*1700. **Chaudhri Muhammed Shafiee:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labourers killed in accidents in coal and other mines since 1952;

(b) the amount of compensation paid to the relations of the deceased; and

(c) the number of the compensation cases still awaiting decision?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) A statement giving the necessary statistics is placed on the Table of the House [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 37]

(b) and (c). The information is being collected from State Governments who are responsible for the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN TRAINS

*1701. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of coaches and trains are inadequate to cope with the increased needs of suburban traffic in Bombay;

(b) whether the platforms on the suburban stations in Bombay are inadequate; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, particularly during the peak periods.

(b) Platforms at the suburban stations in the Bombay Area are considered adequate for the present train services.

(c) Steps are being taken to procure additional electric multiple unit stock and improve upon the platform facilities etc. to cope with future additional services.

Shri Gidwani: May I know what steps are being taken to increase the number of coaches so that at the peak period there will be no congestion of traffic?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We are trying to procure some more coaches.

AIR CONNECTION WITH GARO HILLS

***1702. Shri Brahmo-Choudhury:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Garo Hills District (Assam) is to be connected with the rest of India by air; and

(b) if so, when an aerodrome is likely to be constructed there and the air service introduced?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal at present to construct an aerodrome in the Garo Hills District.

Shri Amjad Ali: Is it in the knowledge of Government that in 1951 and 1952 oranges and pineapples from the Garo Hills were air-lifted to Calcutta for sale, but due to want of an aerodrome in the Garo Hills it was not commercially remunerative?

Shri Raj Bahadur: No request or proposal from the State Government concerned or the local bodies there has been received by us for the construction of separate aerodrome for the Garo Hills district as such. But recently we have taken over the Rupsi aerodrome from the Defence Ministry, and non-scheduled services are already operating through it. We believe that oranges and other products of that area can very well be air-lifted by these non-scheduled flights.

Shri Amjad Ali: Has the hon. Minister taken into consideration the distance between the Garo Hills and the Rupsi aerodrome?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is what I think. Even keeping in view the distance, this is the only alternative route at present.

केदारनाथ मंदिर में वायरलेस केन्द्र

***1702. श्री भ्राह्मो चौधुरी:** क्या संचार मंत्री २२ सितंबर, १९५४ को दिए गए अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६२२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह जाने की क्या कर्तव्य रखते हैं?

(क) क्या हिमालय में स्थित श्री केदारनाथ के मन्दिर में एक वायरलेस केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए उसके बाद कोई निश्चय किया गया है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कब तक स्थापित होने की सम्भावना है?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) जी हां।

(ख) ३५ मई, १९५५ तक।

श्री भ्राह्मो चौधुरी: माननीय मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देते हुए क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं कि उन्हें यह ज्ञात है कि केदारनाथ का प्रसिद्ध मन्दिर १ मई से खुलने वाला है, जब कि यह प्रबन्ध २१ मई तक पूरा करने जा रहे हैं?

श्री राज बहादुर: सम्भवतः अगर काम जल्दी शुरू हो गया तो २१ मई से पहले प्रबन्ध हो जाएगा। उस हालत में मुझे बहुत खुशी होगी।

श्री भ्राह्मो चौधुरी: क्या वे इस सम्बन्ध में शीघ्रता करने की चेष्टा कर्तव्य रखते हैं?

श्री राज बहादुर: यथाशक्ति।

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

***1704. Shri Biren Dutt:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any facilities are provided to the Co-operative Societies in Tripura; and

(b) if so, the nature of facilities given so far in 1954-55?

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

(b) The facilities provided include the grant of loans, exemption of

registration fee for bonds executed by Cooperative Societies, exemption of income tax on profit of society, settlement of disputes by reference to cooperative officer, enforcement of decision or award through civil courts and exemption of audit fee for auditing societies' accounts. In addition to these, preference is also given to cooperative societies in giving contract works of road construction, canal digging etc.

Shri Biren Dutt: May I know whether the recognition of these co-operative societies by the authorities is conditioned by police reports?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: What reports?

Mr. Speaker: Police reports. If the police feels it undesirable to recognise it, is their report accepted?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not believe so, unless there are many undesirable people who want to take undue advantage of these facilities.

Shri Biren Dutt: May I know in how many cases recognition has been refused in Tripura?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I have not got the figure of the number of societies, but I have got the loans here. We had given financial assistance to the societies of Rs. 19,000, Rs. 22,000 and so on.

Shri N. B. Choudhury: May I know whether the period given for the realisation of the loans from such societies, so far as the short-term loans are concerned, is such that it is retarding the development of co-operative societies in Tripura?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The whole co-operative movement is rather fresh in this area, and therefore there may be certain initial difficulties, but the ordinary rules for realisation are being enforced.

Shri Biren Dutt: How many societies applied for recognition, and how many were refused recognition?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I would like to have notice of the question.

ROLLING STOCK

***1705. Kumari Annie Mascarene:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of metre gauge locomotives manufactured in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works during the last three years;

(b) the amount paid as cost of wagons to the private sector in India during the last four years;

(c) the quality of the wagons manufactured at the Railway Workshop at Mysore as regards durability; and

(d) who examines the plans of wagons?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Nil. Only B. G. Locomotives are manufactured at Chittaranjan.

(b) A statement is placed on the table of the House [See Appendix VIII annexure No. 38].

(c) No wagons are manufactured at the Mysore Railway Workshops.

(d) Drawings are approved by the Central Standards Office Railways.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: May I know whether the wagons manufactured here compare favourably with the wagons which we were using formerly?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The question was asked about locomotives. Now the hon. Member has jumped over to the wagons.

Kumari Annie Mascarene: I mean locomotives.

Mr. Speaker: Part (b) of the question relates to wagons also.

The Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri L. B. Shastri): They are as good as the foreign wagons.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

ASSAM RAIL LINK

*1660. { Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:
Shri K. P. Tripathi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation dated the 27th December, 1954, from the Indian Tea Planters' Association, Jalpaiguri (West Bengal) in regard to the construction of a chord line between Assam and the rest of India to connect the Brahmaputra and the Ganga Rivers in order to avoid travel by rail through the East Pakistan territory;

(b) whether Government have considered the proposals contained in the representation referred to in (a) above;

(c) if so, whether they propose to include this line in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(d) if not, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). A survey for a line between Ramshai and Binnaguri has been sanctioned. A decision will be taken after the report on this survey is received.

POSTAL EMPLOYEES OF SECUNDERABAD CANTONMENT

*1661. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Postal employees stationed in the Cantonment area of Secunderabad refused to draw their salary on the 3rd January, 1955 as a protest against the withdrawal of the House-rent and City Compensatory Allowances; and

(b) the action taken on the representation made by the National Federation of Postal and Telegraph employees in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 106 class III and 27 class IV employees working in certain suburban localities of Hyderabad (Dn.) did not draw their pay on the 3rd January 1955, the first working day of the month, but drew it subsequently on the 4th January 1955.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

SOIL EROSION

*1662. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memoranda from the Government of Punjab containing proposals for protection against soil erosion

(b) if so, what are their main suggestions; and

(c) the financial commitment of the Central Government in this connection and the share to be borne by the State Government?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) to (c). A proposal to establish demonstration centres for arresting water and wind erosions at Hoshiarpur and Hissar was made by the Government of Punjab and a subsidy of Rs. 16,000/- was granted in 1954-55 and proposal for making a suitable grant for 1955-56 is under consideration.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ENQUIRY REVIEW COMMITTEE

*1663. Shri L. N. Mishra: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether any additional financial liability has fallen on the Railway Administration as a result of the implementation of the various recommendations of the Railway Accidents Enquiry Review Committee?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shafinawaz Khan): The Railway Board's directive to the Railways for implementing the accepted recommendations having issued recently, it is yet too early to assess the actual extent of the financial liability involved.

INDIAN BOARD FOR WILD LIFE

*1667. { Shri S. N. Das:
Seth Govind Das:

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

(a) the main suggestions and recommendations made by the Indian Board for Wild Life in its plenary session recently held in Calcutta;

(b) whether Government have considered the suggestions and recommendations; and

(c) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) A Statement giving the main recommendations and suggestions of the Board, is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 39.]

(b) They are under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVES

*1669. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 643 on the 10th March, 1955 and state:

(a) the total number of steam locomotives received so far under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme; and

(b) which of the countries have so far fulfilled the maximum portion of their contract?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Nil.

(b) No supplies made so far.

ACCIDENT IN BARKUHI COLLIERY

*1675. Shri P. C. Bose: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that forty miners' quarters built on the surface of Barkuhi Colliery in Chhindwara District have been recently

evacuated following cracks on the walls due to subsidence of a portion of the Mine;

(b) the facts and circumstances of the accident;

(c) the total loss involved;

(d) whether it is also a fact that mining operations are going on not only beneath the quarters on the colliery but also beneath the thickly populated towns and bazars in Jharia and other coal-fields; and

(e) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(b) The evacuation of these dwellings was necessary to extract coal from beneath them as there was danger to their stability.

(c) There was no loss of life or injury to any person.

(d) Yes.

(e) In all such cases before extending the workings beneath dwellings not belonging to the owners, they are required to take permission from the Mines Department. The question of their instability is fully considered by the officers of the Mines Department before granting permission.

RAILWAY SERVICE COMMISSION, BOMBAY

*1676. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received about the proper functioning of the Railway Service Commission in Bombay; and

(b) if so, whether these complaints have been looked into?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**PROMOTION OF ASSISTANT STATION
MASTERS**

*1679. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the normal period after which an Assistant Station Master is promoted as a Station Master?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The period varies from Railway to Railway from 6 to 17 years depending on various factors such as number of stations, age group of existing incumbents, etc.

HEALTH SERVICES

*1681. **Shri Wodeyar:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal to ensure a uniform development of the health services in the country; and

(b) how far the Central Health Council has succeeded in achieving this object?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) There is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

PILOTS

*1683. **Dr. N. B. Khare:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to an article published in the 'Nagpur Times' dated the 21st February, 1955 under the caption "playing with lives" regarding indiscipline amongst Airlines Staff; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken to prevent such indiscipline on the part of responsible officers like Pilots which might lead to serious air disasters?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Disciplinary action has been taken by both the Indian Air Lines Corporation and the Director General of Civil Aviation against the Commander of the aircraft. The Corporation has forfeited 50 per cent. of his efficiency bonus for the month of February 1955 (amount involved Rs. 100). The Director General of Civil Aviation suspended the licence of the Commander for one week.

AGARTALA LOCAL BODY

*1684. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipality of Agartala, Tripura, is passing through acute financial crisis at present;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) No.

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

GWALIOR ENGINEERING WORKS

*1685. **Shri Suriya Prashad:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government propose to purchase the "Gwalior Engineering Works" from the Madhya Bharat Government for the use of the Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): A proposal is under consideration.

JANATA SERVICE—BOMBAY-RAJKOT

*1687. **Dr. J. N. Parekh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to run a Janata train from Bombay to Rajkot?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): No. Sir.

BONUS TO BIKANER BANK EMPLOYEES

*1688. **Shri N. Gokhalkar Nair:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the

Bank of Bikaner Employees' Union on the question of bonus for 1950; and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

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

(b) The request of the employees union that the disputes should be referred for adjudication was carefully considered by Government which came to the conclusion that the dispute was not fit to be referred for adjudication to a Tribunal. The union was informed accordingly.

ERNAKULAM-QUILON RAIL LINK

*1696. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of work on the Ernakulam-Quilon Railway link; and

(b) when it is likely to be completed and opened for traffic?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The work on the formation and bridges for about 50 miles involving about 750 lakh cubic feet of earthwork and 200 bridges has been completed. Work on the remaining length is making rapid progress.

(b) In April, 1957, subject to the receipt of girders and Track materials in time.

काम दिलाऊ दफ्तर

*1696. डा० सत्यवाही : क्या अब मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों को राज्य सरकारों से प्रति सहायता नहीं प्राप्त हो रहा है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस विषय में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार करती है;

(ग) १९५४ में पटियाला के काम दिलाऊ दफ्तर से कितने स्थानों के लिए व्यक्तियों की मांग की गई, और

(घ) उन में से कितने स्थानों के लिए सरकार ने और कितनों के लिए गैंसरकारी व्यक्तियों ने मांग की?

श्रम उपमंत्री (श्री आर्द्ध अली): (क) तथा (ख). काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों को राज्य सरकारों से वही सहायता मिली और मिल रही है। मेरा अनुमान है कि माननीय सदस्य का भत्तेवाल काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों को रिक्त स्थानों की सूचना देने की रीत और उनके द्वारा भरती करने की रीत से है। इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति यह है कि अधिकतर राज्य सरकारों ने अपने विभागों और कार्यालयों को यह आदेश दिया है कि सेवा आयोगों और प्रतियोगितात्वक परीक्षाओं द्वारा भरी जाने वाली जगहों के अस्त-रिक्त बाकी सभी लाली जगहों की सूचना काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों को दी जाए।

कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने यह भी निर्णय किया है कि खुले आम भरती उसी दशा में की जाए जब काम दिलाऊ दफ्तर योग्य उम्मेदवारों को मनोनीत न कर सके। लैंकिन यह रीत सर्वत्र नहीं है। इस कमी को पूरा करने के लिए दोहरी नीति है। प्रथम काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों की कार्य छमता और उपयोगिता को बढ़ाने के लिए प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं और दौँनिक प्रशासन की सत्ताएं धीरे धीरे राज्य सरकारों को दी जा रही हैं। इससे राज्य सरकारों की दिलचस्पी काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों की दृश्यरूप और बढ़ी तथा साथ ही इन दफ्तरों की दृश्यरूप और प्रबन्ध और अच्छा होगा। साथ ही साथ उम्मेदवारों की पृथक मनोनीत प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं जिससे कि वे अपने उत्तरदायियत्वों के अनुकूल बनें, साथ ही राज्य सरकारों तथा उनके विभागों को प्रभावित किया जा रहा है कि वे इन दफ्तरों का अधिक से अधिक उपयोग करके उनके नियमित में सहायता दें।

(ग) तथा (घ). १९५४ में पटियाला के काम दिलाऊ दफ्तर को मंबे गए रिक्त स्थानों की

संख्या : ---

केन्द्रीय सरकार की संस्थाओं द्वारा	१४०
राज्य सरकारों की संस्थाओं द्वारा	१४२
गृहसरकारी संस्थाओं द्वारा	१०६
कुल	२,०४८

LOANS TO SHIPPING COMPANIES

*1707. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give any loan to Indian Shipping Companies during the year 1955-56; and

(b) if so, the names of the shipping companies and the amount of loan proposed to be given to each?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A provision of Rs. 832 lakhs has been included in the Capital Budget for 1955-56 for grant of loans to Indian Shipping Companies for the purchase/construction of ships. Government are already committed to pay during 1955-56 a sum of Rs. 376.18 lakhs to Messrs Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Bombay, and Rs. 198.40 lakhs to the India Steamship Co. Ltd., Calcutta, representing the balance of the loans already promised to these companies. It is not definitely known at this stage which other companies will come forward for such loans during the ensuing year, but it is expected that the entire budget provision will be utilized.

RAILWAY LAND

*1708. Pandit D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the acreage of land abandoned or proposed to be abandoned by the Railway Administration between Chupra and Sonepur Stations on the North Eastern Railway Stations giving figures for each station separately;

(b) the area of the land that has been temporarily settled;

(c) the names of the Stations where it has been settled and with whom it has been settled; and

(d) whether any rent is realised on the abandoned land at Dighwore Railway Station?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 40].

INDIAN CANCER RESEARCH INSTITUTE BOMBAY

*1709. Dr. J. N. Parekh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the specific items of research undertaken at the Indian Cancer Research Institute at Bombay; and

(b) what progress has been made recently in the discovery of a cure for Cancer?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) The work of Cancer research at the Indian Cancer Research Institute at Bombay is being carried out under the following sections:—

- i. Experimental Biology.
- ii. Biophysics.
- iii. Biochemistry.
- iv. Pathology.
- v. Human variation.
- vi. Statistics.

Under these sections, the specific items of research are:—

1. Experimental research on the relationship of Endocrine glands to production of Breast Cancer.

2. Tissue Culture—growing of living tissue outside the body.

3. Studies on liver regeneration and induced tumours in rats.

4. Carcinogenic properties of chemical substances

5. Electron Microscope studies of virus-like particles suspected to have a relationship with production of cancer.

6. Relation of the use of betel leaf, betel nut and tobacco with oral cancer.

7. Role of vitamins in the production of cancer, and

8. Bio-chemical study of body fluids.

(b) Except for some advance in the understanding of the cancer problem and the better methods of diagnosis and treatment offered by radiotherapy and isotopes, no spectacular advance in the treatment of cancer has taken place recently.

CENTRAL RINDERPEST LABORATORY AT IZATNAGAR

*1710. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total capital and annual recurring expenditure on the Central Rinderpest Laboratory at Izatnagar;

(b) whether it has gone into operation; and

(c) if so, what is the annual production of vaccine there?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Capital expenditure—Rs. 2,50,000.

Recurring expenditure—Rs. 2,10,000.

(b) Yes.

(c) One hundred lakh doses.

फाइलरिया नियन्त्रण योजना

*1712. **श्री राम शंकर लाल:** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री १० मार्च, १९५५ को दिए गए तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १११२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगी जिसमें निम्नलिखित बातें दिलाई गई हैं:

(क) किन किन राज्यों में फाइलरिया नियन्त्रण योजना चालू करने का विचार है;

(ख) किन किन राज्यों में सर्वद्वारा किया जा रहा है; और

(ग) किन किन स्थानों पर नियन्त्रण टुकड़ियां काम कर रही हैं?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (राजकुमारी अमृत कौर): (क) से (ग). इस सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण पश्च लोक

सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है (वीस्ट वर्ष-शिष्ट ५, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४१)

CHITTARANJAN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

*1713. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the approximate value of the imported parts required for the manufacture of locomotives at the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Sbahnawaz Khan): The normal approximate value of these imports is Rs. 1,25,000 per locomotive.

डाक की छक्की

*1714. **श्री रघुनाथ रिंसह:** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २६ जनवरी, १९५५ को हल्दीवाड़ी से आने वाली पैसेंजर गाड़ी का डाक का फिल्ड सिलीगुड़ी के निकट लूट लिया गया और मेल गाड़ मार डाला गया; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस घटना का स्थोरा क्या है?

संचार उपमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) जी हां। २५ जनवरी, १९५५ को।

(ख) डाक का फिल्ड लूट लिया गया और डाक ले जाने वाला कर्मचारी भार दिया गया। पुलिस मामले की जांच-पढ़ाताल कर रही है।

LOANS FOR FERTILIZERS

*1715. **Shri Ibrahim:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given any loan to State Governments for the purchase and distribution of fertilizers during the year 1954-55;

(b) if so, the names of the States Governments; and

(c) the total amount of loan given to them State-wise?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 42].

WORKSHOP AT BONGAIGAON

*1716. **Shri Brahamo-Choudhury:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a Railway Timber Workshop at Bongaigaon (Assam);

(b) if so, when the construction work will be undertaken; and

(c) when the Workshop is likely to start functioning?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During 1955-56.

(c) Early in 1956-57.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES

*1717. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in most of the cases families of victims of coal mine disasters have been granted a monthly assistance of Rs. 10 only;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to revise the policy of giving such meagre grants; and

(c) whether Government will place on the Table of the House a list of victims of the disasters that occurred in the mines during 1954-55 and the monthly assistance granted to their families?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) No. Apart from the payment prescribed under the Workmen's Compensation Act, there is no provision for making any payment to the families of victims of coal mine disasters. In the case of the two major disasters at Newton Chikli and Amlabad Collieries, additional assistance was considered necessary in view of the number of families affected and the

consequent burden on local resources. Consequently a purely *ex-gratia* allowance of Rs. 10 per month for a period of 2 years to each widow and scholarship of Rs. 5 per month to each of the children of the deceased attending School for a period of three years was made out of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 43].

CHANDIGARH RAIL LINK

*1718. **Dr. Satyawadi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the actual amount spent on the Chandigarh rail link?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The work is estimated to cost Rs. 45 lakhs approximately.

HEALTH SURVEY OF WORKERS ON TEA PLANTATIONS

*1719. **Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to reply given to starred question No. 1354 on the 27th September, 1954 and state:

(a) whether the services of an expert from the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, London have since been secured for surveying the health conditions of tea labourers of Assam and West Bengal; and

(b) the results of the survey achieved so far, in case it has been undertaken?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS IN SAURASHTRA

*1720. **Dr. J. N. Parekh:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of work on the National Highways in Saurashtra;

(b) the amount spent so far on this account; and

(c) the time likely to be taken to link Kandla with the National Highway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) (i) Earth work in 48 miles of new lengths under construction is nearing completion; collection of material is also in progress.

(ii) 20 miles of existing roads have been improved and work on improvement of 115 miles is in progress.

(b) About Rs. 9.76 lakhs.

(c) By the end of March, 1958.

रेल दृष्टिना

* १०२९. डा० राम सुभग रिहः: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १४ मार्च, १९५५ को पूर्व रेलवे के जमानिया और दिलदारनगर स्टेशनों के बीच ७२ हाउन पार्सल एक्सप्रेस के कुछ छिप्पों में आग लग गई थी;

(ल) यदि हाँ, यह घटना किन कारणों से हुई और आग किस समय लगी,

(ग) किसने आग को सब से पहले देखा और क्या,

(घ) कितने छिप्पों को हारिन पहुंची, और

(ङ) जो सामान जल गया, वह अनुमानतः कितने मूल्य का था?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभासचिव (भी शाहनवाब स्टां): (क) से (घ), १४-३-५५ को ८ बजे कर ४० मिनट के लगभग बजे ७२ हाउन पार्सल एक्सप्रेस पूर्व रेलवे के मुगल सराय-धीनापुर शाला पर जमानियां और दरोली स्टेशनों के बीच चल रही थी, तो मुगल सराय के मुख्य टिकट निरीक्षक, जो इंजन से छठे आराम-छिप्पे में सफर कर रहे थे, ने देखा कि इंजन से पांचवें छिप्पे में आग लग गई है। यह सामान शाला छिप्पा था। उन्होंने स्टर्ट की बंजीर लींची और

गाड़ी तुरन्त दरोली स्टेशन पर रुक गई। सामान-छिप्पा मय सामान के पूरा जल गया। इस छिप्पे में आरितशबाजी के सामान रखे हुए थे। उनमें रगड़ लगने से अपने आप आग लग गई।

(इ) अभी पता नहीं चला है।

RAW SUGAR

* 1722. Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries from which raw sugar was imported during 1954; and

(b) the quantity imported from each country?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Dominican Republic and Cuba.

(b) The quantity imported from the Dominican Republic and Cuba is 8,132 tons and 68,389 tons respectively.

PROMOTION OF RAILWAY STAFF

485. Shri Thimmaiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the principle adopted in promoting District Traffic Superintendents as Regional Deputies on the Southern Railway;

(b) whether this principle has been followed in filling up the place of the Regional Deputy (Amenities) sanctioned by the Railway Board in 1954 on the Southern Railway; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) These posts are normally filled by selection from among the officers of the Transportation (Traffic) & Commercial Department of the Railway.

(b) and (c). The post of Deputy General Manager (Amenities) is a general Administrative post. Such a

post is to be filled by selection from among the officers of all the Departments of the Railway. This principle has been followed when filling the post.

बरवाडीह-सरगुजा रेल सम्पर्क

४५६. श्री जेठन : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जो रेलवे लाइन बरवाडीह जंकशन से सरगुजा तक बनाई जा रही थी, उसका काम क्यों तक दिया गया है;

(ख) अभी तक उस पर कुल कितना व्यवहुआ है, और

(ग) जो रेल की लाइन बन चुकी है, वह किस काम में लाई जाएगी ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंची (श्री अलगेशन) :

(क) १९४६-५० में रुपए की कमी।

(ख) लगभग १ १/२ करोड़ रुपए।

(ग) इस बात की जांच की जा रही है कि क्या बरवाडीह और सरनाडीह के बीच या उससे कुछ पहले किसी स्थान तक लाइन पूरा करना सम्भव है ?

रेलवे के उपरी पुल

४५७. श्री जेठन : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या डाल्टनगर्ज गढ़वा रोड और बरवाडीह स्टेशनों पर रेल की लाइनों के ऊपर पुल हैं;

(ख) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इन स्थानों पर ऊपरी पूलों के अभाव भूर्धनाओं के कारण स्टेशनों पर अधिक उनके निकट १९५४ में गाड़ियों से कितने व्यक्ति कर्ट हैं ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंची (श्री अलगेशन) :

(क) माननीय सदस्य का मतलब ऊपरी पैदल-पुलों (Foot Over-bridges) से जान पहलता है। इन स्टेशनों पर इस तरह के पुल नहीं हैं।

(ख) इस तरह के पुल बनाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं मालूम पहती है।

(ग) कोई नहीं।

RAILWAY QUARTERS

488. Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ticket Collectors and Travelling Ticket Examiners on the Northern Railway who have been allotted quarters upto the 28th February, 1955; and

(b) the number of such employees who have not been provided residential accommodation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the Northern Railway administration and the same will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

COMPLAINTS REGARDING CATERING

489. Chaudhri Muhammed Shaffee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received from the 1st January to the 28th February, 1955 against fruit vendors and caterers on the Delhi Main Railway Station;

(b) the action taken thereon;

(c) whether there is any demand for a canteen from the staff of the Station; and

(d) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Only one complaint was received on 25.2.1955. This was against a vendor for gross carelessness in propelling his trolley on the Platform.

(b) The vendor has been discharged.

(c) Yes.

(d) The matter is under examination.

TANK WAGONS

490. **Shri Tulsidas:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tank Wagons for transport of vegetable oils and their allocation to different Railways at present;

(b) whether any complaint about the inadequate supply of these wagons has been received from Saurashtra; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) A statement is attached [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 44.]

(b) and (c). Yes, only one complaint was received by the Western Railway in January 1955, from Messrs. Halar Manufacturers Association, Jamnagar. The party was informed by the Western Railway that on account of the over-all shortage of vegetable oil tank wagons, all demands could not be met currently.

Additional tank wagons have already been ordered against 1954-55 programme, of which 19 M. G. bogi tank wagons (equivalent to 38, four-wheelers) are expected to be allocated to the Western Railway, on the receipt of tank wagons progressively by the end of February, 1955. In the meantime, as and when feasible without detriment to the Movement of Petroleum oils.

(i) backloading of Petroleum Oil (Black Oil) tank wagons with vegetable oils is allowed, and,

(ii) some tank wagons from the fleet for Petroleum Oils are also temporarily loaned for vegetable oil traffic.

MOKAMEH BRIDGE

492. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of earth work that will have to be done in

connection with the Mokameh Bridge construction scheme on the Ganga River.

(b) what part of this earth work is proposed to be done by earth-moving machinery and what part by manual labour;

(c) why the use of earth moving machinery has been preferred; and

(d) the total number of unskilled labourers that will be required for the project?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) 18.80 crores cft. earthwork estimated to cost Rs 94 lakhs.

(b) 18 crores cft. earthwork in the formation of the embankment, transhipment yard and the guide bank with earthmoving machinery, and approximately 80 lakhs cft. with manual labour.

(c) The Scheme requires 7½ crores cft. earthwork in the guide bank, North approach bank and North channel to be done in limited space in one working season and this can only be done by using machinery.

(d) 15,000 unskilled labourers.

टिकटों का दुबार बैचा जाना

493. **Shri Raghunath Misra:** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृया करेंगे कि इस्तेमाल किए गए रेलवे टिकटों को फिर से बेचने के सम्बन्ध में गत वर्ष कितने व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंडी (भी अलगावन): इस्तेमाल किए हुए रेल के टिकटों को फिर से बेचने के सम्बन्ध में १९५४ में ३२ आदमी पकड़ गए।

RECRUITMENT

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

(a) the number of persons recruited direct as class III and class IV employees in the Northern Railway

during the years 1953-54 and 1954-55 (up-to-date), year-wise;

(b) the number of Scheduled Caste candidates amongst them; and

(c) the number of posts which were reserved for the Scheduled Castes in each category for each year?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). Two statements are attached. [Placed in Library, See No. S-104/55]

PLANT PROTECTION SCHEME

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

(a) the amount of grants made so far under the Five Year Plan to Punjab in connection with the Plant Protection Scheme; and

(b) the progress made by the Punjab Government in this direction?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Rs. 4,20,000 from 1951-52 to 1954-55, under the Grow More Food Plan.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 45.]

TEA GARDEN LABOURERS

496. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of labourers employed in tea gardens of Assam and West Bengal during 1954;

(b) the total amount of wages paid to them during the above period; and

(c) the rate and amount of the profit declared by the owners during the above period?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) *Assam*—About 5,50,000 labourers were employed in tea gardens during 1954.

West Bengal—According to the latest available information, 2,13,586 lab-

ourers were employed in tea gardens affiliated to the Indian Tea Association and the Indian Tea Planters' Association during 1953.

(b) and (c). Information is not available.

PASSENGER AMENITIES

497. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the amount spent so far on passenger amenities under the various items on the Northern Railway out of the amount sanctioned for 1954-55?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 46].

TRACTORS

498. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the approximate value of tractors imported during the year 1954, (country-wise)?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): The value of tractors imported during the year 1954 country-wise, is as under:

Country	Value of tractors
U. K.	Rs. 88,95,306
U. S. A.	Rs. 77,63,907
Germany	Rs. 28,72,880
Italy	Rs. 4,42,957
Canada	Rs. 5,93,144
Austria	Rs. 4,08,033
Czechoslovakia	Rs. 5,57,529
Russia	Rs. 22,402
Rumania	Rs. 17,293
TOTAL	Rs. 2,15,73,451

STATE LEGISLATIONS REGARDING AYURVEDA

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

(a) the names of States which have enacted laws regarding the Ayurvedic system of medicines;

(b) the names of the States which have formed Ayurvedic State faculties; and

(c) the names of the States which have registered Ayurvedic practitioners?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Bombay, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Hyderabad, Travancore-Cochin, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, P.E.P.S.U., Madhya Bharat, and Delhi.

(b) Bombay, West Bengal, and Bihar.

(c) Bombay, West Bengal, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Hyderabad, Travancore-Cochin, Rajasthan, Saurashtra P.E.P.S.U., Madhya Bharat, and Delhi.

PUBLIC CALL OFFICES

500. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the towns in the districts of Hoshiarpur, Kangra and Gurdaspur in Punjab which have been provided with Public Call Offices;

(b) whether there is any scheme to provide such offices in other districts; and

(c) if so, by what time the scheme is likely to materialise?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The particulars are given in the attached statement. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 47]

(b) Similar facilities already obtain in the other districts also; schemes further sanctioned and remaining to be completed are shown in the attached statement. [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 47]

(c) During 1955-56.

NEW POST OFFICES IN HOSHIARPUR

501. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the names of the post offices opened in the District of Hoshiarpur in Punjab during the year 1954?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Names of

Post Offices opened in the District of Hoshiarpur during 1954 are given below:

1. Dhamandri.
2. Gindpur.
3. Jadla.
4. Masitpalkot.
5. Rupowal.
6. Rurkee Khas.
7. Mehendpur.
8. Salimpur.
9. Thana.

रेलवे दुर्घटना

502. श्री रम्यनाथ सिंह: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि २७ जनवरी, १९५५ की शाम को लखनऊ के चास-बाग स्टेशन के समीप मालगाड़ी के पांच हिल्डे उलट गए जब कि वह प्रतापगढ़ की ओर जा रही थी और जिससे प्रतापगढ़-लखनऊ लाइन बन्द हो गई थी?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलंगशन): २७-१-१९५५ की शाम को लगभग ६ बजे कर ४५ मिनट पर जब नम्बर २०२० "डाउन थू" माल-गाड़ी (No. 3030 Down through Goods Train) उत्तर रेलवे के लखनऊ-प्रतापगढ़ संड (Section) पर दिलक्षण कैविन (लखनऊ) से गुजर रही थी, उसके ४ हिल्डे, जो हीबिन से १८ वें, १९ वें, २१ वें और २२ वें नंबर पर थे, पटरी से उत्तर गए। २४ वां हिल्डा भी उत्तर गया था पर फिर अपने आप पटरी पर चढ़ गया। नतीजा यह हुआ कि लखनऊ-प्रतापगढ़ और लखनऊ-जाबाद संडों (sections) के गार्ड द्वारा यह सुनहरे २ बजे ये लाइनें यातायात के लिए रुकीं।

PLANES FROM U.S.A.

503. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how many of the planes purchased from the United States of America during the year 1954 were purchased under long term loans; and

(b) how many of them were brand-new planes and how many were second-hand?

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) None.

(b) Does not arise.

ASSISTANCE FOR RAILWAY REHABILITATION

504. Shri Sarangadhar Das: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any contracts for the supply of wagons as a part of the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme, have been recently signed;

(b) the names of the firms to which the contracts have been awarded;

(c) the total number of wagons to be supplied by these firms; and

(d) whether the contracts have been awarded in consultation with the Government of India?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) (i) Magor Car Corporation, (U.S.).

(ii) ACF Industries (U.S.).

(iii) Metro Cammell (U.K.).

(iv) Simmering-Graz Pauker, A.C. (Austria).

(c) 6300.

(d) Yes.

SIDING AT SATYAMURTI NAGAR

505. Shri Rajagopal Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 491 on the 3rd March, 1955 and state:

(a) whether any part of the expenditure incurred on the construction of railway siding at Satyamurti-nagar has been recovered from the Congress Organisation;

(b) the volume of goods traffic handled at the new siding:

(c) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to let the siding stand permanently;

(d) if so, the monthly expenditure on the maintenance thereof;

(e) the volume of traffic handled at the siding after the termination of the Congress Session;

(f) the minimum volume of traffic normally considered necessary for providing a railway siding; and

(g) the cost of dismantling this siding?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The siding was not open for goods traffic.

(c) No, Sir. Dismantlement has already begun.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Satyamurti-nagar station was closed for traffic from 25-1-55 and no traffic had been dealt with at that station or on the siding leading to that station from that date.

(f) Each case is dealt with on its own merits.

(g) Rs. 16,154 approximately.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

506. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Assistant Station Master is subordinate to a Station Master; and

(b) whether the duties and responsibilities of Station Masters are greater than those of Assistant Station Masters?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) During their tour of duty the Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters are responsible for the running of the Station. The Station

Master is in addition responsible for general supervision, goods booking and closing of the cash.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

507. Shri B. S. Murthy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Efficiency Bar in the corresponding old scale of pay of Rs. 45-5-60-E.B.-95 for Assistant Station Masters and Station Masters and the prescribed scale of pay of Rs. 64-4-120-5-170 is on the same proportionate level;

(b) whether all those who had already crossed the Efficiency Bar in the corresponding old scales were also fixed below the Efficiency Bar stage in the prescribed scale along with those who had not crossed the bar; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Central Pay Commission, whose recommendations were accepted, recommended only a certain credit for past service. There is no provision for placing those who had crossed the Efficiency Bar in the old scale above the Efficiency Bar in prescribed scale.

NEW RAILWAY LINES

508. Shri Wodeyar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have asked the Mysore Government to send proposals for laying new railway lines in the State for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the nature of the proposals sent by the Mysore Government?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is not usual to lay such proposals on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

509. Pandit M. B. Bhargava: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that promotions to the wireless operators posts, both in the selection and non-selection grades in the Northern Railway are being made on the basis of the provisional seniority list;

(c) whether it is contrary to the being made without deciding the objections to the provisional list and finalisation thereof;

(b) whether these promotions are instructions of the Railway Board; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Such promotions are provisional subject to readjustment, if necessary on the issue of the final seniority lists, keeping in view the objection, if any, raised by staff.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

रेलवे कर्मचारी

५१०. श्री पी० एल० बाल्यालः क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) रेलों के एकीकरण के पश्चात् रेलों में १९५२-५३, १९५३-५४ और १९५४-५५ में अलग अलग अब एक चतुर्थ श्रोती के कुल कितने कर्मचारी नियुक्त किए गए;

(ख) उनमें से सूरक्षित स्थान कितने थे; औँ

(ग) उनमें अनुसूचित जातियों के कितने चारी नियुक्त किए गए;

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री जलगोशन):

(क) से (ग). जो सचना मैल सकी है उसका विवरण (Statement) साथ आती है [दीर्घ परीक्षण ५, जनवर्ष संलग्न ४]।

ROHTAK-GOHANA-PANIPAT LINE

511. Dr. Satyawadi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the estimated cost of restoration of the Rohatak-Gohana-Panipat line and its mileage?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The estimated cost of restoring the Rohatak-Gohana-Panipat line, a length of about 44 miles, is Rs. 98 lakhs approximately.

PURBA DEVENDRA NAGAR CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

512. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Purba Devendra Nagar Multi-purpose Co-operative Society of Tripura was formed about a year and a half ago;

(b) whether it is a fact that it has constructed six miles of road in the community project area of Jirania;

(c) whether it is a fact that the registration of the said Co-operative Society has been held up; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a), (c) and (d). A proposal for registration of the Society has been received by the Government of Tripura and it is expected that the State Government will come to an early decision in the matter.

(b) No information is available.

EVICTION OF TRIBAL PEOPLE

513. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that newly settled tribal people in Barluchara (Tripura) area are being forcefully evicted from that place; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

रेलवे कर्मचारी

514. भी एम० इन० रॅस० : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) रेलवे बोर्ड में (दृतीय श्रेणी) के सहायकों के चुनाव के लिए १९५२, १९५३ और १९५४ में नीति नियमों और तरीकों में कितने अवसरों पर और किस-किस प्रकार के परिवर्तन और हेर-फेर किए गए;

(ख) ये परिवर्तन क्याँ किए गए;

(ग) क्या १९५२ से पूर्व मैट्रीक्युलेशन से कम गढ़ रेलवे कर्मचारियों को सहायक के स्थान के लिए न चुनने के सम्बन्ध में कोई नियम, आदेश, निर्णय अथवा प्रधा थी;

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके पश्चात् इसका कितनी बार उल्लंघन किया गया और उसके कारण क्या थे;

(ङ) इस लगातार बदलने वाली नीति के कार्य करने वाले कितने कर्मचारियों को अभी तक (रेलवे बोर्ड में) सहायक नहीं बनाया गया, और

(च) ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या क्या है जो पिछले एक से तीन वर्षों से कार्य कर रहे हैं और जिन्हें सहायक बना दिया गया है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपलंब्धि (भी अलगावन):

(क) तथा (ख) १९५२ से पहले रेलवे बोर्ड में असिस्टेंट के गैर्ड में आम तौर पर ५० प्रति शत तक खाली जगहें कलर्कों (Routine Clerks) को तरकी दूं कर भरी जाती थीं और वाकी जगहों के लिए धूमियन पीप्लक सर्विस कमीशन से चुनाव होता था जिसे पहले फेडरल पीप्लक सर्विस कमीशन कहा जाता था। लड़ाई में जब धूमियन पीप्लक सर्विस कमीशन द्वारा भर्ती नहीं की जाती थी, तब अलग अलग डाइरेक्टरी (Directorates) में असिस्टेंट के गैर्ड में जो जगहें आम तौर पर पहले थोड़े समय के लिए खाली होती थीं, लगभग उन सभी जगहें में डाइरेक्टर की सिफारिश पर

उस बांध के किसी कर्मचारी को रख दिया जाता था। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि कुछ मामलों में जो आदमी सामान्य-अंगता-स्वी (General Seniority List) में जूनियर थे उन्हें अपनी बांध में तरक्की मिलती रही, और दूसरी बांधों में काम करने वाले सीनियर कर्मचारियों को तरक्की नहीं मिल पाती थी। इस सम्बन्ध में कर्मचारियों ने कई आवेदन-पत्र (Representations) दिए। इस-लिए १९५२ में यह तथ किया गया कि द्विमता (Standard of Efficiency) बढ़ाने और कर्मचारियों की शिकायतों को दूर करने के विचार से असिस्टेंट के पद पर तरक्की देने के लिए रेलवे बोर्ड के सभी स्थानापन्न (Officiating) असिस्टेंट, सीनियर कलर्क, ग्रृजुरेट स्टॉनोगाफर और स्टॉनो-टाइपिस्टों की योग्यता की जांच लिखित परीक्षा द्वारा की जाए। संकेत साथ ही यह भी तथ कि जो असिस्टेंट चुनाव-बोर्ड द्वारा पहले ही उचित रूप से चुन लिए गए थे, उन्हें इस तरह की कोई परीक्षा नहीं दी जानी पड़ेगी।

(ग) नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ङ) ग्यारह, जो परीक्षा में सफल नहीं हो पाए।

(च) छः, जो परीक्षा में सफल रहे।

TICKETLESS TRAVELLING

515. Chaudhri Muhammed Shafiee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of harassment and assault on the Ticket Checking Staff on the various Railways, zone-wise, reported to the Railway Administrations during the years 1953 and 1954;

(b) the number of persons prosecuted and punished for such assaults; and

(c) the steps taken for the safety of the checking staff?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix VIII, annexure No. 49.]

(c) No specific protection is provided to the ticket checking staff working on trains. The cases of assault are reported to Government Railway Police who take precautionary measures and render assistance to the staff as and when required. During special raids, Special Railway Magistrates and Police force afford protection to ticket checking staff. Also Section 137 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 is being amended so as to treat the railway servants as public servants for all purposes in which case they will have some protection under the provisions of section 189 of the Indian Penal Code.

टॉलीफोन सेवाशान के कर्मचारी

५१६. डा० सत्यवाही: क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टॉलीफोन विभाग में काम दिलाऊ दफ्तर के द्वारा भर्ती नहीं की जाती है, और

(ल) यदि हाँ, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं?

संचार उच्चमंडी (भी राज बहादुर): (क) तथा (ल). कदारित् यह प्रश्न टॉलीफोन आपरेटरों की भर्ती के बारे में है। इस प्रकार की भर्ती, प्रार्थियों द्वारा, मैट्रिक्युलेशन या अन्य किसी समान परीक्षा में प्राप्त किए गए अंकों के आधार पर की जाती है। टॉलीफोन आपरेटरों के लिए रिक्त स्थानों (Vacancies) का विज्ञापन प्रमुख समाचार-पत्रों में किया जाता है और उनकी नकल सम्बन्धित द्वेषों के काम दिलाऊ दफ्तरों को भी भेज दी जाती है।

गारीड़ों में सोने के लिए स्थान

५१७. डा० सत्यवाही: क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सभी जनता गारीड़ों में रात्रि में सोने के लिए स्थान की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसको कब से क्रियान्वित किया जाएगा?

रेलवे तथा रारबहन उपमंत्री (भी अलगेशन):
(क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

TECHNICAL TRAINING CENTRE,
SAURASHTRA

518. Dr. J. N. Parekh: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state whether Government propose to start a Technical Training Centre in Saurashtra?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

STENOGRAPHERS

519 Pandit M. B. Bhargava: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the prescribed scales and categories provided as avenues of promotion for Stenographers on the various Indian Railways;

(b) whether it is a fact that Stenographers in the various Departments

of the Western Railway (excluding the Accounts Department) have no avenues of promotion to other Selection posts in the Ministerial category except in their own category;

(c) if so, the reasons why the Stenographers of the Accounts Department and the other Departments are treated differently; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to afford 'equal opportunities' to all the employees?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The various prescribed scales and avenues of promotion are:

Typists—(Rs. 55—130).

Stenographers—(Rs. 80—220).

25%—(Seniority cum suitability).

75%—(Direct recruitment).

Stenographers—(Rs. 200—10—300). (Selection)

Head Stenographers (Selection)—Rs. 260—350).

(b) No. They have an avenue of promotion to the Ministerial post of Superintendent General in the grade—Rs. 360—500.

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

Vol. II-No.28
30th March, 1955 (Wednesday)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)



(Vol. II contains Nos. 16—30)

General & Debates Section
Parliament Library Building
Opposite Sansad Bhawan
New Delhi, India
Acc. No. 25392
Date 09/12/2014

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

SIX ANNAS (INLAND)

TWO SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

CONTENTS

(Volume II, Nos. 16 to 30—From 14th to 31st March 1955.)

Columns

No. 16.—MONDAY, 14TH MARCH, 1955—

Death of King Tribhuvan	1941—43
Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill	1943—2068
Motion to refer to Joint Committee—	
Not concluded	1943—57
Shri Jawaharlal Nehru	1943—75
Shri N. C. Chatterjee	1975—87
Shri H. N. Mukerjee	1987—98
Shri Asoka Mehta	1998—2019
Shri Pataskar	2020—32
Shri Frank Anthony	2033—44
Dr. Krishnaswami	2044—58
Shri C. C. Shah	2058—68
Shri V.G. Deshpande	2069—70

No. 17—TUESDAY, 15TH MARCH, 1955—

Messages from the Rajya Sabha	2069—70
Paper laid on the Table—	
Audit Report (Posts and Telegraphs) 1955, Part I—	2070
Committee on Absence of Members from Sittings of the House—Eighth Report—Report Presented	2071
Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill—	
Referred to Joint Committee	2071—2198
Shri V. G. Deshpande	2071—75
Shri Gadgil	2075—84
Shri Tulsidas	2085—95
Shri U.M. Trivedi	2095—2102
Shri Venkataranjan	2102—13
Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava	2113—26
Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy	2126—30
Shri Punnoose	2130—35
Shri B. S. Murthy	2136—39
Shri P. N. Rajabhoj	2139—46
Shri T. T. Krishnamachari	2146—64
Shri Barman	2164—67
Shri S. N. Das	2167—72
Shri Raghavachari	2172—77
Shri Jawaharlal Nehru	2177—93
Essential Commodities Bill—Report of Select Committee—Presented	2198

No. 18.—WEDNESDAY, 16TH MARCH, 1955—

Motion for Adjournment—	
Stoppage of work at Calcutta Port	2199—2200

Columns

Papers laid on the Table—	
Bulletin <i>re.</i> Silk Industry in Japan	2200
Notification under Central Excises and Salt Act	2200
Messages from the Rajya Sabha	2201
Hindu Minority and Guardianship Bill—	
Report of Joint Committee—Laid on the Table	2201
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Twenty-third Report—Presented	2201
Statement <i>re.</i> Removal of restriction on movement of wheat	2202—03
General Budget for 1955-56:—	
General Discussion—Not concluded	2203—2320
No. 19.—THURSDAY, 17TH MARCH, 1955—	
Messages from Rajya Sabha	2321—22
Leave of Absence	2322
General Budget for 1955-56—	
General Discussion—Not concluded	2322—2440
No. 20.—FRIDAY, 18TH MARCH, 1955.—	
Calling attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Strike in Pondicherry	2441—45
General Budget for 1955-56—	
General Discussion—Not concluded	2445—2501
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Twenty-third Report—Adopted	2501
Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill (Insertion of new section 15A)—	
Motion to consider—Negatived	2501—38
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao	2502—05
Shri D. C. Sharma	2505—12
Shri Keshavaiengar	2512—15
Shri Sadhan Gupta	2515—21
Shri Raja Ram Shastri	2521—29
Dr. Satyawati	2530—32
Shrimati Renu Chakravarty	2532—34
Shri Khandubhai Desai	2534—38
Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of section 5)—	
Motion to circulate—Not concluded	2539—58
Shri U. C. Patnaik	2539—48
Shri Bogawat	2549—51
Shri Sivamurthi Swami	2552—53
Shri Bagwat Jha Azad	2553—56
No. 21.—SATURDAY, 19TH MARCH, 1955—	
Calling attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Strike in Calcutta Port	2559—60
Paper laid on the Table—	
Minerals Conservation and Development Rules, 1955	2561

General Budget for 1955-56—	
General Discussion—Not concluded	2561—2709
Message from the Rajya Sabha	2709—10
No. 22.—MONDAY, 21ST MARCH, 1955.—	
President's Assent to Bills	2711
General Budget for 1955-56—	
General Discussion—Concluded	2711—61
Essential Commodities Bill, as reported by Select Committee—	
Motion to consider—Adopted	2761—2818
Shri T. T. Krishnamachari	2761—67
Shri Amjad Ali	2767—68
Shri U.M. Trivedi	2768—76
Shri Venkataraman	2776—83
Kumari Annie Mascarene	2783—87
Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava	2787—2802
Shri Tushar Chatterjea	2802—05
Dr. Suresh Chandra	2806—10
Shri Raghavachari	2810—13
Shri Nand Lal Sharma	2813—15
Shri Kanungo	2815—18
Clauses 2 to 7A	2818—37
Clause 8	2837—38
No. 23.—TUESDAY, 22ND MARCH, 1955.—	
Message from Rajya Sabha	2839—40
Statement re. Accident to Frontier Mail	2840—41
Essential Commodities Bill—Passed, as amended	2841—56
Clauses 1 and 8 to 15	2841—56
Motion to pass	2856
Shri T. T. Krishnamachari	2856
Demands for Grants for 1955-56—	
Demand No. 99.—Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	2856—2917
Demand No. 100.—Supplies	2856—2917
Demand No. 101.—Other Civil Works	2856—2917
Demand No. 102.—Stationery and Printing	2856—2917
Demand No. 103.—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	2856—2917
Demand No. 136.—New Delhi Capital Outlay	2856—2917
Demand No. 137.—Capital Outlay on Buildings	2856—2917
Demand No. 138.—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply	2856—2917
Demand No. 69.—Ministry of Labour	2918—72
Demand No. 70.—Chief Inspector of Mines	2918—72
Demand No. 71.—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour	2918—72
Demand No. 72.—Employment Exchanges and Resettlement	2918—72
Demand No. 73.—Civil Defence	2918—72
Demand No. 139.—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour	2918—72
Accidents in Coal Mines	2972—86

Columns

No. 24.—WEDNESDAY, 23RD MARCH, 1955.—
Paper laid on the Table—

Report of Indian Government Delegation to 37th Session of International Labour Conference	2987
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—	
Twenty-fourth Report—Presented	2987
Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill—Introduced	2987-88
Business of the House	2988-90
Demands for Grants for 1955-56—	2990-3152
Demand No. 69—Ministry of Labour	2990-3040
Demand No. 70—Chief Inspector of Mines	2990-3040
Demand No. 71—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Labour	2990-3040
Demand No. 72—Employment Exchanges and Resettlement	2990-3040
Demand No. 73—Civil Defence	2990-3040
Demand No. 129—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Labour	2990-3040
Demand No. 90—Ministry of Rehabilitation	3040-3152
Demand No. 91—Expenditure on Displaced persons	3040-3152
Demand No. 92—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Rehabilitation	3040-3152
Demand No. 132—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation	3040-3152

No. 25.—THURSDAY, 24TH MARCH, 1955.—

Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 233	3153
Spirituous Preparations (Inter-State Trade and Commerce) Control Bill—Introduced	3153-54
Demands for Grants for 1955-56—	3154-3306
Demand No. 90—Ministry of Rehabilitation	3173
Demand No. 91—Expenditure on Displaced Persons	3174
Demand No. 92—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Rehabilitation	3174
Demand No. 132—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation	3174
Demand No. 41—Ministry of Food and Agriculture	3174-3306
Demand No. 42—Forest	3174-3306
Demand No. 43—Agriculture	3174-3306
Demand No. 44—Civil Veterinary Services	3174-3306
Demand No. 45—Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture	3174-3306
Demand No. 121—Capital Outlay on Forests	3174-3306
Demand No. 122—Purchases of Foodgrains	3174-3306
Demand No. 123—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture	3174-3306

No. 26.—FRIDAY, 25TH MARCH, 1955.—

Demands for Grants for 1955-56—	3307-67, 3383, 3347-52
Demand No. 41—Ministry of Food and Agriculture	3307-23
Demand No. 42—Forest	3307-23
Demand No. 43—Agriculture	3307-23
Demand No. 44—Civil Veterinary Services	3307-23
Demand No. 45—Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture	3307-23
Demand No. 121—Capital Outlay on Forests	3307-23

Columns

Demand No. 122—Purchases of Food grains	3307—23
Demand No. 123—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture	3307—23
Demand No. 11—Ministry of Defence	3323—67, 3347—52
Demand No. 12—Defence Services, Effective—Army	3323—67
Demand No. 13—Defence Services, Effective—Navy	3323—67
Demand No. 14—Defence Services, Effective—Air Force	3323—67
Demand No. 15—Defence Services, Non-Effective Charges	3323—67, 3347—52
Demand No. 111—Defence Capital Outlay	3327—67
Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill— Passed	3367—83, 3383—88
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions— Twenty-fourth Report—Adopted	3388—89
Resolution <i>re</i> Collective Bargaining by Workers—Barred	3389—93
Resolution <i>re</i> imbalance in Price Structure—Barred	3393—3401
Resolution <i>re</i> River Valley Schemes—Withdrawn	3401—46

No. 27—MONDAY, 28TH MARCH 1955—

Paper Laid on the Table—

Annual Report of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for 1952-53	3453
President's Assent to Bills	3453
Message from Rajya Sabha	3453—55
Demands for Grants for 1955-56— Demand No. 11—Ministry of Defence	3455—3592
Demand No. 12—Defence Services, Effective—Army	3455—3592
Demand No. 13—Defence Services, Effective—Navy	3455—3592
Demand No. 14—Defence Services, Effective—Air Force	3455—3592
Demand No. 15—Defence Services, Non-Effective Charges	3455—3592
Demand No. 111—Defence Capital Outlay	3455—3592
Index	3455—3592

No. 28—TUESDAY, 29TH MARCH, 1955—

Papers laid on the Table—

Statements showing action taken by Government on assurances etc.	3593—94
President's proclamation <i>re</i> Andhra	3594
Message from the Rajya Sabha	3594
Finance Bill—Petition presented	3595
Demands for Grants for 1955-56— Demand No. 11—Ministry of Defence	3595—3742
Demand No. 12—Defence Services, Effective—Army	3597—3618
Demand No. 13—Defence Services, Effective—Navy	3597—3618
Demand No. 14—Defence Services, Effective—Air Force	3597—3618
Demand No. 15—Defence Services, Non-Effective Charges	3597—3618
Demand No. 111—Defence Capital Outlay	3597—3618
Demand No. 5—Ministry of Communications	3619—3742
Demand No. 6.—Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (Including Working Expenses)	3619—3742

	<i>Columns</i>
Demand No. 7—Meteorology	3619—3742
Demand No. 8—Overseas Communications Service	3619—3742
Demand No. 9—Aviation	3619—3742
Demand No. 10—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Communications	3619—3742
Demand No. 108—Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)	3619—3742
Demand No. 109—Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation	3619—3742
Demand No. 110—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Communications	3619—3742

No. 29—WEDNESDAY, 30TH MARCH, 1955—

Message from Rajya Sabha	3743
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—Twenty-fifth Report—Presented	3743
Demands for Grants for 1955-56—	3743—3882
Demand No. 5—Ministry of Communications	3743—63
Demand No. 6—Indian Ports and Telegraphs Department (Including Expenses Working)	3743—63
Demand No. 7—Meteorology	3743—63
Demand No. 8—Overseas Communications Service	3743—63
Demand No. 9—Aviation	3743—63
Demand No. 10—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Communications	3743—63
Demand No. 108—Capital Outlay on Indian Ports and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)—	3743—63
Demand No. 109—Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation	3743—63
Demand No. 110—Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Communications	3743—63
Demand No. 46—Ministry of Health	3763—3811
Demand No. 47—Medical Services	3763—3811
Demand No. 48—Public Health	3763—3811
Demand No. 49—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Health	3763—3811
Demand No. 124—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health	3763—3811
Demand No. 76—Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	3811—82
Demand No. 17—Survey of India	3811—82
Demand No. 78—Botanical Survey	3811—82
Demand No. 79—Zoological Survey	3811—82
Demand No. 80—Geological Survey	3811—82
Demand No. 81—Mines	3811—82
Demand No. 82—Scientific Research	3811—82
Demand No. 83—Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	3811—82
Demand No. 130—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research	3811—82

No. 30.—THURSDAY, 31ST MARCH 1955—

Papers laid on the Table—	
Notifications under the Sea Customs Act	3883

Messages from the Rajya Sabha	3883—84
Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions)	
Amendment Bill—Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha.	3884
Hyderabad Export Duties (validation) Bill— Introduced	3884—85
Railway Stores (Unlawful Possession) Bill— Report of Select Committee presented	3885
Government Premises (Eviction) Amendment Bill—Time for presentation of Report of Select Committee extended	3885—86
Demands for Grants for 1955-56—	3886—4004, 4005—22
Demand No. 21—Tribal Areas	3886—4004, 4005—22
Demand No. 22—External Affairs	3886—4004, 4005—22
Demand No. 23—State of Pondicherry	3886—4004, 4005—22
Demand No. 24—Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of External Affairs	3886—4004, 4005—22
Demand No. 113—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of External Affairs	3886—4005, 4005—22
Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Bill— Report of Joint Committee presented	4005
Index	

(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

3743

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, 30th March, 1955.

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

12 NOON

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 29th March, 1955, agreed without any amendment to the Essential Commodities Bill, 1955, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd March, 1955."

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

Shri Kasiwal (Kotah-Jhalawar): I beg to present the Twenty-fifth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR
1955-56DEMANDS re MINISTRY OF
COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Speaker: Before we resume the debate on the Communications Ministry,

*Moved with the recommendations of the President.

3744

I have to state that the House will take up today the two other Ministries, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research. The time allotment, as approved by the House yesterday, will be 2 hours for the first Ministry and 2½ hours for the other Ministry. But in case the Communications Minister is pleased to shorten his reply, it will be possible to have more time for the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research. Or the House may, if it likes, sit half an hour extra, till 5-30 P.M.

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Then the House will sit till 5-30 P.M.

The Deputy Minister of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, before the hon. Minister rises to reply to the debate, I would like to draw your attention to certain observations made by an hon. Member opposite, Shri Nambiar, yesterday, when he said that he had come across "another piece of information from the Ministry" that "with regard to the losses incurred, there was a discussion in the Ministry." He further went on to say:

"One of the officials wrote in a note like this. He is a very high official. I am prepared to give a copy of the letter if he wants".

Then he quoted some extracts from the alleged particular letter. I would request you, Sir, that in fairness to us and to the House, the hon. Member should be asked to place the original of that letter on the Table of the House so that we may see what it is and whether it is a genuine thing or a hoax.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member, Shri Nambiar, is not in the House. I

[Mr. Speaker]

would request him to produce the original letter first to me, and then I will dispose it of.

The Minister of Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): I want to express my heartfelt gratitude to the Members of the House who have in their generosity showered compliments and appreciation on the work of my Ministry. I want to make it clear that that appreciation and compliment goes mostly to the operating staff engaged in the various wings of my Ministry, whether it is the Posts and Telegraphs, Civil Aviation, Observatories, Overseas Communications or the Airline Corporations.

I will try to deal with the important points that have been raised by different Members of the House and also remove certain misapprehensions which some hon. Members have tried to create in this House. When the hon. lady Member, Shrimati Renu Chakravarty, started talking about Civil Aviation as being very important for the country's communication, I was under the impression that she was going to discuss the two Airline Corporations. But she mostly devoted her time to the Directorate and the employees of the Civil Aviation Department and she painted a picture making it appear that the condition of the employees in the Civil Aviation Department is very horrible, that the pay-scales, salaries and wages that they are getting are worse than what other employees of the Government get. Let it be made clear here that when the Pay Commission sat in 1946 and laid down the salary scales of Central Government employees, they went into details in respect of the employees of the Civil Aviation Department as well, and tried to evolve a uniform scale of salary for the same category of employees in the various Departments or Ministries of the Government of India. So if any impression has been created here or outside that the employees in the Civil Aviation Department are getting less salary than those in other Departments of the Government, I want

to remove that misapprehension and misunderstanding.

There is no doubt that the workers in the Civil Aviation Department have to work in difficult conditions. Some of the airports are at a distance from the main cities. There are difficulties about the education of their children, in some cases, difficulties about medical facilities, and then the housing conditions are difficult. But we are making earnest efforts to improve the housing conditions. So far as the educational facilities are concerned, I on my own took up that question without any demand from any quarter—from the union or from any Member of the House—and I am glad to announce that we have provided that the motor vehicles which are at the airports will be supplied for taking the children of the employees to schools and carrying them back at a very concessional rate. I am further examining the question of starting primary schools where the number of schoolgoing children is sizeable.

Much was made about the INA colony here in Delhi. The Deputy Minister tried yesterday to narrate briefly how these INA quarters came into existence and how they are being utilised. At present, they are used by the employees of the Civil Aviation Department. I have been examining the question as to what rent should be charged from them, and I want to announce here that not 10 per cent. but only 5 per cent. of their salary will be charged as rent from them. For class IV employees, single-room quarters are being provided with verandah, which the hon. lady Member conveniently forgot to mention. These are the austerity types of accommodation that we are providing, not only for the class IV employees but also for other employees; the accommodation which would have been provided in normal times has been reduced and an austerity standard of accommodation is being provided. The idea is that when the accommodation situation improves, better accommodation will be provided.

Then, as regards the medical facilities to class IV employees, not only of the Civil Aviation Department, but also of the P. and T. and other Departments, yesterday when my friend, Shri Veeraswamy, stated that there were no medical facilities, that they had been withdrawn from them, I intervened and said that they have been extended. I reiterate it. Shri Nambiar, who sometimes unnecessarily tries to bring heat in his speech, challenged my statement—I wish he were here. I said that medical facilities have been extended.

Shri M. P. Mishra (Monghyr North-West): He has returned from Andhra and is a little frustrated.

[**PANDIT THAKUR DAS BHARGAVA**
in the Chair]

Shri Jagivan Ram: Class IV employees, unfortunately, were not entitled to medical facilities. I took up that question and last year medical facilities were extended to them. I was under the impression that they will get the medical facilities in the same manner as other government servants were getting. It was again brought to my notice that only Class IV servants have been given these facilities and not their families. The question was taken up again, and from the 1st April, facilities are going to be extended to their families as well.

So far as Provident Fund to class IV employees is concerned, it was again at my instance that Provident Fund was extended to class IV employees of the P & T Department. I have been examining the response from the class IV employees and the response from them has been rather disappointing. The demand is to extend it to other employees as well. We have agreed in principle that this facility of Provident Fund should be extended to class IV employees of the Civil Aviation Department as well; and the Auditor-General and the Finance Ministry are examining how to expedite its implementation.

The other question she raised was about giving of trade union rights to

the Union of the employees of the Civil Aviation Department. She must be aware, and if she is not, I would request her to educate herself a little more. The employees of the Civil Aviation Department are civil servants. You cannot have both advantages. You cannot have the cake and eat it too. If you are civil servants, you must enjoy all the rights, privileges and responsibilities of the civil servants. The employees of the Civil Aviation Department are as good civil servants as anyone on the Government of India. And, therefore, their Association has been recognised. I repeat for her information that it is not a fact that their Association has not been recognised. It has been recognised, but it has been recognised as a service association and not as a trade union. The distinction is significant; the employees of the Civil Aviation Department are not industrial employees, but they are civil servants. And, I want to make it clear here and now that we are not going to give trade union rights to civil servants. They can have their service associations and they will get recognition; and, they can bring their grievances to the notice of the Department, to the Government and to the Ministry and to me. We are always prepared to consider all their reasonable demands and meet them. But, we are not going to give them trade union rights. And, what these trade union rights mean, I do not want to go into those details at present. But, they have been recognised as service association and their recognition will continue and there is no necessity for going any further.

She was very emphatic about expert committee. The Deputy Minister tried to reply her and also Mr. Nambiar who raised the same question about P & T employees. The Pay Commission went into all the details of scales of salaries of various categories of employees in the different Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. But, I fail to understand how this demand comes at the present time. The present is the most

[**Shri Jagjivan Ram**]

inopportune time from the employee's point of view, I say, to demand any further Commission. When the Commission was set up, the prices were rising and they took into consideration those rates and the prevailing conditions and formula for the determination of dearness allowance was evolved. Now, fortunately, for the country and fortunately for the salaried classes, the working classes or the middle classes, the condition in the country has largely improved.

An Hon. Member: Unfortunately for the kisans.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The prices are falling down to the discomfort of a large sector in our country, the cultivators. The prices of foodgrains are coming down; the prices of finished goods are coming down, thereby the cost of living index will, naturally, go down and it is going down. At this stage, to demand a further Commission, I do not think, is right. I do not know whether this demand is motivated for the benefit of the employees or for creating confusion in the country at this stage (*Interruption*). The latter one is most probable, knowing the activities of the Members that side and the records that they have of creating confusion in any country whenever they found an opportunity.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): Are we to take it that all wages are now going to be slashed down?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This should be another bogus slogan to be invented by you purely out of your imagination.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: If the hon. Member has got some reasonable sense, she would herself see, if the dearness allowance is linked up with the cost of living index and if the index goes down, what would be the result.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: The basic wages go down also?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am not speaking of the basic wages. If she will try to understand, the hon. Member may follow what I am talking about. There is no occasion, at the present time, for the demand of any fresh Commission to go into the salary scales of the civil servants of the Government of India.

I will take notice of the other points which she raised about the Airlines Corporation later on. But, while speaking on the Civil Aviation Department, I would say a few words about the accidents that have recently taken place. It is most unfortunate that accidents did take place. And, whenever an accident takes place in an air service, the attention of the people is focussed towards that. I do not propose to present to the House the comparative figures of the accidents in other countries and in our own country, though, if I produce those figures, we may very well say that the incidence of accidents in our country is much lower than in other countries. That is a compliment to the efficiency of our flying staff and the staff engaged in the Civil Aviation Department and the two Corporations. But, I do not propose to produce those figures because I feel that it is no consolation to the people who meet with casualties or injuries in those accidents or to the members of the bereaved families to know that the incidence of accidents in our country is lower. Whenever these accidents take place, investigations and enquiries are made and when suggestions are made for the improvement, we implement those suggestions. But, in spite of that, air travel is a very uncertain factor. And, as I have said, in countries far more advanced than ours, where they have the most up-to-date aircraft, accidents do take place. When all the inmates of the aircraft are killed, it becomes very difficult to find out the actual reason why the accident did take place.

Here a general impression has been created that because Dakotas are old

aircraft, therefore these accidents are taking place. Unfortunately again, in all these accidents Dakotas were involved. The reason for this is that we have got a larger fleet of Dakotas than of any other type of aircraft and the routes operated by Dakotas and the flying hours of Dakotas, in comparison to other aircraft, either the Vikings or the Skymasters, are much greater. Therefore, the incidence of accidents of the Dakotas will naturally be larger than of other aircraft. But, the Dakotas are operating in other countries also and the number of hours which has been done by our Dakotas is much less than the number of hours done by Dakotas in other countries which are safely operating. And, it has been found by experts that Dakotas are the sturdiest of the aircraft which are in use.

My hon. friend Mr. Dabhi was for the pilots being teetotalers. Recently, I met a deputation from the pilots. I want to dispel this impression, if it has been created anywhere, that these accidents take place due to the drunkenness of the pilots. I want to dispel the impression created that some of the pilots are given to drink habit. That is not correct, and that will be unfair and unjust to a fine lot of pilots which we have got in this country—a fine lot of people who are second to none in their efficiency, in their technical skill and in their zeal to maintain the efficiency of the service. There are some people who are not exactly teetotalers but who drink occasionally. There are rules under the Indian Aircraft Act, which lay down that 12 hours prior to taking off, no flying staff will touch any intoxicating drink or liquor. When the pilots saw me, I told them that this question of drink habit among them is often raised in the House and often mentioned to me by Members of Parliament and they replied "We are ourselves very cautious in this matter, and though we cannot swear that all of us are teetotalers, we can say that, excepting one or two solitary ins-

tances, none of the pilots are addicted or given to drink habits."

About Panagarh, that is an annual feature, I am afraid. We have explained so many times in this House that the aircraft and stores lying at Panagarh have been examined more than once by the Civil Aviation Department and by the Defence Ministry, and it has been found that the aircraft and stores lying there are not useful for our purposes. That is why it was decided to dispose them of, and the Supply Department and the Director-General of Disposals are perhaps taking necessary steps to dispose them of. I am not in possession of the up-to-date information regarding the process of disposal, but it has been found that none of the things there are useful or our purposes—either for Civil Aviation or Defence or the Indian Airlines Corporation.

I would now like to come to the Airlines Corporation. Again, Shrimati Chakravarty stated—I was surprised to hear that—that the salary scales fixed by the Services Committee and the Corporation are lower than the lowest of the scales in any of the companies. I was surprised to hear this, because I regard her as a responsible Member of this House.....

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: I think he did not hear. I did not say "lower than the lowest" but I said "round about the lowest category".

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am coming to facts, but I regard her as a responsible Member of the House. I have regard for her and I think that whenever she makes a speech, she tries her best to support her arguments by facts and figures, but perhaps yesterday she was badly briefed.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Just as the hon. Minister is.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I will give them briefly—I am looking to the clock as well—though I have got the various details of the different categories,

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

what salaries they were getting in the companies, what salary scales the Services Committee recommended and what the Corporation has accepted. The scales of pay for the lowest group of employees in the different companies were as follows:

Air India	Rs. 39-3-50-4-63
Air Services of India	Rs. 30-2-44
Airways India	Rs. 30-2-40
Bharat Airways	Rs. 30-2-50
Deccan Airways	Rs. 30-4-32
Himalayan Airways	Rs. 50-2-60
Indian National Airways	Rs. 25-2-35-3-50
Kalinga Air Lines	Rs. 45-65.

For these categories of staff, that is, the lowest category in the Indian Airlines Corporation, the salary scale that has been fixed is Rs. 50-2-80 and this is exclusive of dearness allowance, place allowance, conveyance allowance and other allowances. In addition to this, they get the various allowances. You will notice that the highest in any of the companies was Rs. 65 and the lowest—in the Himalayan Airways it was Rs. 50—in most of the companies was Rs. 30. In Air India, which was regarded as the best paid company, it was Rs. 39. Kalinga Air Lines was paying Rs. 45 and I will not say much about Kalinga Air Lines.

I think somebody raised—whether it was she herself or Shri Nambiar—the question as to why we did not accept the recommendations of the Services Committee regarding the linking of the dearness allowance to the cost of living index. If she will examine the new formula, she will find that the formula which has been adopted by the Corporation is more rational and more favourable to the employees. I can give figures for the different categories of staff, the salary scales which they were getting in the private companies and which the Corporation has fixed for them. I may mention here that when the Services

Committee made their recommendations and certain anomalies were found, I discussed the matter with the Chairman of the Corporation and suggested that where necessary, the recommendations of the Services Committee should be liberalised to the advantage of the employees. That has been done. It is said that most of the employees have been adversely affected. I would request hon. Members of this House that when employees of Government or the Corporation approach them and give them certain information, they should try to have the full information and not partial or amputated information before raising the question in the House and saying that there is dissatisfaction among all the staff or employees. In respect of the employees of the companies which we have taken over, the new service conditions that we have given are going to entail an additional amount of Rs. 35,00,000 per year in the wage bill. If even after giving this Rs. 35,00,000, hon. Members say that every employee is being adversely affected, then it is for them to calculate where this Rs. 35,00,000 goes.

I will give you certain figures which will be of interest. The total number of employees of the different private companies which we have taken over is 7,190. The number of people who gain, according to the new salary scales, is 6,645. The number of persons who lose is 240. I will come category-wise. In grades 1 to 9, that is, income groups below Rs. 500, the number of losers is 48; in the middle range, that is, from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000, the number of losers is 83; in the upper range, that is, from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,350, the number of losers is 109. This means that the number of losers progressively increases with higher emoluments and that the lower income groups are only nominally affected, and even the number of persons who are nominally affected is very small in the lower income groups upto the range of

Rs. 500. I have got the figures with me, in the case of those who are not gainers but who are losers, as to the extent of the annual loss or monthly loss. I have been keeping myself personally in touch with these service conditions and the salary scales at every stage. I am available to the employees to represent to me all their reasonable grievances or voice their demands. I have seen them on more than one occasion. Only a few days ago I saw the representatives of the Pilots and the Engineers. I have also seen the representatives of the employees and I told them unequivocally: wherever you feel that you are not satisfied with the service conditions or the scales of salaries as laid down by the Corporation, I am always prepared to hear you and to intervene, if I find that your demands are just and reasonable. But if the hon. Member means by "consultation" the approval of the workers, I am afraid, Sir, I will never agree to that proposition: that whatever proposals are made by the Corporation should be approved by the representatives of the employees. I am not going to be dictated by them and I refuse to be so dictated. But I am always prepared to consult them, to hear them, and to meet all the just and reasonable demands that they put forth. But they also should have an objective outlook. I calculated and found that if I or the Corporation were to accept all the demands of the employees the wage bill which was near about Rs. 2 crores when we took them over, would increase by one crore; the wage bill will become Rs. 3 crores from Rs. 2 crores. Well, that is a proposition which no Corporation, which, according to the Act itself, is to function on business lines, could accept. To increase salaries in such a way would—if I may be permitted to use the word—be fantastic.

In fact, the salary scales that have been fixed by the Corporation are much higher than what the government servants are getting; it is much higher than what is being paid in any

of the industries where comparable type of work is being done, e.g., the Hindustan Aircraft, Limited, or even in the private industry. This is what I have to say in regard to the employees.

About the losses, Sir, I will not say much. One item itself, increase in the scales of pay and the new service conditions like liberalisation of sick leave, increase in provident fund rates, dearness allowance, travelling allowance, place allowance, conveyance allowance and other facilities, has increased the bill of the Corporation, as I have said, by Rs. 35 lakhs. Then again we have lost the subsidy. We have to pay interest on the bonds that the Corporation will be issuing to the companies as Compensation. Usually, as the House knows, in private industry nothing is paid on the capital till the company makes a profit and dividend is declared. But in our case from the initial start itself we began paying something like a dividend; 4½ per cent. is the shape of interest that we are going to pay. That is an additional loss to the Corporation. Then, we are going to renew our fleets; we are shortly getting Herons. The operational cost of these aircraft will be higher, I mean the indirect operational cost, because the depreciation in the case of the new aircraft will be much higher than in the case of the Dakotas. All these things taken together will involve the Corporation in a loss.

I may in this connection tell the House that nowhere in the world have commercial airlines been a paying proposition. They have received subsidies from the Government of their countries in various ways, directly and indirectly. I have been very closely examining the working of the Corporation and I am quite satisfied that they have given service conditions to their employees with which the employees should have been quite content and should not have approached on trivial matters Members of Parliament. But, as I have said, I am personally prepared to go into their demands at any stage and wherever I

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

find their demands just and reasonable, I am prepared to concede them.

Now about the Air India International. We are proud of that service. It has built a reputation for itself in other countries and it attracts traffic not only from India but from foreign countries also. Many people prefer to travel by the Air India International and not by their own national air lines. That is a compliment to the staff and personnel of the Air India International.

A point was made that there have been delays in the services of the Air India International. I tried to ascertain what was the position in regard to other international air lines. I will not disclose the name, but I may give certain figures which are rather interesting.

The total number of delays over two hours in take-off:

Air India International 8·17 per month.

Another International Air Line 32·00 per month.

Total take-offs per month:

Air India International 122·83.

Other International Air Line 181·16.

So, delays do take place in International Air Lines. From safety point of view whenever they find that there is the slightest defect anywhere they rather prefer to delay the flight than to take the risk. So, the Air India International has made a reputation for itself. About the integration of the two Corporations, I do not think the stage has come for integration at present. Unless we have completely integrated the Indian Airlines Corporation itself, the stage for consideration of the integration of the two corporations will not arise.

I have dealt with the Civil Aviation Wing, including the Civil Aviation Department and the two Corporations. I will now say a few words about the Postal Department, I shall try to deal

with certain points which were not touched upon by the Deputy Minister. My hon. friend Shri Nambiar referred to the realignment of unions. Government has no doubt taken the initiative to see that the multiplicity of unions in the Posts and Telegraphs Department was reduced and a Federation was formed. I did suggest that the name should be National Federation of Posts and Telegraphs. I do not want to make a secret of it. I insisted that the name should be as such. But at no stage did I use any pressure on any of the unions for realignment. Even if some pressure had been used by somebody for this realignment, that has been used for a very beneficial purpose.

As regards our interference in the constitution, I will not treat it as interference. The Federation presented a draft of the constitution and there was discussion with the representatives of the Federation and the representatives of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Some suggestions were made: that a particular clause should be amended in a particular manner, that a clause should be deleted, or a clause should be improved upon by the addition of such and such words. The President, the Secretary and other Members accepted some of them very willingly, some of them may be not very willingly. When we are going to recognise a Federation we should see that its constitution is more or less on democratic lines. The real test is whether the constitution does or does not vest most of the executive powers and authority in one single executive, may he be the President, or the Secretary-General, whoever he may be. If there was some suggestion by the officers that the executive authority of the Federation should be distributed reasonably among the main executive of the Federation, I do not think that there was anything which was unreasonable or undemocratic. It may be that those who are given to the way of thinking

on totalitariaian lines will feel that it is undue interference by the Government. But that is interference to see that the constitution of the Federation is really a democratic one and does not give undue weightage in favour of one executive or the other.

Housing accommodation in the P and I Department is unsatisfactory and I have never made a secret of it. I am myself not satisfied with the state of affairs of accommodation in our offices and quarters for our staff. Steps had been taken which were enumerated by the Deputy Minister to expedite the construction of buildings.

About the new Pay Commission, as I have said, there is no occasion for that.

We have launched a scheme for expanding the tele-communication facilities in the rural areas—post-offices, telegraph offices, telephone exchanges—and to extend them to areas which are backward, to hill tracts and to certain States where due to certain reasons—they were not in what was known previously British India, but they were in the Indian India—the development was not commensurate with the demands of the people. We are giving priorities there. We are not making *pro-rata* allotment of funds; we are making allotment of funds on the basis of the requirements of the areas in the circles concerned. About the points raised by Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah and a few friends from Orissa I may say that the hill areas and backward areas are receiving our attention to see that the development of tele-communication and postal facilities in those areas are on a par with those in other parts of the country.

I would say a few words about the book packages. We increased the charges on book packets and sample packets and that has, to some extent, affected the book publishers. A few days back, the representatives of the Hindi Publishers Sangh saw me and

they placed their point of view before me. I explained to them certain difficulties. With a view to go into the whole question closely so that the advantages which may be given for the book traders and publishers actually go to them and are not taken advantage of by others and also to see that the Government is not put to unnecessary loss, it is proposed to set up a committee on which a representative of the publishers will be taken. It will go into the entire question of book postage and make its recommendations.

I have exceeded my time and I would like to say one word about the postage stamps in Hindi a reference to which was made by my friend Pandit D. N. Tiwary. I do not find him in his seat. The postage stamps that we issue are in English and in Hindi. It will not be possible, with so many regional languages to have it in Hindi and the regional languages. If we introduce the regional languages on the postage stamps, we cannot do with only one regional language; we will have to put in fourteen languages. It will be impossible on a small postage stamp. Therefore, the best way to do it is to proceed both with English and Hindi and gradually eliminate English so that we have it in Hindi alone. The same hon. Member raised the point about withdrawal twice a week from the savings bank account in the rural areas. I may assure him that I will get his point examined and do whatever is possible in that case.

I will generally say that many hon. Members have raised points about individual demands, so to say, about opening a post-office or a telegraph office or a telephone exchange. I will get all these suggestions examined in my Department and do whatever is possible to extend these facilities to the rural areas.

Again I express my thanks to the hon. Members of the House for extending their appreciation to my Ministry.

Mr. Chairman: I will now put all the cut motions relating to these demands to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were negative.

Mr. Chairman: 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 sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of the following heads of demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demand Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 108, 109 and 110."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—
Ed. of PP.]

DEMAND NO. 5—MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,68,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 6—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 44,78,29,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (Including Working Expenses)'."

DEMAND NO. 7—METEOROLOGY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,23,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND NO. 8—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 91,47,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

DEMAND NO. 9—AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,50,09,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 10—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,09,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 108—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 23,85,88,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs (Not met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND No. 109—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL AVIATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,90,51,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND No. 110—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,61,62,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Communications'."

DEMANDS re: MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up discussion of the Demands for Grants Nos. 46, 47, 48, 49 and 124 relating to the Ministry of Health. As the House is aware, two hours have been allotted for the Demands of this Ministry.

There are a number of cut motions to these various Demands. Hon. Members may hand over the numbers of the selected cut motions which they propose to move at the Table, within fifteen minutes. I shall treat them as moved, if the members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

The time limit for speeches will, as usual, be fifteen minutes for the Members including Movers of cut motions,

and twenty minutes, if necessary, for Leaders of Groups.

DEMAND No. 46—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,31,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND No. 47—MEDICAL SERVICES

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,81,70,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Medical Services'."

DEMAND No. 48—PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,95,77,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 49—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,69,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND NO. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,17,59,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health'."

Shri Dhulekar (Jhansi Distt.—South): As I am the first Member to open the debate on the subject of health, I shall begin with congratulating Rajkumariji on the success we have achieved during the last 2-3 years. I have gone through the report of the Ministry of Health very carefully and I find that there is all-round improvement in the different sections and the schemes that we had undertaken during these two years. I shall not try to go into details of every section but I shall certainly like to express my satisfaction at the management in areas where malaria was prevalent on a large scale and was taking a toll of hundreds of lives. I shall certainly like to say that malaria has been checked in very important malarial districts and that efforts are in progress so that in a few years' time all the terrai areas and also the other areas which are infested with different kinds of insects will be cleaned and will be very healthy.

I shall also like to make some remarks about the Community Projects. I have seen some of them personally and I find that during the first three years of the Plan health was not at all taken into consideration by any of the officers—I mean the District Officers or the Project Officers but during the last two years I find that the Planning Officers in all the districts are taking keen interest in health, although, I may say, we may not be satisfied with the ayurvedic medicines that they purchase or use or the ayurvedic personnel that they employ. Still, I will say that on the question of health, there is greater

facility in these areas. Therefore, I say that the Health Ministry is certainly improving. The main point is that Health is a State subject and therefore I always find that there is lengthy correspondence between the States and the Central Health Ministry, and many of the things that could be done easily are not done.

The second point is that the Health Ministry has got very limited resources and therefore whenever any question is put whether survey schemes etc. are undertaken or not, Rajkumariji rightly complains that the resources placed at her command are very little. In the Consultative Committee the day before yesterday and yesterday also some question were put by some of my colleagues about Community Projects, the personnel and the amounts that were to be spent. And a pertinent question was put whether the Health Ministry has formed any overall plan which will cover the entire country. The reply was that the Health Ministry could not take an overall picture of the whole thing and proceed about it because the States had the primary responsibility for Health.

I would next make my remarks about the Second Five Year Plan. I had in my last Budget speech said that in the First Five Year Plan the Planning Commission had not devoted that attention to the Health Plan as the Planning Commission should have done. The point is that the Planning Commission still believes, like an ostrich, that the whole of India is administered in so far as health is concerned by only allopathic doctors or by the Health Departments under the State Governments or the Central Government. I pointed out last year that only a fringe of the whole problem has been touched ever by spending about Rs. 80 crores every year on Health Departments throughout the States. In regard to 85 per cent. of the population, either some or them go without any medicine or are served by Ayurveda, Homoeopathy, Chromopathy, Biochemistry, Unani and other systems of medicine. So I submitted

last year that it was very necessary that the Health Ministry should go into this question whether we are going to permit 85 per cent. of the population to go without any ordered administration of health schemes. As long as that whole scheme is not before the Government I shall submit that the Health Ministry will not be able to do what it should do for these 85 per cent. of the people.

I shall state the problem like this. I find that the Planning Commission has not made any survey of the institutions in Ayurveda or Unani or Homoeopathy that are working all over the country. First of all I shall say and point out to the Planning Commission that they should undertake a survey of the whole field that is covered by Ayurveda and other systems of medicine. When I state that I shall point out certain things. What is the position in the different States? Almost all the States of the country have now got a Directorate of Ayurveda. There are Boards of Indian Medicines almost in all the States. Then there are several Ayurvedic Colleges in each State. There are other departments under them, like Pharmacies run by the Governments of the States. Then there are Ayurvedic research departments, botanical gardens and museums under the State Governments. Then there are one lakh or more registered Ayurvedic practitioners working throughout the country. There are post-graduate courses run by Different institutions in Ayurveda. Unless all these things are before the Health Ministry, how can it know what it has to do for them? I do not find anything about these either in the Planning Commission Report or in the Health Ministry Report, and therefore I shall request the Health Minister to undertake an immediate survey of all these things which I have indicated. Thousands of pharmacies, private pharmacies, registered under the Company Law, are manufacturing medicines all over the country. Crores of rupees are being spent on Ayurvedic medicines, and still we always feel that the administration of health is

undertaken alone by the Government of India or the Governments of the several States. I shall point out to the Health Minister that this is not a fact. Almost three-fourths of the health problem is being solved by Ayurveda and other systems of medicine. Therefore, if a survey is made, if all the facts and figures are put before the Health Ministry, I am sure that Rajkumariji will be able to know how to solve that problem.

I have seen that in these three years at least I have been able to make some impression on the Health Ministry by telling them that without Ayurveda the health problem of this country cannot be solved. And I shall certainly congratulate the Health Ministry for putting the word Ayurveda in the Budget. This is the first Budget in India where the word Ayurveda is used. Otherwise, just as in former days we were not called Hindus but were called Non-Muslims, in the same way Ayurveda and other systems of medicine were called indigenous systems. Just as an Indian was called a native of India—he was not called an Indian—in the same way our Budgets always spoke of 'indigenous systems of medicine'. The words were so—I cannot describe.... (An Hon. Member: Contemptuous)—contemptuous and I could not relish them. Therefore, yesterday I openly congratulated Rajkumariji and said "I am very grateful to you that at least you have recognised that Ayurveda is something and you have put it in the Budget". I do not care what money you have provided for it, but at least you have recognised the existence of Ayurveda. And I hope that as times go by you will give more and more money for it and you will put Ayurveda on a basis that will contribute to the solution of the health problem of India.

Now I wish to make another submission, that if any people are responsible for the growing hatred about allopathy in this country they are the doctors themselves. The Members of the Medical Council of India times without number go about saying things against Ayurveda which

[Shri Dhulekar]

are not palatable to even the persons who inaugurate their conferences. In one conference in Uttar Pradtsh when the Chief Minister went there to inaugurate the conference, one gentleman from the Medical Council made certain bad remarks. The Chief Minister immediately said: this is wrong. They should look towards Ayurveda, which is a science, with more respect. So I feel that the medical men, the doctors, should be more respectful towards Ayurveda. Our Rajkumariji has now begun to feel that without Ayurveda we cannot do anything.

During the two or three minutes at my disposal I shall describe what Rajkumariji has done during this one year. At Rajkot three or four very important resolutions were passed in a Conference of Health Ministers over which she presided. The first was that there should be a uniform 5 years course, degree course, in Ayurveda throughout the country. There was another resolution that there should be a uniform course for Homoeopathy throughout the country. Then there was a third resolution that research in Ayurveda should be carried on and money should be given for it in consultation with the State Governments. And then there was a fourth resolution in which it was said that post-graduate courses in Ayurveda should be actively assisted by the Government of India. I find that these resolutions are very important and I feel that if the Health Ministry takes it into its mind to implement these resolutions, certainly there will be a great improvement in Ayurveda during the next 3 or 4 years.

1 P.M.

One thing more, and I shall finish. Last year, I placed before this House a suggestion that there should be a Directorate of Ayurveda in the Health Ministry. There are so many Assistant Director Generals of Health, almost 5 or 6. One of them may be given charge of Ayurveda and other systems of medicine other than modern medicine. Or our Deputy Minister, Shrimati Chandrasekhar may be given

that charge so that all the people in the country may come to her and place their points of view before her because it would be difficult for the Health Minister alone to be in charge of all these. There is one Director-General, so many Directors. But, there many Assistant Directors. But, there is none to whom we can go and tell that we want this or that. I shall again repeat my request that a department called Directorate of Ayurveda should be instituted in the Health Ministry.

Finally, I would be failing in my duty if I do not openly express my gratefulness to Rajkumari Amrit Kaur for giving a token grant to the Jhansi Ayurveda University for conducting post-graduate courses in Ayurveda. This is the first time in the history of India that Ayurveda has been recognised and it has also been recognised that Ayurveda can be read even up to the post-graduate courses. There was a resolution by the Health Ministers Conference that research and post-graduate courses should be conducted in the medical colleges in India, not in Ayurveda colleges. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur saw through this and she very wisely and sympathetically considered this question and now she has openly decided that post-graduate courses in Ayurveda and research should be done in Ayurveda colleges and that that would be supported throughout India.

With these words, I conclude.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Gidwani. Before the hon. Member proceeds to speak, I would request him to be as brief as possible. I have received requests from ten Members to be allowed to speak. The time allotted is only 2 hours of which 15 minutes have already been taken. I would request the hon. Members to be very brief.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Ten minutes for each hon. Member.

Shri Gidwani (Thana): I agree with you that for an important subject like health, more time should have been

allotted by the Business Advisory Committee, because health is not a minor matter. It affects 36 crores of people and many things have to be done before we could be called a modern State in regard to health. If you look at the western countries, either capitalist countries or what are called the communist countries, you will find that great advance has been made in this direction. Therefore, I would request that next time when the Budget is discussed, more time should be allotted for this purpose.

I may now deal with one or two aspects of this question. In regard to the Five Year Plan, I find it is stated regarding water supply and sanitation:

"Water supply and sanitation have been accorded the highest priority in the Plan as a basic requirement for healthful living. The State Governments have made a provision of Rs. 24 crores for water supply and drainage, about Rs. 11 crores for rural and Rs. 13 crores for urban areas. The progress of expenditure has been so far Rs. 3.4 crores for rural and 4.6 crores for urban schemes. The total is Rs. 8 crores and it will be seen that the expenditure on the whole falls behind the schedule."

This is in the last year's *Progress Report of the Plan* published in 1954. I do not know what further progress has been made. Even this report for 1954-55 to this House says that in several cases, however, where these schemes have been included in the Five Year Plan, not much headway has been made either for want of technical personnel or due to difficulties in obtaining equipment and materials or even to lack of funds. It is very surprising that for this very great object which is a basic need of the people, the amount allotted should not have been spent so far and various excuses or reasons are advanced for not utilising the amount. I consider that the time has come when our Central Government, that is the Union Ministry of Health should appoint a Committee to survey the entire country and find out the conditions of

water supply, particularly drinking water in the whole country. I would suggest that we should see that before 1957 we are able to provide one well in each village, so that people may get drinking water from within a distance of a furlong or two from the village. In India, you know, there are many places where people have to walk miles after miles to get drinking water. Not only that. There are wells; but you do not get potable water; the water is saltish. Drinking water is a primary need of the people. You know that lack of supply of good drinking water leads to many diseases. Most of the skin diseases, intestinal diseases, bladder and kidney diseases are due to unhygienic conditions in the supply of water. Therefore, I attach very great importance to this matter. If we have not been able during the last 7 or 8 years to provide a house to every citizen of India, if we have not been able to provide a full meal to every citizen of India, if we have not been able to educate every child, let us at least give drinking water to every person in India, within his easy reach. I would like Rajkumari Amrit Kaur to concentrate on this one point and devise ways and means so that this target of supplying water in every village within a measurable distance may be achieved. This is one important thing that I wanted to stress.

The second point to which I would like to draw attention is the question of population control. I am one of those who believe that in India, at the rate at which population is growing.....

Sardar Hukam Singh (Kapurthala-Bhatinda): Being a bachelor.

Shri Gidwani: That is my practical example; I am not producing any child.

Shri K. K. Basu (Diamond Harbour): You do not contribute.

Shri Gidwani: I am quite serious about it. You are aware that certain statements were made by experts in food production that if at the present rate population increases, whatever be our claims for production of more food, we will not be able to feed all

[**Shri Gidwani**]

mouths that would be produced in this country. Therefore, I attach greater importance to this family planning. In the Five Year Plan, I find that only Rs. 65 crores have been provided. A few days ago I put a question on the subject and I was glad to know from Rajkumari Amrit Kaur that women in villages were also in favour of this and this was popular with them.

I shall give one example to make the Members realise the importance of this question. Two days back a displaced person had come all the way from the Gandhidham infirmary to me. You know that old and infirm persons are put into these infirmaries. He was aged 65. He came to my room only day before yesterday, and he told me that there were five members in his family and yet he was getting free ration only for three persons. I asked him what the reason was, and what the ages of those members were. He said, myself, my wife and my son who is eight to ten years old. I asked him, what is the age of the other members. He said, ten months. I asked, ten months, one or two. He said, I had twins. Then I asked him what was his age. He said, I am 65. I may tell you that I am not giving a cock and bull story, but this is a fact. The man has lost the sight of one of his eyes, and the other eye is also defective. He is in an infirmary, but he has married a third wife, and so they could produce even at this age.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Meerut Distt.—South): Wonderfully virile people.

Shri K. K. Basu: Good to be a Minister.

Sardar Hukam Singh: He did not come to you earlier.

Shri Gidwani: Let us not laugh over this matter. I attach very great importance to it.

This is an example, and it is a fact. I want to bring this to the notice of this House and the hon. Health Minister. Whatever her views were, today

I find that like Shri Dhulekar I am also congratulating her, that she has recognised the need of this, and by experience she has found that the thing is popular. I would suggest therefore that more money should be provided, more clinics should be opened, more facilities should be given, and every effort should be made to popularise this among the poor families, so that they may not suffer from the pangs of starvation and misery from which many people who have got large families to support are suffering today.

My third point is about tuberculosis. Other hon. Members may also speak on this, but I would say that the number of beds should be increased. Apart from that, unless the living conditions are improved, the incidence of TB will not decrease; on the other hand it will go on increasing. The number of beds that are available in the country is inadequate and insufficient, and that has also been admitted by the Health Minister herself.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Gidwani: I am the only Member speaking on behalf of my Party, and I would wish more time should have been given to me. But I do not blame the Chairman, because only two hours have been fixed for this.

Next, I come to the question of the health of the rural population and the medical relief to be provided for them. It is essential that we should organise mobile health units on a larger basis, and we should provide more funds for the purpose. If any States are not coming forward to do the needful in this direction, we should see that the names of those States that fail to do the work and spend the allotted amounts should be disclosed, and that the Ministers' names should be disclosed so that people may come to know who are not doing their duty properly by the people, and who are not spending even the allotted amounts.

I now come to child welfare and maternity homes. When I started my speech I stated that I have visited some of the other countries, and particularly Soviet Russia; some of our friends have visited China, for instance. As I said earlier, even in the capitalist countries, the care that is being taken of the children and their mothers is something that is marvellous. I am not talking here of the big cities. I wanted to see the eastern part of Soviet Russia, because I expected that the condition there would be more or less similar to what it was in Western Pakistan. I happened to be in Tashkent, and I was surprised to see in a distant village creches and nurseries, and children being looked after with great care by nurses who were attending on them all the time. I would wish that we should also evolve a certain system whereby even if we are not able to provide a large number of nurseries and creches we shall at least in some selected centres make a move in this direction. I know that the community projects and the national extension service schemes have done something in this direction already. But more is needed.

When I was in Sind, there was one collector there by name Mr. Henderson. He was an Englishman. Somehow he had a great desire to serve the blind persons. He started a blind relief centre there. And what used to happen was that he used to engage specialists in eye diseases, and they used to hold camps in the villages; some of those doctors that have migrated from Sind are doing the same work here also. After all, you can realise how much a man who loses his sight has to suffer. If his sight is restored, that means in fact a new life for him. I would therefore suggest that not only mobile health units, but relief camps also for the blind should be started all over the country, and some specialists should be engaged for the purpose. I am sure that if the camps are held in the villages, even the village people themselves will come forward and give donations and financial assistance for

the purpose. But some such scheme should be started.

Regarding the Contributory Health Service Scheme that has been started recently, I have received certain complaints. I do not want to go into them in detail, because I have very little time at my disposal. Only three days back, I had been to the Lajpatnagar colony, and I was told that the rooms allotted to the doctors there were very small, and that the number of patients was very large. Certain complaints have been received from there, and I would request the hon. Minister to look into them.

Even in a colony like the Lajpatnagar colony, and even in a city like Delhi, people are complaining of inadequate supply of water. Though the money has been sanctioned and the Union Ministry of Rehabilitation has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs, and though the length of pipes necessary has already been laid, and steps are being taken for that purpose, yet people have been complaining that portable water is not being made available to them in certain sections of the colony.

All these matters require better planning and more funds, and I think in this matter the whole House will give its unanimous support to the Health Minister if she makes a demand for more funds. But she should see that all that is allotted is spent by the States, and if any State be in default, the name of the Health Minister of that State should be made known to everybody so that they may not misbehave in the future.

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants.

Mr. Chairman: It appears my appeal to the hon. Member to take less than his allotted time has fallen on deaf ears. I would request the other Members whom I shall call to kindly take not more than ten minutes. Otherwise it will be very difficult for me to call even half the number of people who have sent me requests. The time allotted is very short, and I cannot extend the time; and hon. Members

[Mr. Chairman]

cannot also extend their time. That is the only appeal I can make to hon. Members.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Health represents the wealth of a nation. The general standard of health in India is not up to the mark, as may be evident from the fact that the average expectation of life in India has come only to 32.09 years for men and 31.37 years for women.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam): Is there an upward trend or a downward trend?

Shri Dhulekar: Upward trend.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Upward trend.

In India we find that the heaviest toll of death is from malaria. We are glad that the Central Government have formulated a National Malaria Control Scheme, under which malaria control units are being established in different parts of the country. Hon. Members will be glad to hear that in my part in a place where we could not sleep without mosquito nets, the other day when I had gone there I could sleep without mosquito nets. I hope that this Scheme will be vigorously followed, and that within ten years we shall see that there is no malarial parasite in India.

The next heavy toll of death is from cholera. The World Health Organisation surveyed the whole of India with the assistance of our men, and you will be surprised to learn from their report that the heaviest endemic area in the world lies in India, and that too in the Gangetic delta.

This report was published in 1952. In 1953, I wrote a letter to the hon. Minister to cope with the situation. I also collected figures, over and above the figures collected by the statisticians of WHO and submitted them to the hon. Minister and requested her to take special steps for this endemic area. I suggested that at least a thana in each district should, for experimental purposes, be taken and supplied with good water. You

know that prevention is better than cure. Our Government are not able to produce so many doctors and so much medicine to prevent and cure diseases. So Government should come forward with preventive measures, and in these cases of cholera, I demand of the Health Ministry that special steps with special money from the Centre should be taken. The hon. Minister assured me that this will be done by the State Government, as sanitation and water supply programmes are within the sphere of the State. I admit it, but in such an extraordinary case, where the second heaviest toll of death occurs in India, I would request the Ministry to take it as a special case. Or else there is no necessity for a Health Ministry here at the Centre. There was no Health Ministry before independence; there was a department. Now with a separate Ministry with two Ministers functioning at the Centre, why special steps with special money are not taken for such special cases as has been found out by the WHO.

The other day the hon. Minister told us in answer to a question that two schemes would be taken up in villages with a population of a thousand, one in Delhi and another in Travancore-Cochin. I have nothing to grudge against it. But I say, why should not the scheme which I suggested a year ago be considered first? However, my request to her will be to find out means so that water supply and sanitation works are taken up in the endemic areas. You will be astonished to hear that the greatest endemicity is in the Gangetic delta. Also in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Orissa and Madras there are rivers on the banks of which this endemicity is there. First, let us take the worst spot and go on with the programme so that we may be able to do away with cholera endemicity, as we are going to free the country of malaria parasites.

As the scheme for water supply plus sanitation has been formed with the help of WHO, in the same way, I

would request the hon. Minister to think over it. Every family in those areas should be provided with a latrine. For that she will have to spend only Rs. 50. There is a new kind of latrine prepared for use in rural areas. If she comes forward with Rs. 50 for a family, with that money we will be able to construct also one tube-well for 400 persons in that area. The other day we were talking about it. Out of the Rs. 50 that she will give as grant, only Rs. 10 will be utilised for materials for the latrine and the balance of Rs. 40 will be used for a tube-well as the families are ready to give labour for the rest. There is such a scheme, and if she is desirous of taking it up, she may ask for the programme from the West Bengal Government.

Now, I come to local bodies. Local bodies in India have come to a precarious position. There was an inquiry committee formed to look into this. They have submitted their report. But Government are not able to give them so much finance as they require. So they are going to die. Therefore, my definite suggestion is that those municipalities at least which are in rural areas, which have a population of 20,000 or less, should be given some grant to build water works, so that the people will maintain their health and save themselves from maladies and make themselves the pride of India.

Lastly, I would request the hon. Minister to see to it that the progress made in homoeopathy, ayurveda and unani is furthered. We are finding fault with the directorate, that they belong to the other system of medicine and so they are not caring for these.

Shri Bhagwat Jha, Azad (Purnea cum Santal Parganas): These are not modern medicines.

Shri S. C. Samanta: But we find that the whole fault does not lie with them. We, the persons who would like to have the systems popularised, are not of the same opinion; we are divided. Under the circumstances, I request the hon. Minister to exert her influence to see that these systems progress and

are popularised. We should at least have a good standard of education in the country so far as homoeopathy and ayurveda are concerned. With these words, I wholeheartedly support the Demands for Grants.

Sardar Hukam Singh: Really the report given to us affords an interesting reading. Much progress has been made, I admit, and credit goes to our hon. Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, and her deputy. But we feel that though she has got so many responsibilities to discharge and she is answerable here to our criticism, she has not got those powers required for executing her plans. Execution and implementation of the plans lie with the States. Therefore, I appreciate that there are difficulties.

I am going to take up only one subject today, and that is tuberculosis. It was admitted in our Five Year Plan report that tuberculosis is a major health problem. It was estimated—though there could not be any definite figures—that about 5 lakhs of Indians die every year from this disease. It was also ascertained that there are about 25 lakhs of people who suffer from this active disease and there are about 900 to 1,000 million man hours that are lost every year. So, we can find the economic loss by this disease is incalculable and the human misery that is involved here is so awful. Earnest measures to combat this dire disease must be taken up and they can be of two kinds. It was also given in that plan that the measures should be general as well as special.

General measures would, certainly, take a long time. This is improvement in living standards, increase in nutrition, or better housing, sanitation and such other schemes. But the special measures require immediate attention. We are glad that preventive measures also are being taken and a countrywide campaign of BCG vaccination has been taken up. We must be thankful for that to the two world organisations, the WHO and the UNICEF. But, preventive measures would not also be very effective. The urgent problem that needs attention is

[Sardar Hukam Singh]

the isolation of the active sufferers. It is hoped that so far as preventive measures are concerned, this BCG vaccination would be effective, though it is doubted in certain quarters whether it can be so effective in ruling out the possibility of infection to other people. But yet the only hope expressed in that plan was that in about 15 to 20 years mortality might be reduced to one-fifth, or possibly, I should say, the number that is in danger might be reduced. But, so far as the actual sufferers at present are concerned, there is no solution if we rely on those preventive measures. So, it is very urgent that we should take such steps as to isolate those persons that are actually suffering from this disease. The whole development that was envisaged for this treatment of isolation in the Plan was that the sanatoria whose number at that time, 1950-51, was 37 would be increased within five years to 46, and the beds would be 5,656, hospitals which were 48 would be raised to 50, clinics which were 127 would be raised to 180. But the improvement in the total number of beds is expected to be only 12,832, though, in the present report, we are told that it has risen to about 15,000 beds. Even if we are to admit all these facts, we have during the last four years increased our beds by about three or four thousands, is that the pace on which we can rely to tackle this growing problem? We see that every actual sufferer from this disease has potentiality, at least to infect three others. So the growth would be such that we will not be able to deal with it if the measures that we have in view just at present are the only ones upon which we rely.

We are told that 33 millions have been tested by tuberculin and that is good progress made. That comes to about 8 millions each year. If we want to have a country-wide drive it may well be that it may take 50 years. That is not a period over which we can spread our programmes. We see that only 105 millions have been vaccinated with BCG. That would

also take 40 years if we are to continue that.

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): May I intervene for one moment and explain to the hon. Member that it is not a question of not wishing to vaccinate all those who have been tested but we cannot do that if their reactions are positive.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I quite follow that. But, I have a complaint that even in the schemes that are being pushed through the State Governments are not co-operating fully. One hundred and three crores of rupees had been earmarked for the five years but only 50 per cent. of that sum has been spent. If such be the case, that the allotted money cannot be spent—and though if the whole money is spent it would be inadequate and would not meet the requirements that are necessary—it is not good. As I said, the question of isolation of the active sufferers is the most urgent necessity. I have also said that one patient is liable to pass on the contagion to at least three others. He may infect even five, but at least three on the average are affected. Altogether, we have added about 4,000 beds, one thousand per year, we can imagine what time would be taken to provide beds for all those actually suffering. No acceleration can help us. Even if we give more money to the Ministry and we should, as has been expressed by other Members, if the hon. Minister of Health asked for that, and certainly it is the duty of every Member of Parliament to gladly give his support for the grant. But, I am afraid that Government alone would not be able to tackle this problem by the method which we are following. It is so very important and urgent.

I want to bring one instance to the notice of the Rajkumariji that our hospitals during these days cannot admit all the patients that come for admission. They are refused admission. Several months they have to wait outside even in Delhi before they get any bed. We can imagine the danger that is there and the havoc

that must be caused by that patient who is not given the admission as also the plight of children that might be infected. We can imagine a poor house in which there are 6 or 7 members living and one person gets infected by this disease. He cannot be isolated because we have no arrangement. A case was noticed here in the Irwin Hospital on the 24th February, 1955. A boy named Bhagwan Das, aged 20, was just lying in the lawns in front of the Surgical and Ear and Nose section of the hospital. When questioned, he told that he had contracted that disease about 5 months before and on the 19th February he had come to the hospital. He could not get admission and till 24th February, he was being treated as an out-door patient. During the nights also he was in the lawns and he was passing his stools there and everybody could see it. He lay the whole day in those lawns because he could not get admission. He belonged to some village here in the Delhi State. I do not know from what village he came, even though all the details were mentioned by him. For five months he had been suffering and he could not get admission. We can very well appreciate what the plight of that young boy of 20 would be and what danger he was causing to the society because he was lying there and was not being admitted. As I have said, with all the resources that might be placed at the disposal of our Ministry it is not possible to tackle this problem in the way that we are doing just at present. If we want that we should provide only costly beds on the western system as we are doing now, I suppose a hospital with 50 beds would require several lakhs. If we stick to that standard and believe that there would be either such hospitals as can provide these comforts or we would have nothing at all, that would not solve the problem at all. My submission is that this problem can be tackled on a boarding-house basis and it has been tried in Amritsar.

There is one social worker whose name I want to bring to the notice of Rajkumarji. His name is Puran

Singh. He has been doing this work even in Lahore and since he migrated to India, he started this boarding-house in Amritsar. He has 43 T.B. patients in his house at Amritsar besides patients of other diseases and the total number is 127 or 130. Governors and Ministers have seen his house and he claims that the percentage of recovery in his house is not less than the percentage that is obtaining in regular hospitals. He says that a T.B. patient in a hospital costs about Rs. 175 for being treated, while he claims that with Rs. 40 per patient he is treating him all right. He has got the arrangements to get those patients one by one to the clinic, have them treated there, bring them back. He provides them milk and other comforts. He is doing all that in a regular way and running it on boarding-house lines. He is operating that institution very well. It was recommended by the Planning Commission itself in their First Five Year Plan; they admitted that this was a problem in which public co-operation was very necessary and essential; it could not be tackled unless private institutions grew up to take up the question. My plea is that such institutions as the one I have mentioned of Puran Singh's in Amritsar, should be encouraged and helped to take up that cause. If they get encouragement from Government, then alone this question can be tackled, because as has been said in the report and in the Plan as well, the idea is to get one clinic for every lakh of people. If that be the idea, we require 4,000 clinics, but we have got only about 150 clinics now. Therefore, with the present pace and speed of progress, we can never achieve that objective. So, the only solution that we can see is to encourage private institutions, run them on boarding-house basis, provide more clinics for them so that they can have their treatment. This is most urgent and we should not allow a single patient to remain in his house, because there is danger of his contaminating others also. Our responsibility would not be discharged if these young men, who have to make the nation's future, are allowed to suffer so badly on account

[Sardar Hukam Singh.]

of our lapse or negligence. This is all that I wish to say in this connection.

Shri Mathew (Kottayam): I do not hold that the importance of a subject is to be judged by the time allotted to the discussion of it. It may be that the time allotted is small because the subject is expected to be non-controversial, and yet I cannot help feeling that the two hours to be devoted to the discussion of this subject is certainly far too inadequate. I would like, as the time at my disposal is so limited, to touch only on one or two points.

The first is a general point. Time and again we hear in this House of the claims of particular systems of treatment. I would only say that I look for the day when the reference to these particular systems of treatment ceases to exist, because ultimately there can be only one comprehensive, scientific system. In science, at any rate, it does not matter where something originated or progressed. We do not enquire very much as to whether a particular development in Physics happened in this country or some other country. The methods of science are ultimately and essentially the same. We have to observe the data, analyse them, arrive at certain laws, demonstrate them by reference to practical results and make use of them. Therefore, I would wish that increasingly the emphasis should be only on scientific methods in medicine or in short scientific medicine. In the realm of other sciences too we do not, I repeat, consider whether something originated in Russia or America or elsewhere. In the sphere of science, at any rate, all countries are anxious to learn, one from another, even by the adoption of secret methods. The United States of America will never say of a scientific invention, "This thing was developed in Russia and therefore, we do not want it". No. They will be eager to get the secrets of each other. I say that is typical of the

method of science. The methods which science employs—to observe, to verify, to demonstrate, to apply, to make use of results—are essentially the same; I have not the least doubt about it. To mention a concrete case, the Ayurvedic system can make great contributions towards the enrichment of scientific medicine, but it is not to be developed in a way of its own other than scientific, it has to be brought in to the sphere of scientific analysis and scientific demonstration. I come from a State where there are certain traditional families who are greatly skilled in the practice of Ayurveda and if reports can be relied upon they have ancient *granthas* which hold great secrets in their pages. I repeat that whatever be the so-called particular system, by whatever name it is called, they have to be brought in to a common pool as it were and we have to develop one comprehensive scientific system. That is the general principle that I would like to stress.

Now to come to a particular question, not so much a question of principle as of immediate practical urgency, I do wish to touch on the heavy incidence of tuberculosis in our country. One of my esteemed friends who preceded me quoted figures, which were in my mind even before I heard them quoted now. 500,000 people lose their lives of tuberculosis alone in a year and five times that figure are infected with the disease. These figures are frightening at least for the moment. There is a supplementary way in which these sad facts are brought home to one's mind—not so much by the astronomical figures as 500,000 or 25,00,000 which is effective in its own way. But I repeat there is another way. In your immediate neighbourhood, you come across definite instances of people whom you are acquainted with, whom you meet perhaps every day or frequently at any rate, and you come to hear one day that that man or this man is infected with this dread disease, tuberculosis. We call on him and later we

learn cough has already set in. The locality from which I come in Travancore is not particularly unhealthy; its reputation is otherwise. Yet, the Social Service League in my college undertook once a survey almost within the limits of a radius of one mile or so, and they found 23 people suffering from this disease. It is not a crowded place. It is a locality of open spaces, and yet, if the figure is to be relied upon, it is so bad as all this. When we correspond with T. B. hospitals about a patient, we get first almost the invariable reply. "The case is registered, there is no vacant bed at present and when a vacancy arises, we will inform you of that". It may be a very genuine and honest reply and I do not question that. Several months elapse before a poor patient can get a bed. I recall the particular instance of an individual who died one or two months after I reported his case to the T. B. hospital and it happened months after that the Hospital sent me the information that there was a vacant bed at last. It was nobody's fault, but I replied that the poor victim had been translated to the heavenly sphere and there was no more need for any bed for him in a T. B. sanatorium. This is not a very infrequent phenomenon, but disturbing as it is, there is another thing no less disturbing. In a good many cases, after some months of treatment in a T. B. hospital, the patient comes back a little improved or considerably improved and yet—I would not say a few months later—a few years later, the trouble recurs in a more virulent form and the patient often succumbs finally to the fell disease. I may be told that this is all familiar information, there is nothing new in what I am saying. But what is the solution? I have no cheap solution to suggest. The problem is so gigantic in its dimensions that the goal that we should set before us, that every tuberculosis patient should be isolated immediately and then admitted into a hospital and even when he is discharged there should be a follow-up of his case, is a distant goal, how distant I cannot say. But till then what

are we to do? I do not know. I can only speak in general terms. Every iota of energy that we have as a nation should be devoted to the tackling of this problem. Private agencies who can help us in this matter, who are already helping us, who in some cases have done greater service than many Government hospitals, have to be encouraged most liberally. I understand there are several hospitals of this kind run by the Rama-kishna Mission. There are several run by Christian Missions. Whether it be a Christian Mission, or a Ramakrishna Mission or even if it be a non religious organisation, I won't say irreligious, but a non-religious organisation,—such an organisation must be most liberally helped by the Government.

I was wondering whether I should touch upon yet another point. I do so with diffidence. Governments may not be able to help, legislators may not be able to help, except to a small extent, in this matter. I refer to certain types of doctors in charge of hospitals and their subordinates. It is reported—I would like to think that the report is false or at any rate exaggerated—that doctors are not always sympathetic towards these unfortunate patients. I expect no sentimental sympathy on their part. They need not shed tears over the worst cases even. But when they do not show intelligent sympathy—I am putting the matter in a mild way—that is a disheartening situation. Doctors may have their own temptations, of greed and of avarice. They are human like others. But if in dealing with such a dread malady, if in dealing with such miserable human beings, avarice or greed cannot be kept in restraint, if sufficient sympathy cannot be evinced, that is a most disheartening situation. I do admit that this is perhaps a matter which Governments and legislators cannot directly and effectively deal with. Once again I would say that the reports of corruption may be exaggerated, that such cases may be very very few, and I would like certainly to pay my tribute to the

[Shri Mathew]

vast numbers of doctors who are engaged in tackling this dread malady with the utmost sympathy.

Sir, any demands that the Health Ministry makes must receive the utmost support from all sections of this House. I have great pleasure in supporting all the Demands for Grants of this Ministry.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Sir, I do join with others in saying that we should have been given much more time for the consideration of the Demands of the Health Ministry. It is true that the Health Ministry does not have control over the provincial health budgets. But at the same time it is necessary if we really want to have proper planning, we should integrate our various plans dealing not only directly with the Health Ministries of the States, but also the hospitals and other health amenities which are provided in our industries, for the refugees and under other Ministries like the Railways, etc. All of them should be integrated into a whole to give us an idea as to how far we have been able to go and how far we will be able to go in the context of the very few medical and health facilities that we have in our country.

Now, Sir, in the very short time at my disposal, I would like to mention that in both the Five Year Plan progress report and the report which has been given to us by the Health Ministry we have been told that one of the reasons why the health plans have been held up is the lack of personnel and lack of equipment, lack of medicines, etc. But I find there is a peculiar situation when I compare this with the statement made by the Minister in Charge of Health of West Bengal in the course of the Budget Statement. He said that out of 450 doctors who are passing out each year from the four medical colleges in Bengal, Government could provide jobs only for 175 and the rest of them are thrown off for private practice. In the State of West Bengal we have a large number of strug-

gling doctors who can hardly make both ends meet. Another startling revelation made by the hon. Minister of Medicine was that for 48 gazetted posts in the Medical Department advertised last year there were 298 applications; for 127 non-gazetted posts advertised there were as many as 598 applications. If this is the situation it speaks very very clearly that we have no co-ordination, we have no planning, to utilise the trained personnel that we have.

One of the main reasons for that is that we have not got a proper medical service which will be able to attract people to those places where these medical services are needed most of all, that is especially in the small district headquarters, in the union board centres, in the villages and rural areas. That is why I feel that it is most essential that the Health Ministry at the Centre in coordination and cooperation with the Health Ministries of the States should visualise and draw a plan whereby we can have a State health service of doctors, nurses, dais, midwives, public health workers, all integrated together. It is only in that way that we will be able to reconcile the sad spectacle on the one hand of trained people having no jobs and the helpless cry on the other that we have not got the personnel.

The other thing which I would like to mention is the shortfall on health services which we find both in the Progress Report as well as in the budget figures. I personally thought that we are not able to make much headway because of lack of money. Now I find that it is not so much lack of money, as lack of planning. During the days of the British, health services, which is one of the nation-building services were neglected. It is a very sad commentary that according to the Five Year Plan we have made only a total provision of 2,030-18 lakhs for health. Look at the progress. In 1950-51 we spent only 13:90, and right up to March

2 P.M.

1951 we have only been able to utilise 294·34. That is a very sad commentary. I should like to suggest that we look into the budgeted figures that have been given to us. I just want to mention the limited provisions for the hospital and dispensary equipment. Those who have come from the States—we know very well how badly off are our hospitals in the matter of equipment. Here we find that a sum of Rs. 26 lakhs is budgeted for and the revised estimates for the total hospital and dispensary provisions are Rs. 23 lakhs. The original provision was Rs. 26,86,000 and the actual revised estimate is Rs. 23 lakhs. For medical schools and colleges the amount is Rs. 32 lakhs but the revised estimates are Rs. 24 lakhs. We should examine and find out why the money which is so badly needed for the expansion of the medical service and raising the standards is not being utilised.

There is only one more point which I want to make during the course of the few minutes that I have. I want to dilate on the question of maternity and child health service. I would just limit my remarks to this aspect of the problem. I am glad that the Five Year Plan had stated that this is the fundamental base on which other services should be built; I personally think so too. Actually what is happening? We find that between 1951-52 and 1953-54—that is, almost for three years—the increase in the number of centres has been 139. That comes to 46 per year in the whole of India. I think it is very low. These are the health centres for which we are budgeting and these ought to be expanded at the highest possible rate.

We read in one report that our health centres are catering only to five per cent. of the population and the vast mass of the rural countryside is devoid of these facilities. We should be able to expand the training facilities which have been started with the help of the United Nations

International Children's Emergency Fund at the All India Institute of Hygiene. My idea is that this training must be diversified and decentralised to a certain extent if we want really to train men and women who will actually go and serve in the villages. We should be able to attract them to come to the district headquarters or at least to the taluk headquarters. We often find that people do not find it attractive enough to come and work in the villages. This year, we are glad to see that Rs. 50 lakhs are going to be spent in opening training centres. I believe in the year 1954-55 156 centres were opened in the backward areas.

Another very important thing which has to be done by the Central Health Ministry is that the various schemes for the benefit of maternity and child health—these schemes must be publicised. I myself found great difficulty in knowing what they exactly are. There are development schemes, community project schemes, Central Ministry's schemes and State Department schemes. These things—what the various schemes are and how much contribution the local people could make in the form of labour and money—have to be publicised. If we could give the widest publicity, the local people and the local organisations will be in a position to come forward and help in the implementation of these schemes.

Before I go on to other things, I would like to dwell again on the question of lack of personnel. In the various States there has been a great demand that medical colleges should be set up in certain areas—for instance, in North Bengal. But, actually, our State has stopped these training facilities in the hospitals under the plea that we have already too many doctors. Yet, what do we find? The medical colleges have to be increased from 30 to 34 which means we actually need more medical men.

I am very glad that the Health Minister has undertaken a survey of the nursing profession. I have gone

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

into the booklet that has been published and I hope it will be made available to the public very soon. Many of the conclusions that have been arrived at by the Nursing Committee are very correct. But again, I want to lay emphasis on finding out how best we will be able to serve the rural areas. There is a very great dearth of nursing service personnel even in the cities. That is one of the big things which the Nursing Committee has pointed out. All Hospitals are run—or a very large percentage of them—with probationary nurses, students and with a very small percentage of staff nurses. That is the thing that has to be remedied. Otherwise, we will find that we will not be able to attract large numbers to take up the nursing profession.

Besides the other points I want to stress, there is one important point—namely, the living quarters for the nurses. Coming from a city like Calcutta, I have seen how the nurses suffer. In many of the big hospitals they come to night duty but they hardly have places to rest. Their living quarters are not nearby although residential accommodation has been recommended by the Nursing Committee. I know of one of our big hospitals where the nurses themselves clamoured that they should be allowed to stay within the nursing premises but they were not allowed. It is a very important aspect of the problem. If we really want to give proper training and help to the nurses, we must see that there is proper accommodation and facilities for recreation as well as for their good education.

Besides that, there is the question of over-work. In every hospital they have to look after far too many patients, and the hours of work are far too high. I am not an expert in the subject, but I do hope that the recommendations of the Nursing Committee will form the basis of further discussion and exchange of experience.

I just want to point out that we should find out how best we could proceed in increasing the number of health units in the rural area or shall I say, the maternity centres and health centres which we want to set up. There should be provision both for domiciliary treatment as well as indoor treatment. I support some hon. Members who have spoken about increasing the mobile health units. I also support the idea that we should have more mobile nurses and doctors those who will be going from house to house. Plan it out. Take so many villages. For so many people there should be one doctor. We should be able to have peripatetic nurses going round. At every sub-divisional head-quarter or district headquarter we should have an indoor hospital. These are my recommendations for the consideration of the Health Minister.

Mr. Chairman: The following are the selected cut motions relating to various demands under the Ministry of Health which the hon. Members may now move:

Demand No.	No. of Cut Motion s
46	111, 245, 246, 298, 299, 300, 517, 518, 519, 686, 717.
47	522, 248.

*Spread of epidemics like Cholera,
Small Pox etc.*

Shri Veeraswamy (Mayuram—Re-served—Sch. Castes): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Prohibition of birth control methods

Shri Sivamurthi Swami (Kushtagi): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to come to a decision about scheme for training of Rural Medical Auxiliary Personnel.

Shri Gadilingana Gowd (Kurnool):
I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Family Planning

Shr. Kelappan (Poonani): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequate provision for the treatment of contagious diseases.

Shri Kelappan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Indigenous systems of medicine

Shri Kelappan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Non-implementation of recommendations of Advisory Council etc. for development of Homeopathic system of medicines.

Dr. Natabar Pandey (Sambalpur):
I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequate provision for Homeopathic system of medicines.

Dr. Natabar Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequate provision for improvement of health.

Dr. Natabar Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequate provision for T. B. patients.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to provide any aid to Puran-singh Pingalwara at Amritsar.

Sardar Hukam Singh: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Health' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequacy of supply of medicine to rural dispensaries.

Shri Kelappan: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Medical Services in rural areas

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Medical Services' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Chairman: All these cut motions are now before the House. I propose to call the hon. Minister at 2.15. Will Shrimati Sushama Sen finish by that time?

Shrimati Sushama Sen (Bhagalpur South): I will finish in five minutes. Although time is very short I am glad to have this opportunity. I would like to congratulate the hon. Health Minister on the progress which the health schemes seem to have made. The previous speakers have all dealt with many of the subjects and I would like to touch on one subject and that is leprosy. It has not been referred to by any of the speakers. I think this problem is a very serious one and needs very sympathetic and constructive method to deal with. Before I go further, I think it would be useful to remember the following memorable

[Shrimati Sushama Sen]

words of Gandhiji to show his keen interest in this problem:

"If India was pulsating with new life, if we were all in earnest of winning independence in the quickest manner possible by truthful and non-violent means, there would not be a leper or beggar in India uncared for and unaccounted for."

Now, the problem is this. There was a Conference at Jamshedpur in the first week of March over which our hon. Speaker, Shri Mavalankar, presided. And he urged the necessity of more care to be taken of leprosy patients, and especially in the rural areas it is very necessary that the spread of this disease is at once arrested. But no such intensive schemes are in view as yet. I am, however, glad to find that so far as my State, namely Bihar, is concerned, in the above Conference they have decided to open a seventy-five bedded leprosarium cum leprosy research and training centre near Ranchi. This leprosarium, apart from giving treatment of a high order including plastic and orthopaedic survey to leprosy patients, will also serve as a centre where research on leprosy will be carried on and where doctors, social workers, etc. will be trained in leprosy work. My friend near me has been advocating Ayurveda. I do not know if there is any cure for leprosy in the ayurvedic system?

Shri Dhulekar: There is.

Shrimati Sushama Sen: Well, that is to be proved yet. But in scientific knowledge there has been a substantial progress in its treatment. With the sulphone drugs there has been a further advance in treatment, particularly in its usefulness in reducing the infectivity in a considerable proportion of cases and checking the progress of the disease. This should be carried out in larger scale. The thinking public has come to look at the problem differently now. There is

almost a revolution in the outlook towards leprosy and leprosy patients.

Now we find in this town of Delhi that lepers are roaming about the streets. There is no check on them. Although lately I find there is some improvement, but more leper homes should be established. I am glad that the grant of Rs. 7 lakhs for leprosy cure has now been increased to Rs. 17 lakhs this year. But I think we need much more propaganda and much more time and attention paid to this very important subject.

With these few words I congratulate the Health Minister on the many schemes that she has advanced, and I hope she will take up this matter in right earnest and do the needful in this connection. With these words I support the Demands.

सरकार एवं एस० सहगल (बिलासपुर) : सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्रीजी के शुरू करने के पहले मैं आप से एक अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ। इस सदन के सामने मीडिकल कॉलेज एमेन्ज-मेंट बिल, सेक्शन्स २, ५, ७ और ८ के लिये हैं। जब माननीय मंत्रीजी जवाब दें तो कम से कम यह बताने की भी कृपा करें कि वह विल किस रिपोर्ट पर हैं।

श्रीमती गंगा देवी (बिला लखनऊ व बिला बाराबंकी—रीडिंग—अनुसंचित जारीताएँ) : सभापति जी, इस के पहले कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्रीजी इस बहस के ऊपर अपना जवाब दे, मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि एक ऐसे विषय पर जो कि राष्ट्र के लिये बहुत आवश्यक है, केवल हँड घंटा देना कहां तक उचित हैं?

Mr. Chairman: The Business Advisory Committee fixed the time, and the House accepted it.

श्रीमती गंगा देवी : इस पर भी यह हुआ कि जो लोग अभी तक कहा विषयों पर बोल सकते हैं उन को ही समय दिया गया, जो अभी तक नहीं बोले हैं उन को समय नहीं दिया गया।

५। यहाँ तक कि हैल्थ केंटी की कन्वीनर को भी आज समय नहीं दिया गया।

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. The hon. Member has no right to criticise the Chair.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: First of all I would like to thank the Members of this House, all those who have spoken and all those who have even moved cut motions for the interest that they have evinced in the cause of health. I agree entirely with so many friends who have said that far too little time is given to this House for discussion and exchange of views on a subject which is so vital to the progress of the country. It is undoubtedly a nation-building activity to cater to the health of the people committed to the charge of any government, and if we are not able to give enough attention to these problems and if we are not able to give enough money to improve the standards of health, I of course am convinced that we shall not really make the progress that we want this country to make.

I am, however, heartened by the fact that the countryside is health conscious. Anywhere that I go the two things that the villager demands are, one, medical aid and relief and, two, schools for his children. And I believe that anything the people, the masses, demand will certainly come about.

I would like to comment on the points that have been raised by the various speakers. First of all, everybody has welcomed the malaria control programme. I am very happy to be able to say that at the end of the First Five Year Plan we shall have covered 125 million of the population from the risk of malaria, and I sincerely hope that at the end of the Second Five Year Plan practically the entire country will have been covered. And that certainly means a tremendous asset to the nation, because those poor people who used to be laid out for four months in the year with malaria will now be able to help in the production which is so vitally needed for progress.

Then a comment has been made on the Community Projects. I think I ought to say that I have from the very beginning, ever since I was charged with serving the Ministry of Health, laid the greatest emphasis on medical aid and relief to the rural population, in particular, because they have been sadly neglected up to date. Because it is impossible for a long time to come to give all hospital facilities for people I think it was only right for us to concentrate and lay greater emphasis on prevention. The first thing, therefore, that I took up was maternal and child welfare, and I am glad to be able to say that a great deal of progress has been made in maternal and child welfare. These Centres have increased enormously. While I agree entirely with my friend Shrimati Renu Chakravarty that we have not of course got enough Health Centres in rural areas or enough personnel, I think the creation of the personnel, the creation of the Health Centres, the creation of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres is going ahead with a fair amount of speed. I was delighted, when I went the other day to Bhopal, to see in the remotest villages that the villagers themselves have built up Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and Government have put qualified women to look after them. The care of the child is certainly our greatest responsibility, and the fact that the death rate per thousand of the estimated population has decreased perceptibly during these last seven years speaks, I think, in evidence of the fact that infant and maternal care is now receiving the care that it merits. I hope that, in these community project areas, in the secondary health centres which I would like to come into the National Extension Service Blocks, still further care will be given to maternal and child needs so that we may be able to serve this part of the population better than we have done so far. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been given by the Centre specially for maternity and child welfare in the backward areas. Another sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is being offered to the States

[Rajkumari Amrit Kaur]

again from the Centre apart from what the Planning Commission is doing for this vital work.

Of course, health is a State subject. Many things that have been said by way of criticism levelled at me should really be levelled at the State Governments. I have stated very clearly in the preamble to this report what the Central Ministry of Health is responsible for. I hope that hon. Members of this House who have perused this report with the care that it merits, will be able to give the Central Ministry of Health a certificate that in all the subjects that are under their care, this Ministry has not been at all negligent. I know no one is more dissatisfied than I myself at the slow progress that we have made in the matter of provision of health services and facilities, curative and preventive, to the people. But, with the limited resources at our disposal, I do claim that we have made the most of what has been given to us.

Criticism has been levelled as to why the money that has been given in the plan has not been spent. It is a very just criticism. There, again, I have to say that it is not the fault of the Central Ministry of Health. Very often, the States are unable either to get the personnel or to go ahead as quickly as I would like them to forge ahead with their programmes. One of the main difficulties is that the States do not give enough salaries to their medical personnel. How can you expect a doctor to accept the poor salary offered? It is no good saying that you produce about 400 doctors in a year, but you can employ only 100 out of them. Why are the doctors not coming under Government employ? I have to say something for the doctors too. Here is a man who has got an education whereby he can practise certain skills. If you do not give him facilities for practising those skills, you are not giving him a fair chance to serve the country. I make bold to say that our young doctors in India are as keen to serve the country

as anybody else. They are prepared to go to the villages. They are not even given a cottage in which they can live, or a small hospital where they can practise their skills. They are not even given some beds to keep either indoor patients or practise even minor surgery. All these obstacles have to be removed in the way of our doctors going to the villages. I am glad to be able to report that at the last meeting of the Council of Health it was recognised that doctors will go to the villages provided we give them the facilities that they want. I am hoping very very sincerely that this year all the Ministers of Health will live up to this resolution and that by the end of the next year we shall be able to report very many more hospitals in the villages and much better care for the people than they have had up till now.

Then comes the perennial subject of Ayurveda. My hon. friend Shri Dhulekar is one of its greatest advocates. There are speakers who have also moved cut motions in regard to homoeopathy. I wish to say just a few words in regard to both Ayurveda and homoeopathy. As far as Ayurveda is concerned, you will see from the report how much the Centre has done to encourage research in Ayurveda. It is not a question of trying to squash Ayurveda or not allowing it to function properly. It is a question of how best to give what is best in Ayurveda to the people. We have in this country so much of quackery. We have, unfortunately a poor population, a very ignorant population whom anybody can mislead. Quacks flourish simply because we are unable to give to the people what is their due. I am the last person in the world to encourage quackery. Homoeopaths practice after a six weeks correspondence course. Do you wish me to encourage homoeopathy on these lines? I never will. We have tried to lay down a curriculum for Ayurveda and as Shri Dhulekar said, a curriculum has been laid down in those schools of Ayurveda where young people go and learn

the basic pre-clinical sciences. Then, they take up Ayurveda and after that, when they come out of the colleges, what do they practise? Not Ayurveda, but modern medicine. The question before me today is how can I encourage or uplift Ayurveda when the students themselves, who nominally go in for Ayurveda, come back and practise modern medicine.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma (Sikar): You have contaminated their faith.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: This is what I was asked to do by the Vaidas themselves, that is to give them the requisite knowledge. The biggest buyers of modern medicines, antibiotics, penicillin, etc., are often the Vaidas. In the ultimate analysis what is the system that we give to the people? It must be the best. I entirely agree with Shri Mathew who said that we have not got to talk in terms of particular systems, but we have to give to the people the most scientific system that we can give. By whatever name it is called, the people will demand it and the people must have it. In the matter of post-graduate studies, I am trying to do my best in the case of Ayurveda. I am hoping that more students will come forward and be able to make their contribution to this system.

In the case of homoeopathy, an *ad hoc* committee was appointed and they prescribed a course for homoeopathy. We recommend that three colleges of homoeopathy, which were mediocre institutions in Calcutta should join hands and become one. We are willing to give aid to them from here. But, they could not come to any settlement. Then I appealed to the West Bengal Government to choose the best one out of them. Now, they have just sent me the name of what they consider the one that may be helped. I am going to give money to them. That is the position in regard to both Ayurveda and homoeopathy.

Recently one of the leading vaidas told me that they are holding a convention quite shortly in Lucknow and

asked whether I was interested in a modern up-to-date pharmacopoeia for Ayurvedic drugs. I said that the Government of India would willingly help anybody that would bring out a modern pharmacopoeia of indigenous drugs. We are doing our best for them. We are doing research ourselves in order to see what we can do to stimulate the production of pharmaceuticals in our own country.

As far as a Directorate of Ayurveda is concerned, I do not think it is necessary because we have this Committee at Jamnagar and anything in connection with Ayurveda is always referred to these Vaidas. I am always willing to have the opinion of other Vaidas also.

Shri Gidwani talked about a survey to be done in regard to water supply. I entirely agree with those Members who have touched on the absolute necessity of supplying pure drinking water to the people. Having taken up maternity and child welfare first and next the malaria programme, now I have taken up the water supply programme. A good deal of money has been sanctioned for that. I do hope that the States will take advantage of the money that is to be given to them and will go ahead with their plans. We have set apart Rs. 12 crores for an urban water supply to be given as a loan to the municipalities on very easy terms, repayable after 30 years. In regard to rural areas, we are giving outright grants, to the extent of Rs. 6 crores from the Centre and Rs. 6 crores from the Local Development Programme out of which 50 per cent. has to be spent on water supply. So even in the First Five Year Plan, there has been set aside Rs. 21 crores for water supply.

I entirely agree that if we can give a proper drinking water supply plus drainage and sewage to our people we shall certainly do away with many of the water-borne diseases from which our people suffer. I am very very anxious that this programme should continue. I called a conference of all Local Self-Government Ministers for this particular purpose last year, and I am calling one again this year and

[Rajkumari Amrit Kaur]

will ask that they go ahead quickly with their programmes.

In regard to a survey about water schemes, I might draw the attention of the House to the report of the Environmental Hygiene Committee, a most excellent report, which was published some years ago, and which has been circulated to the States; and they have been asked to act on it as far as they possibly can.

I entirely agree that hospital beds have to be increased. In the last seven years, they have doubled.

I entirely agree too that care of children is essential, and we are going ahead with that also.

A great deal has been said about T.B. The problem is very immense. I would wish my hon. friend Sardar Hukam Singh to have perhaps a little sympathy with me as to what I can do in order to combat this menace with the funds at my disposal. If he were to work out with me as to how much money is needed for me to give what I would like to give or what he would have me do for T.B. I should want about Rs. 550 crores; well, it just is not there.

But I do wish to say this that T.B. is now on the map of India. When I took over this Ministry, only 5,000 beds were there in the whole of this country for T.B. patients. But today we have in the neighbourhood of 20,000. And these 20,000 have come not so much with Government aid as with the help of private institutions and the generosity of those poor people who have willingly paid one anna each for my T.B. seals. Rs. 50 lakhs has been collected by my campaign for T.B. seals, 94 per cent. of which has been given back to the States; I only keep a little in order to be able to print the T.B. seals which I give them. The fact that these beds have gone up in number to this extent shows that we are not unmindful of T.B.

We have given a very great deal to private institutions, nearly Rs. 17 lakhs from my discretionary grants. Someone asked whether I was giving

to the Ramakrishna Mission. I have given most liberally to all T.B. sanatoria run by the Ramakrishna Mission, and also to T.B. hospitals run by other missions, and only recently, i.e. within the last six minutes, a grant of over Rs. 4 lakhs has been given to private institutions for T.B. I would like to do more, but here too I have to concentrate on the preventive side, and the mass B.C.G. vaccinations are going on well and penetrating into the villages. I am hoping that thereby at any rate the younger group of the population will be protected from this fell disease by B.C.G.

I quite agree that Government alone cannot tackle the problem. Sardar Hukam Singh has mentioned the case of one private institution. I shall certainly look into it and see what I can do for Puran Singh, Pingalwara.

I liked very much what Shrimati Renu Chakravarty said in regard to having an integrated plan. It is not only a question of doctors; it is a question of doctors, auxiliary personnel, nurses, midwives, etc.; everything has to be integrated, and that is what we are begging of the States to do today. In all their community projects we are asking that the health unit shall be one unit, that the doctor there, the health visitor there, the woman doctor there, the nurses, the midwives, and the dais shall all integrate and work as one team, so that in our community projects we shall be able really to uplift the areas that come within each project, that is to say, a hundred villages; and we shall extend this further into the national extension blocks also.

I would like more money to be given and my own scheme for the national extension blocks to be accepted. But my one difficulty is that even when I am willing to give, or we are able to give from the Centre, it is the States that are very often not able to make use of it. There is lack of auxiliary personnel. The numbers of doctors that are in the country are not absorbed for reasons that I have already stated. Lack of auxiliary per-

sonnel is often due again to the fact that they are not paid well enough; and for the training centres which I have now for giving training to them, the States again have to send their personnel to be educated and trained. We have drawn up courses of training. I drew up one course of training for auxiliary personnel. Since there is a Cut Motion on that, I would just like to mention it. It is not that there has not been delay. The delay has been there for this reason that after I had drawn up the curriculum, some of the States said they accepted it, while some others said they would not accept it; and the Planning Commission said that we should have a lesser course. A lesser course has now been drawn up, and the States have been asked to put it into effect.

I take note of the other suggestions that there should be more publicity for all that we are doing, especially in regard to maternal and child welfare so that the women of the rural areas may benefit by that. I would like to assure the Members who spoke on that that it is not a question of lack of planning; it is often a question of lack of the means that are available to the States to carry out what we would like them to act on.

I am very glad that the question of nursing has been touched upon. Nursing is a thing very dear to my heart. I entirely agree that our hospitals are under-staffed, and that the nursing profession are hard put to it. I may like to mention that I have actually issued directives, I must not say directives because I cannot issue directives, but at any rate I never go and open a hospital anywhere, or lay the foundation-stone of a hospital anywhere or recognise any teaching institutions anywhere, where there are no proper quarters for the nursing staff. It is absolutely wrong on our part to expect all these girls, hard-worked as they are in the most depressing surroundings, to have no place nearby to live in, and to have hours of work such as perhaps the human frame cannot sometimes bear.

In the matter of mobile vans, and nurses and dais, I would like to say that we shall certainly look into that. The trouble with mobile vans is that they are expensive. They have to have recurring expenditure and after five years when they are finished with use, the States just find that they cannot spend that much capital expenditure again.

There has been a regular bombardment of Cut Motions on me from Tripura. My hon. friend who put forward these Cut Motions apparently has not been in the House, but I would like to say this for his information, if he is in the House, or if he will read later what the proceedings of these two hours have been, that as far as Tripura is concerned, I have never refused any money that they have asked for. I went to Tripura myself. The hospital is being enlarged, and a civil surgeon for Tripura is being appointed.

As regards training for pharmacists there, that is also under consideration of the West Bengal Government. Land has been given for a town hall and the various schemes that have been put up are either under way or are being taken up. I can assure him that in respect of any special things that Tripura may want, if they come up to me, I shall not be slow in attending to them.

The question of the pollution of the waters of the Yamuna has been raised here by my friend, Shri Nand Lal Sharma. This was raised on the floor of the House the other day and I did tell him what had been done. The schemes for removing this pollution are under active consideration. A certain amount of work has already been begun, and more is going to be begun very shortly. I do hope myself that within a reasonable time everything will be all right as far as the waters of the Yamuna river here are concerned. The matter has not escaped my notice and I am following it up.

Shri Nand Lal Sharma: Thanks in anticipation.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: In regard to leprosy also, I would tell the hon. Member who spoke about it, to turn to page 34 of this report which deals with a fairly big scheme for the control of leprosy. We have put aside a fair amount of money for it and I do hope that within a reasonable time, we shall be able to cope with this dread disease as I would like to cope with it.

The Indian Medical Council Act has to be amended, and I would like to assure the hon. Member who has taken a very keen interest in this that only three days ago it was considered in Cabinet, and certain amendments are now being incorporated. I hope that in the next session I shall be able to bring it before the House for approval.

I think I have answered most of the questions that have been raised. I am aware of the little attention that is paid really to the care of the blind. We do try to help camps wherever they are initiated by grants from the Centre, but naturally it is for the States to look into this matter. This is a necessity because a great deal of blindness could be prevented, and health education is of the essence. I am looking forward greatly to the creation this year of the Health Education Bureau from where, I hope, we shall be able to put out a great deal of literature and a great deal of help for education of those people who need to be educated in health matters.

With these words, I beg to ask that the Demands for Grants be accepted. I do hope that next year the House will give me a little more time for discussion than they have given me this year.

Mr. Chairman: I will put the cut motions relating to Demands Nos. 46 and 47 to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Chairman: 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 sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of the following heads of demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands Nos. 46, 47, 48, 49 and 124".

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below:—Ed. of P.P.]

DEMAND No. 46—MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,31,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND No.47—MEDICAL SERVICES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,81,70,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Medical Services'."

DEMAND No. 48—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,95,77,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 49—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,69,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Health'."

DEMAND NO. 124—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,17,59,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Health'."

DEMANDS re: MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up discussion of the Demands for Grants Nos. 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83 and 130 relating to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research. The House will sit upto 5-30 P.M. today when these Demands will be put to the vote of the House.

There are a number of cut motions to these various Demands. Hon. Members may hand over the numbers of the selected cut motions which they propose to move at the table, within 15 minutes. I shall treat them as moved, if the Members in whose names those cut motions stand are present in the House and the motions are otherwise in order.

The time-limit for speeches will, as usual, be 15 minutes for the members including movers of cut motions, and 20 minutes if necessary, for Leaders of Groups.

DEMAND NO. 76—MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,75,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

DEMAND NO. 77—SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,74,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND NO. 78—BOTANICAL SURVEY.

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,06,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 79—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,74,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 80—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,07,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND NO. 81—MINES.

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,63,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of

[Mr. Chairman]

payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Mines'."

DEMAND NO. 82—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,75,26,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Scientific Research'."

DEMAND NO. 83—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

DEMAND NO. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Mr. Chairman: Motion is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,01,95,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

Shri N. B. Chowdhury. (Ghatal): The activities of the Ministry of N.R. and S. R. are basically important for the progress of our country. We have tremendous industrial potential of a wide range of minerals, on the

development of which will depend the rate of our progress. Viewed in this light, we find that the budget provision made is too small and the progress made thus far is very inadequate and the pattern of utilisation is not at all consistent with the national needs.

It has been pointed in the third *Progress Report of the Five Year Plan*.

"Out of a total provision of Rs. 106.19 lakhs for the development of mineral resources (Rs. 66.96 lakhs for the further expansion of the Geological Survey of India and Rs. 39.23 lakhs for the five year expansion of the Indian Bureau of Mines), only Rs. 19.60 lakhs have so far been spent".

And why? The Report says:

"For want of adequate staff and suitable equipment, mineral surveys have undoubtedly proceeded at a slower pace than was expected".

Then it has been said in the *Explanatory Memorandum*:

"The total estimated expenditure approved in the Plan for development projects including pilot plants of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research comes to Rs. 726.57 lakhs....Up to the end of 1953-54, a sum of Rs. 372.75 lakhs was paid by the Government to the Council".

Another point to be noticed in this connection is the Reviewing Committee's observation about the small provision for research in relation to the national income as well as the meagreness of contribution by industry. Whereas in other countries, they contribute as much as one-third, here we find that only 13 per cent. of the total estimated expenditure of Rs. 696.99 lakhs has been promised by the industry. We have yet to know

whether this promise has since materialised.

Now, I come to the important question of development of mineral oils, particularly the petroleum industry. According to the Five Year Plan, this is one of the materials for the development of which the State would be mainly responsible. But we know that the Government have entered into certain agreements with the Standard Vacuum Oil Company and the Burma Oil Company, allowing them not only to set up refineries to refine imported crude oil here in this country, but to explore, prospect and produce oil in this country over a vast area. We know that in reply to a question in this House, the hon. Minister refused to disclose the terms of this agreement. According to the Explanatory Memorandum, Government will contribute one-fourth of the expenditure, the aggregate not exceeding Rs. 2.5 crores—unless Government wishes to make a further contribution. We do not know what control Government would have over the oil when produced, whether Government will have any share in the management, or whether we shall have any right in determining prices, profits or sales of such products. It is rather surprising that while the directors or perhaps even the shareholders of these big foreign monopolies sitting in London or New York will discuss the terms of this agreement, we, Members of this Parliament and the people of India, will be denied access to it. We know that notifications have already been issued regarding seismic refraction survey of some 10,000 square miles in the districts of Midnapore, Hooghly, 24 Parganas etc.—nine districts in West Bengal. And, it is after repeated demands that recently the Government has issued a Press Note that compensation would be paid if any damage is caused to the standing crops in course of survey. We want a categorical assurance that no harassment would be caused to the people, that due compensation would be paid when ultimately the lands

are acquired by the Government and that they would be rehabilitated on alternate lands.

There is one Oil Prospecting Division, according to the report we have got. If the U.S.A. and the U.K. are interested in the development of this poor under-developed country, why can't the Government ask them to provide the necessary technical know-how and undertake the exploration and production on their own account? To speak of the socialistic pattern and entrust the foreign monopoly combines belonging to the imperialist countries with the charge of a highly strategic material like petroleum without letting us know even the terms of the agreement is something which is rather impertinent.

Then, I come to another important commodity, sulphur. You know that on the development of sulphur depends much of the industrialisation of our country. It is an element which we import from other countries mostly. Out of a total need of 60 to 70 thousand tons we are importing 58,000 tons every year. We know that there are pyrites in this country. We know the story of Amjor pyrites. It is a very long story. One person lost his life and so many persons were injured. We do not know how far the work of raising and extracting sulphur from Amjor pyrites has progressed. The other day, the hon. Minister answered in reply to a question that in Kashmir at a place called Puga in Ladakh district there was a source of sulphur which was discovered by the Indian Bureau of Mines; in 1951, but, it is still unutilised.

Coming to scientific research, I find that in spite of income-tax concessions, the Industry is not coming forward with a big contribution. As regards the part played by the foreign firms, I shall only quote from the report of the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee, wherein it has been clearly observed:

"Foreign firms holding patents in India in respect of drugs and

[Shri N. B. Choudhury]

medicines and which sell considerable quantities of such drugs in India and make good profits do not spend any portion of their profits for research within this country. This has resulted in very few drugs being discovered within this country, and Indian scientists not getting sufficient chances for training in this field of research. The Committee feel that the foreign firms which have established factories in India and utilise the profits derived in India for research in their own countries should be asked to employ Indians in increasing numbers and give them training in research institutions run by them in their countries. They should also establish in India research laboratories as early as possible and spend a portion of profits on research in these laboratories or contribute financially towards development of research in the country."

We do not know what action has been taken on these observations of the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee. When this is the part Industry plays with regard to research, we find that the industrialists have complete control over the results of our research through the National Research Development Corporation. Most of its members are very big industrialists who can pick and choose the findings and share out among themselves the more profit yielding projects.

[SHRI BARMAN in the Chair]

Now, what is the object of this Corporation? I shall quote from the report of the Reviewing Committee. The objects are:

"(i) to develop and exploit in the public interest for profits or otherwise.....

(iv) such other processes and patents, the development of which may be entrusted to the Corporation by Government of India;....

(c) to issue exclusive and/or non-exclusive licences on such

terms and conditions regarding payment of premia, royalties, share of profits and/or any other basis as are considered advisable to commercially develop the invention and ensure commercial production of the products of inventions;.....

(e) to enter into agreement with a private firm or firms to develop inventions by trials at their works.....

(g) to transfer by sale, lease, hire or otherwise dispose of any pilot plant, prototype plant, semi-scale....."

These are included within the scope of their activities. It has been provided here that they will have the right of negotiation and issuing licences. We are giving this right of negotiating and giving licences to this Corporation which is dominated by a group of very big industrialist, in spite of the fact that they contribute only 13 per cent. or promise to contribute 13 per cent. towards the research developments in this country.

There are as many as 113 projects reported in this Reviewing Committee's Report. We want to know how many of them and which of them are being exploited and in what manner. I would like to know this from the hon. Minister.

Regarding the application of the research results we know that although our National Laboratories or the Agricultural Institute have done some good work, there is no follow-up work by the departments or the Ministries concerned. For instance, we know with regard to potato, the Agricultural Institute has evolved a method of preservation but the poor potato grower does not know it and he suffers. These results should be available to the people concerned.

With regard to tanning, it has been pointed out very clearly in this Reviewing Committee's Report that wattle bark is being imported from

East Africa and Rs. 80 lakhs are being spent while a substitute can be found. Although it is an old industry and there is sufficient opportunity to do it, it has not been done.

Finally, coming to the question of scientific workers in this country, they are very keen on developing our industries and on making their contribution towards the progress of the country. But, we know there is no proper inducement for them to work. There is the Class IV Karmachari Union and it has not yet been recognised. We know that they have so many grievances. They require warm clothing; they are not supplied the requisite number of warm clothes. They do not enjoy hospital facilities, there is no lady doctor they have no proper leave and salary rules etc. Unless Government take care of these things, unless they provide these facilities, the scientific workers cannot make the contribution which they want to make.

As regards the atmosphere in the Departments, we hear that the scientists working there are not properly selected. So far as my information goes, in the Department of the Survey of India there is one palaeontologist who has not even got a B.Sc degree in Geology and yet he occupies a very important position and is directing the affairs of the field survey and other work of the Survey of India with which he is not very much conversant. He may be a very good palaeontologist but in Geology he has to depend on whatever report is given him by others.

I find that with regard to certain research results, the Government have given a lot of publicity which they do not deserve. For instance, I have heard that there is some advertisement in some foreign scientific journals about the solar cooker which has been evolved in the National Physical Laboratory. So far as we know, it has turned out to be a flop. These things should not be done. We should behave in a more responsible manner so that people outside may

not have a poor idea of the work in our laboratories. Our National Laboratories are very good and we are proud of them. They have got good equipment. But, when the Government have declared that they will have a socialistic pattern of society, it is necessary that our natural resources are harnessed to the fullest extent possible. For that, what is necessary is, first of all, to see that the workers' grievances are redressed, that they are given proper opportunities to work for the scientific progress of the country.

3 P.M.

There are other important things like the atomic energy etc. But I have not the time to speak on them. We all want that all energies, particularly atomic energy, should be utilised for peaceful purposes of reconstruction of this country. I wish the hon. Minister, while replying, will let us know something about the terms of agreement so far as the S.V.O.C. and B.O.C. are concerned.

Lastly, I shall refer to one more point. There is one unit, which is the Flood Survey Wing in the Ministry and this is also for the tidal work. In my constituency, there has been some survey with regard to the rivers Silavati and Kansavati, and there is going to be some survey about the Gangetic Plain also, which has been referred to in the report. There is one river, Rupnarain, which is also connected with the Ganges. It has been heavily silted near Kolaghat. Some survey has been made and it is causing some difficulty for the public and no launch can easily ply nowadays. Unless this is properly surveyed and some remedial measures taken, it would be very difficult for the people of those areas, not only because of the flood which will result out of the silting, but also because of the transport difficulties which the people are facing.

Shri R. S. Diwan (Osmanabad): I support the Demand but not without reluctance—reluctance because as a

[Shri R. S. Diwan]

layman, when I look at the expenditure we are incurring in this Ministry, we have got a poor return. As a layman, we expect our scientists to stop as far as possible the import of the articles which we are getting from foreign countries by means of inventions and finding out new things. But we have done and our laboratories have done very little in this respect. Dr. Burnal and Dr. Bullard, who had visited our laboratories, have praised our buildings to a great extent and were surprised by the equipment in our laboratories, but I do not find any word of praise for the inventions or for the work which our scientists have done in these laboratories. This is the experience of the experts and that is why the reluctance. According to me, to progress in this respect, we have first to give up, to use the mildest word, the "inferiority complex". In our national laboratories, whenever we find a foreigner as a Director, he is given free scope, the initiative of the working rests in his hands, but if a Director of the Laboratory happens to be an Indian, the whole initiative rests in the hands of the Director of the Council or the Secretary. This is the first thing which I find. If I were to relate my experience of one Director, there was a foreigner as Director of one institution—I do not want to name that institution here—he was doing nothing.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTTY
in the Chair.]

As a result of his work at the Housing Exhibition he brought one thing and he got a patent of that thing here, but in fact, the patent was already held in foreign countries by another man and it was not his (the director's) own invention. This fact was pointed out to the Minister by means of a letter by me. It was not replied to. Then I put some questions in Parliament but the questions were not allowed and suddenly one day I was asked by the Secretary concerned to name and see him in his office. I saw

him and I was asked "Shri Diwan, how are you interested in this particular problem?"—as if I were a merchant or buinessman and my patent was stolen and I was angry with them. It was not so. I told the Secretary concerned "I am interested in everything which concerns our nation and which, I think, is putting our nation to a loss". That was my reply, and in course of time, that Director had to leave India and his services too.

Then, there are some European experts in our laboratories. The experience of the experts is quite interesting one. There is an expert for translation, and I think about three or four days before, mention of his name was made by the hon. Minister in the House. He is a translation expert, but how many pieces of translation he has executed during the whole of the year? He has done only three or four pieces of translation and the rest of his time was devoted for solar energy to be used for the steam engine. This problem was taken on by an ordinary worker there and he was a third grade or a fourth grade man. He started this problem, but his divisional superiors did not allow him to continue. That problem was then taken away from him. The divisional superiors took that problem in their own hands and patent was given in their names. This gentleman also, who is the translation expert, has been given the patent of the solar energy working.

Then, there is another translation expert—of course, a foreigner, who is a lady expert. Her stay in India was objected to by the Home Ministry, but even then, that lady is being given extension. She is staying over here, and I hear that the extension has been sanctioned. What are the pieces of translation that she does? She does nothing. To help her, one Indian named Mr. Basu, was assigned and he was told that if at all he does not prove to be suitable or he shirks he will be sacked or the appointment will not be given to him. But this

Mr. Basu proved to be more efficient than the lady expert herself, and still that lady is paid more and this gentleman is rotting on the same scale as he was getting before.

Then there is a glass expert. We know in Calcutta we have got our ceramic industry. There are so many experts, Indian people, but none of those people have been brought over to this laboratory here in Delhi and the foreign expert is continuing as usual. He has not trained during these three years any of the Indians over here, and perhaps he also might be given an extension.

Then, there is another expert; he is a printing expert. About this printing expert, I had put a question. There was some conference or symposium for arid zones or something like that—I do not know the exact scientific word for that. He had drawn the map of India and pointed out the spots of arid zones. He had given the work to his Indian assistant, and the Indian assistant drew the map of India, including Ceylon and Kashmir in that map. This foreign expert cut out the Kashmir part of this map and kept Ceylon and other parts of the map. In reply to my question, the Minister told me that because we wanted to point out the spots of arid zones, Kashmir was not included. May I ask the hon. Minister whether Ceylon and other parts were in arid zones and Kashmir was not? So, these are the political things in which these foreigners are indulging themselves and we have to do away with all kinds of such mischief. There is another reason why we are not working properly. There is a lot of nepotism in the appointment of persons in laboratories. I can give the House the names and the pays of so many in-laws and cousins. A person is started on Rs. 500; within a year or so he is promoted to a job of Rs. 1,000. Nobody bothers to enquire whether he has any special qualifications, whether he has passed any special examination, or whether he has made any

inventions which are going to be beneficial to the country. Such are the things that are going on. Persons who sincerely want to try something are not given any encouragement. For instance a research worker wanted to try an experiment to work a radio by means of oil wick. He was not given any encouragement. But simply because a person is a relative of some bosses, or has some god-father in the Secretariat, or elsewhere, he is given encouragement.

Let me give an example. There are two persons: one is a matriculate, the other is not even that. While the latter is working as a Senior Scientific Assistant the former is working as a Junior Scientific Assistant. A particular gentleman who is an expert in Chemistry and who was to have been sent to Poona, simply because he did not wish to go there and wanted to stay in Delhi, has been appointed as an Officer on Special Duty, though there is no duty at all neither special nor ordinary. If these organisations were to work in this manner, I am afraid we shall not be able to make much progress.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: That matriculate must be very efficient.

Shri R. S. Diwan: Oh, I see. I am glad that the hon. Member appears to know more than the Minister himself.

So, I would suggest that we must have some definite plan. I understand that in a country with a particular ideology they show a particular thing to a scientist and he is asked to produce it within a particular period. We must have some such arrangement. Then there should be a sound organisation and there should not be any nepotism. Pure research work should be left to universities and only applied research should be taken over by the laboratories. Fourthly there should be co-ordination between the industries and the laboratories. What happens now is that the scientist in the laboratory does not know what are the needs of the nation. If there

[Shri R. S. Diwan]

is co-ordination between the industry and the laboratories they will come to know of the needs of the nation and they will find out something beneficial for the nation.

Shri Bansal (Jhajjar-Rewari): Madam Chairman, I regard this Ministry as one of the most important Ministries, particularly at this juncture when we are thinking in terms of the Second Five Year Plan which undoubtedly is going to lay a much greater emphasis on industrial development. What is the basis of industries? Raw materials. And minerals are basic and very important raw materials.

Now, Madam, in our country, the total output from mines is 7 per cent. I was just looking into the figures in a publication issued by the United Nations and I have not come across any single country in which the percentage of contribution made by mining industry to the total national output is so low. Even in a country like Italy, it is higher than India. In the United States of America it is about 22.5 per cent; in the United Kingdom it is 3.5 per cent, or so; in Japan I was surprised it is higher. Now, if we are going to have bigger output of our minerals, then it is the responsibility of this Ministry to find out where the minerals are. All these years we have been led to believe that in India we have very few mineral resources, despite the fact that we have in our country perhaps the richest iron ore in the whole world. We are very rich in coal resources and yet our geologists told us that India was not a country where we could expect very great mineral resources.

I was having a talk with one of the very senior officers in the Geological Survey. He has happily retired now. When I told him that as a layman I think that there must be some oil in our Rajasthan desert because it happens to be in the same belt where we find oil in the other countries, he said: "No, our Rajputana

desert is geologically of very recent origin and wherever these formations are of recent origin we do not expect mineral oils". Now, Madam, if we work with such closed minds,—I hope we do not have those closed minds in our Geological Survey now—I am sure we will not be able to find anything in this country. How does it happen that across our border, in Pakistan, we are now told that the richest source of gas has been discovered. How is it that all these years we were told that there is not much oil in Assam? But now, the same Assam Oil Company is finding more oil there. How is it that of all places in the Bengal basin, the Standard Vacuum are sinking Rs. 7½ crores in trying to discover oil? That is because there is oil in this country. Yet, we are not moving fast enough to find our mineral resources like oil and other rich resources.

I know that in the Report it is mentioned that the strength of the Geological Survey has been increased from 332 to 453. I do not know what are the comparable figures of the geologists working in the geological departments of other countries. But to a layman like me it seems that it is a very small figure. When we remember the size of our country, when we remember that there is practically no geological map of our country, I am sure, this is a very small number of persons engaged on this work. Therefore, my suggestion to the Ministry would be that a definite Five Year Plan must be made with a view to ensure that within the next five years we have a complete geological survey and geological map of this country. I do not think this idea brooks any further delay now.

The second suggestion I would make is that apart from this overall geological map we must have specific geological surveys. I am glad to know that Petroleum Division for finding out the oil resources is being set up. But I have been hearing all this for a number of months. Whenever I

make enquiries I find that the Division is being set up. What is the reason for the delay? What is happening? Why is it not being set up?

شکھشا تھا پر اکٹک سلسادھن

اور دنیگانک کو پیشہ ملنٹری (م، ل، ا)
ازاد: کہا اس طرح کا کام چار دن
میں ہو سکتا ہے؟

[The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad): But Rome was not built in one day.]

شی بنسال: एक डिपार्टमेंट के इस्टेबिलिश करने में अगर वर्षों लगेंगे तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि कैसे काम चलेगा।

مولانا آزاد: اس میں استاف اور
تیکلیکل پرسونل کا سوال طے کرنا ہے
بہر حال آپ کہھئے۔

[Maulana Azad: This is a matter of staff and technical personnel. You may proceed on, however.]

Shri Bansal: I agree that there are bottlenecks. I am one of those who know that technical bottlenecks are the greatest in our country. But may I know what is being done to get the technical personnel or to train technical personnel? It is not as if the Minister should take it as an embarrassment when a Member is making some suggestions. I am trying to strengthen the hands of his department to see that more funds are allotted to him and that the work is expedited. After all it is a very important work and it is not a work over which we can all sleep over and take in leisurely time.

I have been reading this report very carefully. Although it is written in a very high sounding manner, I must admit that it does not read like an express train; it reads even slower than a goods train on the O.T. Railway. I am saying this with very great respect; I have scanned every word of this report. I wish some greater sense of urgency had been displayed by the people who drafted this report and the administration which is in charge

of handling this. I know that it is a very highly specialised work. But what steps are we taking to train people? Have we suggested to our universities that they must take some special efforts to train geologists? Are we sending a large number of geologists outside the country? Are we associating our own geologists with those foreign concerns who are conducting geological surveys in the Bengal basin and in Assam? What is the difficulty there? After all, I do not think that we have got any dearth of M.Sc.s. in Physics and Chemistry. A sense of urgency has to be imparted and that is what I am trying to impress upon the hon. Minister of Education and the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research.

The other day there was a question in the House and I was told that about 200 sq. miles are being mapped every year. May I know at this rate of 200 sq. miles of mapping in our country, how many centuries are we going to take to map this vast country of ours?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya): 200 sq. miles per party. I said that I did not remember the number.

Shri Bansal: The Minister should at least remember how many parties are working.

مولانا آزاد: یہ مدد، ایک پارٹی
کے کام کی تھی۔ ہو سب کے کام کی
نہیں:

[Maulana Azad: That figure represented the work of one party, not the work of a whole year.]

Shri Bansal: I do not know why I am being misunderstood.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member can continue undisturbed and I think the hon. Minister can reply in the end.

Shri Bansal: Not being a parliamentarian of your calibre, I do get distracted.

[Shri Bansal]

About geologists, I know from personal experience that in our country there are a large number of amateur geologists who are working. I sent one of them to our Minister. The certificate that he was given was that he talks like a wayside peddler. He may not be a very cultured scientist or geologist. But any person who comes with certain findings and goes to the Minister or to the Geological Department deserves some encouragement and must not be, told "you behave like a wayside peddler and you do not know anything at all". My suggestion is that these amateur geologists must be encouraged and they must be told that they should go out in the country and find out minerals and if they succeed in finding them out, they should be promised some good reward because they would be finding out very valuable minerals that are hidden in the womb of our earth.

In the report on Geological Survey, I find again and again it is being said that in such and such place better traces of gypsum were found; better traces of manganese ore were discovered, etc. May I know what is the difficulty in actually stating what is the quantity, what is the incidence of these particular minerals in those areas? Why are these things not made more specific so that people who are interested in mining them can approach the Government for mining leases and licenses? I will not dwell more on the question of mines; I think I have said enough.

As regards scientific research, I know that there are about 13 or 14 research laboratories. I congratulate the Ministry for doing a fine job in setting them up. But I am not the only one, there are a large number of people who want to know as to what these various laboratories are doing. I know that there is a brief reference made as to what they do in this report. But what is the difficulty in issuing every year one brief

consolidated report for the use of laymen in respect of each of these scientific laboratories so that our people know the definite work which is being done there? I am sure a lot of good work is being done in these laboratories.

An Hon. Member: They do not want us to know.

Shri Bansal: If I may read page 1 in this report, I find that a lot of very useful inventions have been made by these various laboratories. They are: carbon products, various kinds of radio components, new magnetic fluid for crack detection in machine parts castings and forgings, fluorescent fluid for crack detection under ultra-violet light, nitrogen-potassium fertiliser from sea-bitterns, transfusion gelatine as a substitute for blood plasma etc. I think these are very good discoveries.

When I come to page 3, where some account is given of the exploitation of these various researches, I find it is said that several processes have as a result been put to commercial and industrial use. What are these processes? Signal glasses and lenses, nicotine sulphate from tobacco wastes, citric acid, saponin from soapnuts, shikakai, groundnut milk curd, composite protein food, twin-twisted steel bars—as if it requires any invention—ginger cocktail, tonic wine, cheap writing paper from wattle wood, newsprint from bamboo—a new discovery—and prolamin adhesive. I do not know what to make out of these promises and the performance...I think it is not a matter for laughter; it is a matter which deserves serious consideration. I do urge upon the Minister to give some thought to this question of scientific research and utilisation of the various processes that these scientific laboratories are discovering. If there is any lack of co-ordination of the activities of the industrialists, who should exploit them or in the activities of the various Government Departments which are

in a position to exploit them,—the Production Ministry, for instance,—then it is the thing which has to be looked into. I do hope that the Ministry will take immediate steps in this direction.

Mr. Chairman: The following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research which the hon. Members may now move:

Demand No.	Nos. of Cut Motions
76	472, 688, 689, 778, 780, 781, 782, 783.
77	784.

Prospecting of oil by American and British concerns in West Bengal and other places.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta South-East): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Revision of Mineral Policy.

Dr. Natabar Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Delay in disposal of Appeals under Mineral Concessions Rules

Dr. Natabar Pandey: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Agreements with SVOC and BOC for oil exploration

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Oil exploration policy in respect of West Bengal, particularly in the notified areas in the districts of Midnapur, 24 Parganas and Hooghly.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Application of research results.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Personnel and functions of National Research Development Corporation

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Contribution of Industry towards research expenditure

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Non-recognition of workers' Union

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Survey of India' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Chairman: All these cut motions are now before the House for discussion.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri (Berhampore): I do not want to take up much of the time of the House but I would like to add the strength of my voice—whatever strength I have—to the

[Shri T. K. Chaudhuri]

powerful plea which was put forth by my friend Shri Bansal about the importance that should be attached to this Ministry. I think that this Ministry of Natural Resources holds the key to the economic and defence power potential of the country. I would go so far as to say that the key to it is placed in the charge of our hon. friend Mr. Malaviya and even the military defence of the country would depend more upon the things that he does and much on the lines that he thinks than what might be thought or what might be done by our Minister of Defence or Minister of Defence Organisation.

I would only like to draw the attention of the House to one or two things which are very important. The Report of the N.R. & S.R. Ministry that has been handed to us states in page 5 that "rules for the conservation and development of minerals, as required by section 6 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948, were finalised and will be issued shortly". I find from the Report of the Planning Commission that the Planning Commission also makes a reference to the same project and says: "The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948 gives powers of regulation to the Central Government. Under this Act, the Central Government's concurrence is necessary for the issue of licences and leases for atomic energy minerals and rare minerals such as those containing uranium, thorium, vanadium, beryllium, etc.". The Planning Commission further recommends that not only with regard to minerals containing these special varieties but also with regard to iron ore, manganese ore, chromite, bauxite and mica, rules should be framed more or less on the same lines as is prescribed by the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development Act) 1948.

This Five Year Plan was finalised at least two years ago, and nothing has been done so far we are only

informed just that they have been finalised and will be issued shortly. God knows when!

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Rules have been finalised and have been laid on the Table of the House.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: I am glad that the Rules have been laid on the Table of the House.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This was after the report was printed.

Shri T. K. Chaudhuri: That is all right, and I thank the Ministry for that. But I would like to know in this connection what Government proposes to do with regard to the suggestion of the Planning Commission in respect of the issue of licences and leases of minerals like iron ore, manganese ore, chromite, bauxite, etc. I apprehend that rules have not been framed with regard to these as well I would be glad to be enlightened in that respect.

Then I want to make a special reference to a point which I find has been referred to in this report and which was referred to in the Planning Commission Report and also in the Progress Report, that the Geological Survey of India has found out that the geological mapping of the manganese bed in Madhya Pradesh has revealed that reserves of India's manganese ore are larger than what were previously estimated. I do not know if this view is advanced as a justification for the policy that is being pursued with regard to the unrestricted export of manganese up till now. As everybody knows, we are very rich in the matter of manganese ores, but whatever annual production we have, most part of it is exported to foreign countries; the major purchasers of our manganese being the United States first, and then Great Britain and Japan. And I think I would not be far from correct if I say that most of the leases for manganese mines are held by foreign companies or foreign controlled companies. The

Indian exporters are very few. Now, I do not know with what idea this thing has been put here that the reserves of Indian manganese are larger than they were previously estimated. Is it as a justification for the continuation of unrestricted export of our manganese? So far as my information goes, there was an Empire Minerals Conference in the year 1943 when we were directly under the British Imperial rule, and at that time under the impact of war time exigencies geologists from all over the British Empire met in a conference to take stock of their potential reserves, and I think the estimate of manganese ores at which they arrived at that time in 1943 was something like 15 to 20 million tons. We would like to know, after twelve years of unrestricted exploitation of these manganese ores to the time of nearly one million tons every year what is the estimate of our present reserves and whether these findings of the Geological Survey, that manganese ores are larger, are based on actual drilling and proven reserves. If that is so I would be very glad, but we would like to have precise information on that point whether drilling has been carried on and the ores have been proved.

I would not go into the question of other important strategic minerals. I may take the case of manganese as an example. What is the policy with regard to these strategic mineral resources? May I make a plea on the floor of the House for a policy of nationalisation so far as these strategic mineral resources are concerned? Government are going to pass the Constitution Amendment Bill. That would clear the way with regard to the question of compensation. Why cannot it be declared on the floor of the House that so far as these strategic minerals are concerned, which are vital for the country's defence, which are vital for the country's industrial development, they would be nationalised completely? At least that much they can do. As regards compensations for the present lease holders the

Constitution Amendment Bill can very easily take care of that. There should be an integrated plan of development. I do not expect that this Government would go forward to socialism, although they have started speaking in terms of a socialistic pattern of society. At least, within the framework of *status quo*, within the framework of the policy which they are pursuing, they can declare that these two categories, atomic energy minerals and strategic minerals should be treated as nationalised property. They are the entire nation's property and not the property of private capitalists. At least that much they can do very easily. I can tell this House, and probably the hon. Minister would not contradict me when I say this, that most of these vital and strategic materials are in the control of foreign capitalist companies or under the control of big monopolists here. These big monopolists and their foreign associates practically hold the mineral resources in their hands. If the country is to make any progress, if we have to industrialise our country, if there is to be economic betterment in this country, these basic resources should be taken out of their hands at any cost without any further delay.

With these words, I resume my seat.

Dr. Natabar Pandey: I thank you for the opportunity you have given me to express my ideas. I have moved cut motions numbers 688 and 689 on Demand No. 76 relating to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research.

The Planning Commission has very rightly observed in the *First Five Year Plan* on page 383 that "minerals form a special category as they are 'wasting assets'; once they are taken out of the ground and utilised, they are lost for ever". It is therefore necessary that they should be "treated on a different footing from replenishable natural resources". Again, the Planning Commission also recognises that there is large wastage in minerals of marginal grades. Further, it

[Dr. Natabar Pandey]

recognises that the quality and quantity of many of our important minerals is not yet known. On page 11 of this report, it is said:

"Conservation of minerals: Investigations regarding estimation of the grades and quantities of manganese, chrome, iron and other ores in the dumps at mines in various States were continued during the year. Mine owners were advised regarding the working of marginal and semi-marginal grades of ores in dumps."

This should be implemented in a greater way.

It is well known that mine-owners are concerned with their profits. Many of them work the mines most unscientifically, taking out only the high grade ores, making the low grade ores economically unworkable. In spite of the Mines Regulation and Development Act, 1948 and the Minerals Conservation and Development Rules, 1955, there is still much scope for wastages in the working of these minerals. Extraction of minerals in the best national interests and the profit motive of private mine-owner are incompatible. Therefore, my party, the Gana Tantra Parishad, has all along been demanding nationalisation of mines.

Further, on page 11 of the report, it is said:

"Inspection of mines: The Bureau of Mines undertook the inspection of mines with a view to tabulate and record details of mines in India, to advise on mineral prospecting and development operations by the mining industry in the field of important industrial minerals and to develop methods of economic utilisation of minerals from the conservation point of view."

This question should be viewed from another angle also. We know that these mine-owners are very ordinary persons. They have become rich, they have become millionaires in a very

short time. These mine-owners, besides wasting our valuable mineral resources by unscientific working, exploit labour and get rich by ignoring the interests of the country and of the people. Why should the gift of God and nature be allowed to add to the wealth of a few? Nationalisation of mines is necessary not only for the conservation and best utilisation of our resources, but also for increasing the revenues of the State.

In a State like Orissa, which is the first amongst all the States of India in mineral resources, it is a paradox of poverty amidst plenty. Though the *per capita* income of the State is the lowest, the incidence of taxation is the highest in India. Therefore, we have been all along demanding the Government to nationalise the mines in Orissa to increase its revenues and to relieve the people from unbearable taxations. Instead of putting restrictions in the way of the State Government in working of the mines departmentally, the policy of the N.R.S.R. Ministry should be, to encourage the States not only to work new areas, but also to nationalise the existing mines. If it is impossible at present to do this, they should try at least in the future to nationalise new mines. The Mineral Concession Rules, 1949, are therefore in need of revision. Also, the Mines and Minerals Regulation Act of 1948 will have to be drastically amended. The provisions requiring the rules under that Act, to provide for compensation, should be drastically amended as it is out of date, specially in view of the proposed Constitutional Amendment which is under consideration before the House. I very humbly, yet strongly, urge that party interests should not be above those of the States or of the people and the fact that these mine-owners are rich sources of contribution to the Congress Election fund should not stand in the way of nationalisation of mines.

My second motion No. 689 refers to the inordinate delay in disposal of appeals under the Mineral concession

rules by this Ministry. As long as my suggestions are not put into effect, I should say that Government should see that they are properly administered. It is a shame that some of the States neither understand the meaning of the rules nor work them according to the proper spirit.

You will be surprised to hear that the Revenue Minister of Orissa in answer to a question in the Orissa Assembly gave the reason for rejecting the applications as on political grounds; that is to say, the applicants belonged to the Opposition Party. A recent answer of the Minister was as follows:

"The total number of leases granted is 80; one for 80 years, 42 for 32 years, 14 for 20 years and the other 23 for 10 to 15 years each. The highest numbers of mines goes to Tata, Rungta and Tulloch Company."

In answer to another question, he gave the rate of royalty to Government and the profit of the mine-owners,—together with the cost of production per ton—which is very very high. These are the figures that have been given:

Name of mineral	Royalty per ton	Profit per ton
Coal	As. 2	Rs. 15-8 0
Manganese	As. 8	Rs. 48 to Rs. 186
Chromite	As. 12	Rs. 135 to Rs. 142
Limestone	As. 6	Rs. 99
Graphite	Rs. 5	Rs. 200 to Rs. 800
Rauxite	As. 8	Rs. 93 to Rs. 400
China clay	As. 8	Rs. 55 to Rs. 65-8-0

Acharya Kripalani (Bhagalpur from Purnea): That shows the generosity of Government.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Where is it stated that leases have been granted on political grounds?

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Draw your own inference.

Dr. Natabar Pandey: It is quite true in Orissa.

Shri A. M. Thomas: You said that the Orissa Revenue Minister answered like that.

Dr. Natabar Pandey: Certificates have been refused in Orissa on most

frivolous grounds. It is most amusing that the application of an ex-ruler was rejected on the ground that he had no property. Similarly, the applications of zamindars and others have been rejected as well. There is a lot of nepotism, favouritism and corruption in the granting of the licences and certificates by that Ministry, and there is scope of corruption even in the disposal of appeals here.

My submission is that the inordinate delay in the disposal of appeals against the orders of the States Governments by this Ministry should not be lightly passed over. I would therefore suggest that the Ministry should look into these matters more seriously.

श्री विद्वनाथ राय (जिला दंवरिया—पश्चिम) : माननीया सभानेत्री जी, बहुत प्रसिद्ध के बाद आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया । इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

मानीतक संसाधन विभाग की पिछली चार पांच बर्षों की रिपोर्ट देखने से मालूम होता है कि अभी तक सरकार का ध्यान इस मंचालय की तरफ उत्तना नहीं था जितना होना चाहिए था । जो कुछ प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिये जाते हैं उनसे और रिपोर्ट देखने से मालूम होता है कि जो काम बहुत पहले शुरू हो जाना चाहिए था वह केवल दो ढाई साल पहले शुरू किया गया । चाहे भ्रगर्भ के बारे में हो, चाहे पौधों के बारे में हो, या किसी और विषय के बारे में हो, जब भी यहां प्रश्न किया जाता है तो यही जवाब मिलता है कि हाँ काम शुरू हुआ है, और जब यह पूछा जाता है कि कितना काम हो चुका है तो यह कहा जाता है कि उसमें प्रगति हो रही है किन्तु अभी यह पूछा नहीं हुआ है । यह हम लोगों को जरूर मालूम हो रहा है कि इधर दो ढाई सालों से काम की रफ्तार काफी बढ़ी है लेकिन जितनी हम चाहते हैं उतनी नहीं बढ़ी है ।

इस कार्य को करने के लिए आपके कर्मचारियों का दायरा बहुत सीमित है । साल भर पहले आपके पास सिर्फ २३२ टैकिनिकल आर्किफर्स थे, और इस समय ४५२ हैं । इतने बहुत दूर के लिए यह संस्था बहुत कोटी है । चाहे विज्ञान

[श्री विश्वनाथ राय]

के सम्बन्ध में हो या प्राकृतिक साधनों की जानकारी के सम्बन्ध में हो, जब हम दृस्त हैं कि हमार पास इतने कम टैक्निकल आर्टिसर हैं, तो हमको यही कहना पड़ता है कि दो सीन साल पहले हस पर बहुत कम ध्यान दिया गया था।

हम दूसरे दृश्यों को हस विषय में बहुत तेजी से आगे बढ़ते हुए दूर रहे हैं। हम एक और अमरीका का और रूस का उत्पादन बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ते हुए दूर रहते हैं, दूसरी तरफ हम अपने यहां दूर रहते हैं कि यद्यपि सरकार और जनता उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर बहुत जार दृती है परन्तु हमारी अपनी जमीन और समझौते के विषय में जानकारी कम है और इससे हमारा उत्पादन बहुत नहीं बढ़ रहा है। हसके सम्बन्ध में माननीय मंत्री मोलाना साहब ने कहा है कि टैक्निकल आर्टिसर्स को ट्रैन करने में बहुत देरी लगती है। लैंकिन में उनसे पछला चाहता हूं कि अभी तक भ्रग्म के बार में जानकारी की शिक्षा देने के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों को क्या सहायता दी गयी है। विश्वविद्यालय तो बहुत बढ़ रहे हैं, लैंकिन में जानना चाहता हूं कि उनको इसके लिए क्या सहायता दी जाती है कि वे इस प्रकार की शिक्षा दें। हम मानते हैं कि पिछले जनरल इलेक्शन्स के बाद कुछ प्रगति हुई है। हमार यहां हस बीच में कुछ लेनोर्टरीज बढ़ी हैं। लैंकिन हमको अपनी जमीन के और समझौते के प्राकृतिक साधनों का पता लगाने के लिए अभी बहुत कुछ करना होगा। उसको हस भ्रातालय से सम्बन्ध है।

हमार दृश्य में एक और उत्पादन बढ़ाने पर बहुत जोर दिया जा रहा है, तो दूसरी और हर साल बाढ़ के कारण हमारी बहुत सी उत्पादित बस्तुयें नष्ट हो जाती हैं। हमार इस भ्रातालय को इस और विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए और उसे आसाम से लेकर हिमाचल प्रदेश तक और हिमालय से लेकर तिब्बत के किनार तक के भूभाग के बार में विस्तृत जानकारी प्राप्त करनी चाहिए। ताकि बाढ़ के वास्तविक कारणों के बार में ठीक गय कायम की जा सके। हमारी नीदियां

हर साल अपनी धारा बढ़ाती रहती हैं और हस कारण जो योजनायें हमार इंजीनियर बनाते हैं वे असफल हो जाती हैं। इसलिए हमार लिए बाढ़ के कारणों की ठीक ठीक जानकारी प्राप्त करनी अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

इसी रिपोर्ट में एक जगह चर्चा है कि बिहार में गंडक के बांध के लिए भी कुछ सर्व हुआ है। में कहता हूं कि केवल गंडक ही क्याँ, और भी नीदियां के बार में जानकारी प्राप्त की जानी चाहिए, जैसे धाघरा, ताती, जमुना और गंगा के बार में। ये सब नीदियां अपनी धारा बढ़ाती हैं। यदि इस बार में ठीक जानकारी प्राप्त हो जाय तो गवर्नर्मेंट इस सम्बन्ध में यह निर्णय कर सकती है कि बाढ़ को किस प्रकार नियंत्रित किया जाय। मृझे विशेषतः आपसे उस एरीया के बार में कहना है जो आसाम से हिमाचल प्रदेश तक फैला हुआ है। उसके बार में आपको पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त करनी चाहिए।

पौधों के बार में कुछ रिसर्च हो रहा है, लैंकिन नई तरकारियां और नये फल पौधा करने में हम पीछे हैं। हमंको नई नई तरकारियां और नये नये फलों के बार में भी रिसर्च करना चाहिए। यह ठीक है कि इस समय हमारा अन्न संकट दूर हो गया है। लैंकिन फिर कभी भी खराक स्थिर पौधा हो सकती है। उस समय इस प्रकार का रिसर्च हमार अन्न संकट को दूर करने में सहायता कर सकता है। इस और आपको बहुत ध्यान देना चाहिए।

और और भी बहुत से रिसर्च हो रहे हैं। लैंकिन जिस हात्र से में आता हूं, यानी उत्तरी बिहार और पूर्वी य० पी० में मोलासेज का एक बड़ा सबाल है। पहले उसको दृश्य से यात्र पारिकस्तान भेजा जाता था। परन्तु अब पारिकस्तान ने उस पर रोक लगा दी है। इसलिए अब यह प्रश्न है कि हम उसको कैसे काम में लावें। इससे कुछ स्पीरिट तो बनती है परन्तु उसका बहा हिस्सा बरबाद हो जाता है। इसके अन्न रिसर्च के लिए हमको चंदा करनी चाहिए और इसके उपयोग के लिए हमको बिहार और

4 P.M.

४० पी० के उस हिस्से में जल्दी से जल्दी कोई कारखाना खोलना चाहिए। अभी हाल में बम्बई प्रान्त में पेट्रोल और तेल के बारे में एक कम्पनी का एक स्टॉटमेंट निकला था जिसमें कहा गया था कि दूश में तेल और पेट्रोल की जो कमी है उसको पूरा करने में हम समर्थ होंगे। लेकिन जहाँ तक उसमें पूंजी लगने का सवाल है, वह पूंजी बाहर की है। विशेष कर पेट्रोल-तेल सम्बन्धी उत्पादन कार्य में काफी मात्रा में विदेशी पूंजी लग रही है और यह बात हमारे लिए विशेष चिन्ता का कारण है क्योंकि हतनी पूंजी बाहर की लगे और यहाँ की पूंजी न मिल सके, यह भविष्य में हमारे लिए खतरनाक बात सारित होगी। अच्छा तो यह है कि सरकार उसका स्वयं प्रबन्ध कर लेकिन अगर एसा सम्भव न हो सके तो यह दूसरे कि इसमें दूरी पूंजी लगाई जाय। यदि पेट्रोल और तेल का व्यवसाय यदि एसी कम्पनियाँ के हाथ में चला गया जिनमें बाहर की पूंजी लगी हुई हैं, तो यह हमारे दूश के हित के लिए बहुत सरार की बात होगी। हमें और सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष सावधानी रखनी होगी। हाल ही से राजस्थान के किसी इलाके में तेल और पेट्रोल के सम्बन्ध में सर्व कार्य सरकार के अपने नियंत्रण और प्रबन्ध में हो रहा है। यह स्वागत-योग्य समाचार है। हमें इसी तरह से आगे बढ़ने की जरूरत है ताकि हमारा काम जिसमें भारतीय पूंजी लगी हो, आगे बढ़। हतना ही कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

Shri Sarangadhar Das (Dhenkanal-West Cuttack): I have heard several speakers dwell on the Geological Survey of India. I agree with most of the remarks made.

[**SHRIMATI SUSHAMA SEN in the Chair]**

As regards the staff that exists now, although there is an increase over the previous year or two years, it is far from sufficient to cover the whole country and map the whole country within a few years, as should be the case, in order to speed up the development plans. On one side, you are

making plans for development on another, you are not planning quickly and early enough to supply the experts, the scientists, who do this work. For instance, a little while ago, the Minister had intervened and said that it takes a long time to train geologists. I want to know whether the Ministry was aware of this in 1947, 1948 and 1949. If it was, then it would have endowed departments of geology in various Universities and given scholarships to students so that they would be available to do the work, the staff would be increased, and there would be more mapping than there is now.

On various occasions, I have spoken about lack of plan and this is one more of them. Besides lack of planning in this respect, it might be said 'where is the money'? I would go back to those national laboratories and say that the money that has been sunk in these laboratories is not producing sufficient results, as has been indicated by many of my friends here. I myself have been to some of these laboratories. I know how beautiful those buildings are, how magnificent they are. Particularly, I am a great admirer of the auditorium of the National Physical Laboratory, as far as the auditorium is concerned. But an auditorium of that sort was not necessary for a physical science laboratory. The Minister may be interested to know that some two years ago the Australian Government had sent a man to find out which research schemes they would patronise and subsidise under the Colombo Plan. This gentleman went round and he saw the Rice Research Institute in Cuttack which is, by the way, doing very fine work, such fine work that some organisation of the U.N.O. had given some money to build a hostel there to house students who come from South East Asian countries and take their training there. But he regretted that there was no laboratory; there were no buildings to house the offices. They were carrying on in the same old farm buildings that the Orissa Government had. Well, he remarked, plenty of money has been sunk in the

[Shri Sarangadhar Das]

National Physical Laboratory. He particularly mentioned the auditorium. This is what can be called lopsided planning. Before industries are established, we have various laboratories. It has been the case in European countries and in America that the industries were first of all established by private enterprise and then their own laboratories as well as laboratories of the federal government or of the Universities were founded with the help of the industrialists so that their problems could be solved in those laboratories. I have seen this myself over a quarter of a century ago in America. It was only then that the industrialists were coming forward to take the assistance of the laboratories. But here we have a lot of laboratories, about 14 of them, which are established. But there is hardly any industrialist to take advantage of the results of researches conducted there or to hand over his problems to be solved by the scientists working in the laboratories.

However, although a mistake has been committed by Government, I would say that from now on, more and more money should be set apart, particularly for geological survey, and those Universities which do not have geological departments should be encouraged to open such departments with plenty of assistance from the Centre, so that more and more students will be trained in geology and they will come and do the survey work. Thereby in, say, five years from now, we will have plenty of geologists to map the whole country, as it is necessary to do for the development of the country.

With regard to mining leases and licences, as my friend just a little while ago said about Orissa, it seems to me—I do not know how far it is feasible—that it is not right and proper to leave the giving of certificates and leases to State Governments. There are cases where this privilege is being abused and national resources are being frittered away without getting any revenue for the States. For

instance, I know that a certain company which had licence for mining iron ore for its own steel mill, lately, seeing that the export market is very good, decided to export iron ore and make some profit out of it. Their legal advisers advised them to ask the State Government for permission to export and the State Government charged the same royalty, somewhere about 2 annas or 4 annas a ton which was charged by a Maharaja some 50 years ago. The same royalty was charged for exporting the ores as was charged 50 years ago for exploiting this steel belt. This sort of thing is very much resented by the people in those States where it is being done. Therefore, it will be to the interests of all concerned, it will be to the interests of the country to take over this right to grant permission for mining leases and so forth under the Central Government.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: I support the Demands of the Ministry of N.R.S.R. The Report for 1954-55 which has been circulated to us, states at page 9:

"Central Circle—Systematic geological mapping and mineral investigations were carried out in parts of Bilaspur, Raigarh, Bastar and Sagar districts.

Detailed geological mapping of the 120 mile long manganese belt in Madhya Pradesh which was started during 1951 was continued and completed except a portion in the western extension in Chhindwara district."

On this, I will request the hon. Minister to go through the points which I am putting before him for his consideration.

As regards the detailed mineral map for Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh, with particular reference to coal seams, it is not available in the 4" to a mile scale at present.

A special Geological Survey of India party should be stationed in convenient spots in Madhya Pradesh

to carry out this survey in the minimum possible time as done in China during Chinese development under the new regime. By the courtesy of the Central Government, the Madhya Pradesh State has got a steel plant which will be worked by the Russians and for that it is essential that this kind of map is there and survey should take place immediately.

It may be noted that in spite of Madhya Pradesh's richness in mineral wealth, no detailed geological map has yet been prepared. Now, there will be a necessity for a map of this kind. Unless the detailed position, quality and extent of minerals occurring in Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh are worked out it will not be possible for industrialists or Governments concerned to develop industries in the country. I therefore request the hon. Minister to undertake these things.

As regards the manganese ores which are in Madhya Pradesh, the owners of these ores are foreign firms and they are sending these ores outside India. They send it to England and from England the Americans buy it. All the dollars go to the middlemen, our friends purchase the ore from us and earn profit in dollars. The licences of these foreign firms are expiring. It is better for the Government that further leases should not be given to them. The Government should work these mines or they should depute the M.P. Government to work them. The dollars that are being earned by the middlemen should be stopped.

I would also say that it is high time that we should have a Mining and Metallurgy College in this area. At present mining and metallurgy graduates are turned out from the Engineering and Metallurgical College, Shipur, Calcutta, the Banaras Hindu University and the Government School of Mines, Dhanbad. Also some trained personnel are being turned out by the Tata and Iron and Steel Company. These are the institutions which are doing this work at present. We should

see that these graduates, coming from these different institutions are given their proper places. It is high time that we should have a college at this place or in the area where these things are available.

With these words, I support the Demands of this Ministry.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi (Nellore): Madam, I wish to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one or two matters which deserve immediate attention. Provision is made in the Budget estimates for an amount of Rs. 2,40,000 for continuing research in synthetic rice. In 1953-54 they seem to have spent about Rs. 2,50,000 and they budgeted for Rs. 3,40,000 for 1954-55. This synthetic rice manufacture is one of those fads that were developed during wartime. You know that there was a great demand for rice and rice was not available in this country to the extent wanted. Naturally, the attention of the Government was diverted to find out some method by which we would be able to produce food, especially in the form of rice. What they are now doing is they want to convert tapioca powder into rice; the form only is what is required by them. Tapioca was then found to be one of the cheapest materials which can be diverted into the form of rice. Of course, there was also the manufacture of sago from tapioca. Now, the idea is, as has been pointed out by the hon. Minister recently in reply to a question, that a cheap nutritive food should be given to the poor people. Now that we have got large quantities of rice and a surplus of rice, there does not seem to be much necessity to continue this research at some cost, especially at the cost of Rs. 2,50,000 during the budget year. If there is any method, to my knowledge, by which this synthetic rice is manufactured, it is by the transformation of tapioca powder with the addition of some groundnut powder and secure the form of rice. I have had occasion of eating this rice prepared under very good auspices; I was very much disappointed to find that it has not the

[Shri Ramachandra Reddi]

keeping quality either before or after cooking. Within a few hours of its cooking, it develops a smell which is not easily agreeable.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: How does it taste?

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: It has not got the taste of ordinary or natural rice, but if some condiments are mixed with it or if sugar is mixed with it, probably it acquires a taste, but by itself it does not have a taste, nor does it have all the advantages that are sought to be attributed to it. As it is, the tapioca has got its own nutritive value, and the addition of groundnut powder would not very much add to its taste or to its nutritive value. These two things can be separately utilised and the required nutrition can be secured for the human body. It is, therefore, highly advisable that the Ministry bestows some attention on this particular matter and save the amount of Rs. 2,50,000 provided for continuing the investigation on this subject. This synthetic rice is neither natural nor does it add to the wisdom of scientific research. It is, therefore, advisable that the hon. Minister goes into this matter much more closely and, if necessary, appoint an expert committee to find out to what extent it is useful and necessary at this stage; but if it is not found to be necessary or useful, it is much better that we save the Rs. 2,50,000 by giving up that pursuit.

I wanted to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the question of geophysical survey. We have known that a committee was appointed a couple of years ago to report on the geophysical survey. One of the hon. Members of this House—Dr. Saha—was a member of that committee. Till now, the committee does not seem to have either considered the matters to which they should pay their attention or have come to any conclusion whether they should sit at all and report upon this matter. A question

was given notice of by me recently, but it was disallowed for the simple reason that there was no committee appointed at all. I was surprised at that, especially because I know that Dr. Saha was there on it and he told me that a committee was constituted. I also noticed this in the official gazette. Anyhow, the committee has been formed, but it does not seem to be working at all. If the Government means business, it is much better that the committee is re-constituted with experts and that a report is secured...

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Does my hon. friend refer to the Institute of Geophysics whose proposals are before the Government?

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I am speaking about the committee that has been appointed to report on the geophysical survey in India.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Geophysical survey of what? Of oil, of minerals, of what?

Shri Ramachandra Reddi: I do not know for what purpose it has been appointed and the hon. Minister must be able to tell us for what purpose it has been appointed and what work has been turned out. I suggest that if geophysical survey has to be developed in India, it is very necessary that it is diverted first to the geophysical survey of mica. As it is, the system of mica mining is very peculiar. They are following the old method of digging up the earth, and if they come across a vein, they pursue the vein. If the vein pinches away, they will have to find some other method of doing it, which is more dependent upon their wisdom and experience rather than on any scientific knowledge. Some time back, the Madras Mica Association made a reference to this Government asking them to find out the possibility of developing geophysical survey in regard to mica. A Bombay firm approached that Association and the firm's representatives approached this Government also. I

have not till now heard of any decision having been taken by the Government of India, and if there is any possibility of having geophysical survey for mica, it is very urgent and advisable that it should be first pursued. Mica is a mineral which does not react to any electrical machinery. As such, this peculiar mineral if it can be developed on scientific basis, must be assisted by geophysical methods.

I wish to invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the need for the development of copper mining in India. We have got a large demand for copper and the developing electrical industry in India needs much more copper than what it is able to secure now. I am afraid most of our copper requirements are imported from abroad and we have to find out the means of developing it in our own country. I may tell the hon. Minister that in Andhra, there is a place where copper is available. The copper ore has been tested some time back and they found 5 to 45 per cent. of copper being available in the ore. In fact, German geophysicists came over there, surveyed it for some time and found that there are rich ores there. The matter had been taken notice of by the Madras Government, but they were not able to do anything for the simple reason that they could not afford it or for the reason that the Central Government will have to take it up. Anyhow, the matter is there. The survey results have been made available, and if the Government chooses to pursue it, it is worthwhile pursuing.

I have got one more suggestion to make and that is about the starting of a Mining School in Andhra. It has been suggested by the Mica Enquiry Committee that a school might be started in Bihar as well as in Madras, composite Madras. We have suggested that in Gudur a mining school may be started but it has been postponed, and preference has been given to the Bihar area by the Mica Advisory Committee. I would suggest that the

matter might be taken up seriously, because a large volume of labour is available and their children will be very much interested in developing their knowledge about mining, etc. In fact, in the whole of Madras and Andhra, there is no such school and even if money is wanted, I do suggest that Government need not make any provision for that, but it can take over a portion, a small portion of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund, which has got a good accumulation of its own and a mining school can be started in Gudur, which is the mica centre for Andhra. We have known how the mining Inspectors have been working. All of them are not as vigilant or vigorous, and as such, there seems to be some need to train them up and give them a refresher course, and then send them over for the inspection of mines. More often they do not have the inclination to get into a mine and see what is going on there. They adopt the method of looking at the pit's mouth, and making some remarks and going away. If it is not a deep mine, they will go into it and find out what the defects are. They are not capable of suggesting to the miners or the mine-owners the best methods of mining and giving them the scientific guidance that is required by them. So, a refresher course to the mining inspectors, whether they are senior inspectors or junior inspectors, and a greater control over their activities, seems to be absolutely necessary.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Viswanatha Reddy.

Shri J. N. Singh (Ghazipur Distt.—East cum Ballia Distt.—South West): There is no quorum.

Mr. Chairman I am ringing the bellNow, there is quorum. The hon. Member can proceed.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy (Chittor): Madam Chairman, today also I was thinking that I would have to carry my undelivered speech here in my pocket. Fortunately I am able to proceed.

[Shri Viswanatha Reddy]

Madam, first I would like to say, with all the Members who have expressed a similar opinion, that this Ministry is gaining in importance day by day from the point of view of national development. I also agree with several hon. Members, that more funds should be allotted to this Ministry, so that the good work that is being carried on may come to fruition. It was my impression that the activities of this Ministry were not so much in the eye of the public, or hon. Members of this House commensurate with the importance of the Ministry, but after the speech of my hon. friends Mr. Diwan and Mr. Bansal I have revised my opinion and I feel that it is very much in the eye of this House.

I would like to make only a few observations as a lay-man with regard to the activities of this Ministry. I have gone through, in some detail, the recommendations and the observations made by the Egerton Committee with regard to the working of our national laboratories and I would like to make certain suggestions for the earnest consideration of this House with regard to the working of these laboratories. It has been observed by this Committee that the work done in our laboratories is of the best kind. It can be compared with the work done in any other laboratories or any other group of laboratories in any country. Yet, I was rather surprised that some hon. Members in this House did have some very unkind words to say about our laboratories. This Committee which has gone in very thoroughly into the activities of our laboratories have said that these are manned by very excellent directors and the quality of the work that has been turned out in these laboratories is very good. I could easily catalogue all the achievements of these laboratories, but I would not like to do so. It is all given in the Report of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and also in the Report of the Egerton Committee. I would like to

emphasise certain particular recommendations that have been made by this Committee and I am sure most of those recommendations are well in the way of implementation by Government.

Anyway I would like to take this opportunity to emphasise certain of the suggestions. I would like particularly to refer to the emoluments of the scholars that are working in the laboratories. I notice with very great regret, Madam, that several of our youngmen coming out of the Universities are attracted more by the Administrative Service rather than the research work. The reason is not very far to seek. The scholars who work in the research laboratories are paid very low salaries, whereas our administrative staff are started on very high salaries. Therefore all the cream of intelligence in this country always is attracted by the Administrative Service and unless the scales of pay of our research scholars also are brought on a level of the administrative staff—not only on a level, but even higher—we cannot attract the best possible talent into our laboratories. I would like Government to consider the suggestion made by the Egerton Committee with regard to this: with better scales of pay, better types of scholars can be attracted to these laboratories.

Now, I would like the hon. Minister to consider another suggestion made by the Egerton Committee, namely, that greater amount of fundamental research ought to be carried on in these laboratories. I find from the report that a large proportion of the research done in the laboratories is in the nature of applied research. It has been pointed out very well by Egerton Committee that unless a greater amount of fundamental research is carried on in our laboratories the reputation of our laboratories and the scientists working in our laboratories, will not be high in the eyes of the scientific world. Besides, we can

never know the direction in which fundamental research can take us and the usefulness of the results achieved by fundamental research, and therefore it is imperative that more attention should be paid to the fundamental research side of these laboratories and I would commend this recommendation also for the earnest consideration of the Ministry of National Resources and Scientific Research.

Another suggestion I would like to submit to the House is that at present the research scholars working in the national laboratories are paid scholars. That is, most of them, with all due respect, do work there with a certain amount of mercenary motive.

Mr. Chairman: He must conclude now.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Madam, I have just started my speech. I would request you to give me five more minutes. I have dealt with only one branch of this Ministry and there are five or six branches.

Mr. Chairman: There are two or three other speakers and the Minister has to reply at five O'clock.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: I shall try to finish as early as possible.

Therefore, I would like the Ministry to provide research in these laboratories, for post-graduate students of the universities, facilities for securing doctorates, or some other research degree through these laboratories. Otherwise the scholars that are at present working tend to get a confined outlook, without any scope for the free play of their imagination, whereas if the research scholars from the universities are taken into these laboratories it will give a great amount of fillip to the fundamental side of research that ought to be carried on in our national laboratories.

Now Madam Chairman, I would like to make a few observations with regard to the Bureau of Mines. The work of the Bureau of Mines starts where the work of the Geological

Survey ends. That is the Bureau of Mines is concerned with the actual drilling and development of the mines and also benefaction of the law grade ores and the dissemination of the knowledge that has been given by the work of the Geological Survey. Now it has been recommended that the activities of this Bureau of Mines should be enlarged a very great deal and more funds should be made available to the Bureau of Mines. At present I think there are some schemes for the enlargement of the activities of the Bureau of Mines. I think it is a step in the right direction and the funds that are made available ought to be increased and the status of the Bureau should also be upgraded. In this connection I might say that the Bureau of Mines which is in charge of disseminating the knowledge with regard to minerals to the public and to the industry is at present without even a single laboratory. It is a strange thing that in this country, when we are talking so much about the development of mineral resources of the country, there is not a single analytical laboratory in any place except the one in Calcutta run perhaps by the Geological Survey of India. My suggestion would be this. If it is the desire of the Government to really develop the mineral industry in this country, they must have not only analytical laboratories in the headquarters of each State but also in the knowledge that is appropriate for the development of this industry the small mine owner must be helped in all ways and facilities for analysing the ores that he may bring to this laboratory.

Mr. Chairman: He has already taken ten minutes; I am afraid I may have to call upon the next speaker.

Shri Viswanatha Reddy: Shall I say in conclusion that the National Research Development Corporation which has come into being very recently at a very appropriate time, has already started doing very good work and this Corporation also must be provided with greater funds. My hon. friend

[**Shri Viswanatha Reddy]**

Shri Chaudhuri, who is here at present had some very unkind words to say about this Corporation. He has said that some industrialists are connected with this Corporation and that he had got his own doubts regarding the success of this Corporation. I see no reason for coming to such conclusions and I am sure that this Corporation will function for the purpose for which it was established and will be a very healthy handmaid to the development of the mineral industry in our country.

श्री भक्त दर्शन (जिला गढ़वाल—पूर्व विलास मुरादाबाद—उत्तर पूर्व) : सभानीति महोदया, आज इस समय जिस मंत्रालय की हम लोग चर्चा कर रहे हैं, उसे और मंत्रालयों के मुकाबले में बच्चा-मंत्रालय कहना ज्यादा अच्छा होगा, इसलिए कि कछु ही वर्ष पहले माननीय श्री श्री प्रकाश के नेतृत्व में इस मंत्रालय की स्थापना की गई थी और बीच के काल में जहां तक में समझता हूं इसके कार्य में काफी विविधता आ गई थी, लैकिन जब से हमारे वर्तमान मंत्री महोदय ने इस विभाग का कार्य भार सम्हाला है, मुझे यह कहते हुए बही प्रसन्नता है कि बहुत ही उत्साह और लगन के साथ हमारे इस मंत्रालय का काम चलने लगा है और में आशा करता हूं कि अगले बारों के अन्दर यह मंत्रालय और भी अधिक सफलता प्राप्त करने में समर्थ होगा।

चौंकि मेरे पास समय बहुत कम है, इसलिए मैं संक्षेप में माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान उस १५०० मील लम्बी फैली हुई पर्वत-शृंखला की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं, जिसको कि हिमालय के नाम से पुकारते हैं और जो हिमालय काश्मीर से लेकर आसाम तक फैला हुआ है और जिस हिमालय भूमि को कीवर्थों और विद्वानों ने “रत्नगर्भ” की उपाधि दी थी, मैं उसकी ओर उनका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। मैं समझता हूं कि वहां के अद्भुत भंडार की कोई विशेष जांच-पहलाल नहीं की जा सकी है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं उनका अधिक समय न लेते हुए केवल यह निवांदन करना चाहता हूं कि स्वयं उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने इस बारे में आगाना विरोध प्रकट किया है। शायद माननीय मंत्री को याद होगा कि आज से चार-पाँच दिन पहले उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा में बजट पर हुई बहस का उत्तर देते हुए वहां के माननीय उच्चोग मंत्री श्री चन्द्रभानु गुप्त ने करमाया था कि भारत सरकार का जो जियोलॉजिकल सर्वे विभाग है, वह उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए बैकार सार्वित हुआ है और उससे हमें कोई सहायता नहीं मिली है, इसलिए हम अपना ही एक अलग जियोलॉजिकल विभाग खोलना चाहते हैं। मैं इस आद्वैप का समर्थन तो नहीं करना चाहता, लैकिन मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में यह बात ज़रूर लाना चाहता हूं कि यह आम भावना हो गई है कि अभी तक इसका कार्य बहुत शिथिल और मंथर गीत से चलता रहा है।

मेरे निर्वाचिन-क्षेत्र में ही जैसा कि मंत्री जी को भालूम हैं सौंकड़ों बच्चों से तांबे की सानें चली आ रही हैं। पुराने नरशां के जमाने में उनकी स्तुदाई होती थी, पर अंगूजाँ के जमाने में उनको बंद कर दिया गया, और अब भी बहुत प्रयत्न करने पर भी उसकी स्तुदाई के काम को नहीं खोला गया है। हाल ही में वहां एक कोयले की स्थान का भी पता लगा है, लैकिन कई बार इस सम्बन्ध में पत्र लिखने पर भी यह आशा प्रकट की गई है कि अगले सीजन में उनकी जांच-पहलाल की जायगी। मैं इसके लिए मंत्री महोदय या उनके मंत्रालय को दोष नहीं देना चाहता, लैकिन मेरा स्वातंत्र्य है और जैसा कि मेरे से पूर्व वक्ताओं ने भी इस बात पर जोर दिया है कि इस विशाल दृश की विशाल वस्तुधरा का परी तरह से अन्वेषण करने के लिए बहुत ज्यादा संस्थाएं और पार्टीयां तैयार की जानी चाहीएं और उनके लिए वे जो अतिरिक्त रूपये की मांग करेंगे, मैं आशा करता हूं और उनको विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि हम लोग उनकी मांग का समर्थन करेंगे।

दूसरी बात जो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि बहुत सी अनुसंधान-शालाएं इस दृश्य में स्थापित हो चुकी हैं, लैकिन एक गवेषणा-शाला के बारे में हम केवल नाम ही सुनते चले आ रहे हैं और उसका नाम है 'हाई आर्सटीच्यूड रिसर्च स्टॉशन एन्ड आवर्कर्टरी' (उत्तुंग गवेषणा-शाला व वैधानिक)। कहीं वहाँ से अखबारों में इसकी चर्चा है और कई बार इसके बारे में इस सदन में भी प्रश्न किये गये। कभी तो कहा गया कि यह सिक्किम में सोली जायगी, कभी कहा गया कि यह ब्रिटिश के पास माना दर्ता में सोली जायगी और अब सुना जा रहा है कि यहाँ कहीं न सोल कर शायद काश्मीर में इसे सोला जायगा। मैं इसके काश्मीर में सोले जाने का विरोध नहीं करना चाहता, यहाँ की परीस्थितियां अगर इसके अनुकूल हैं तो इसे यहाँ जल्ल सोला जाय, लैकिन मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जब तक उन स्थानों की जांच-पड़ताल और परी तरह से छानबीन न कर ली जाय तब तक इस सम्बन्ध में अनित्म निर्णय नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। यहाँ तक मुझे सचना है सन् १९५२ में एक पार्टी ब्रिटिश के इलाके में भेजी जाने वाली थी, लैकिन तब तक उसके नेता साहब बीमार पड़ गये, फिर दल के दूसरे नेता का निर्णय किया गया, लैकिन वह भी किसी कारण वश नहीं जा पाये, और तब से इस बारे में कोई सुनवाई नहीं हो रही है और मामला यहाँ का तहाँ पढ़ा हुआ है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से बहुत ही विनम्रता-पूर्वक यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में अनित्म निर्णय करने से पहले सब स्थानों का परी तरह से निरीक्षण किया जाय और तब जाकर अनित्म फिरांग किया जाय।

इस सम्बन्ध में यहाँ बड़ी प्रसन्नता है कि हमें जो रिपोर्ट मिली है उसके सबसे आपसी पैराग्राफ में 'हिमालय पर्वतमाला के उद्दिभवात का विशेष अध्ययन', अंगूजी में उसका नाम है 'स्पेशल स्टडी आफ हिमालयन फ्लोरा' का जिक्र है, वह स्वागत थोग्य है और विला शुब्दों बहुत सुन्दर थीज की जा रही है। मैं समझता हूं कि हिमालय पर्वत-माला का

यदि अध्ययन करना है तो ब्रिटिश के इलाके में 'फ्लॉट' की घाटी नामक स्थान पर दिशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए, जिसके बारे में श्री एफ० एस० स्माइथ ने सर्व प्रथम पता लगाया था और उनके बाद लही जोन ग्र० ने, जिनकी समाजिक वहाँ पर बनी हुई है। उन्होंने सैकड़ों नमूने लन्दन के सॉयल बोटानिकल गार्डन को भेजे थे, जिससे कि यह सिद्ध होता है कि उस इलाके में काफी अद्भुत भंडार है और इसीलए मैं समझता हूं कि अगर यह अनुसंधान-शाला वहाँ पर स्थापित की जाय तो यह कार्य भी साध-साध चल सकता है।

मुझे सभा का अधिक समय नहीं लेना है, अन्त में केवल एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूं कि आज विशेषज्ञों का युग है और हमारे ऊपर और हमारे मंत्री लोगों के ऊपर उनका आधिपत्य सा है। मैं उनके खिलाफ कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता, लैकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे दृश्य में विशेषज्ञों के अलावा बहुत से गरीब लोग भी ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने तरह-तरह के काम किये हैं और नवीनीय सोजें की हैं, लैकिन उन्हें सरकार की ओर से कोई विशेष प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिला है। मैं एक सज्जन का नाम आपको बताऊं, जिनका गरीब परिवार में जन्म हुआ, जिनको कोई विशेष शिक्षा नहीं मिली, लैकिन जिन्होंने अपनी सारी सम्पत्ति को स्वाहा करके दिन-रात मेहनत करके चीड़ के पत्तों से ऊन पैदा की। उनका नाम स्वर्गीय श्री अमरसिंह रावत है। उन्होंने पाइन वृक्ष का उन पाइन नीर्डिल्स से, जो सब जगह लालों-करोड़ों टन बेकार पड़ी हुई हैं, उन निकालने का फार्मला निकाला। उत्तरांश के उद्योग विभाग ने कहा हजार रुपये डाक्टर बाथम को दिये थे, लैकिन वे उस फार्मले को नहीं निकाल पाये, लैकिन एक गरीब और जनपड़ आमी ने इस तरह का नवीन आविष्कार किया और संसार के सामने एक नई सोज रक्सी लैकिन अभी तक उसके बारे में कोई विशेष प्रगति नहीं हो पाई है। मैं भाननीय मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि स्वर्गीय डाक्टर बटनागर साहब ने इस बारे में बहुत दिलचस्पी

[श्री भक्त दर्शन]

स्त्री धी, मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उनका धृश्यान्त ज्ञाने के बाद भी इस क्रम को जारी रखा जायगा। यह इस लिये नहीं कि आप एक गरीब आदमी को मान्यता प्रदान करते हैं, बल्कि पहाड़ों में वो अपार प्राकृतिक सम्पत्ति बेकार पड़ी हुई है, सह रही है और गल रही है, उस की रक्षा कर के राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति को भी बढ़ाते हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपने वक्तव्य को समाप्त करता हूँ।

Shri Raghavachari (Penukonda): I do not want to take the time of the House by making observations generally but shall concentrate on one or two points.

My first submission is that so far as our new State of Andhra is concerned it is believed to contain in its bowels plenty of natural resources. I would request a thorough geological survey of the area to be undertaken at the earliest possible date. The geologists—I have listened to certain papers read on two or three occasions—hope that there are plenty of resources hidden in the bowels of the earth there. Please therefore get that survey done.

It is also necessary in that area, incidentally, to find out the underground water resources also as it will, again, solve a very big problem and as otherwise it will require the investment of crores of rupees. That is one thing I would like to see done.

The other thing is this. I have seen some of these Laboratories. I am not a scientist, I am only a layman. Fundamental researches may be of far-reaching importance. But even applied researches must relate to something which in the ordinary life a citizen may benefit by. For instance, let us take the Central Food Research Institute at Mysore. Has the Institute succeeded in finding out cheap food-stuffs that can replace all the requirements of food contents of human beings? In these days, when things are changing and there are upward

and downward trends, cheap food substitutes would be the best. I would ask whether that would be made available to the people.

I have seen this Laboratory here, the National Physical Laboratory. For these three years and even before I came to the Parliament I have been hearing of this sun cooker. It is always "the sun is cooking," and it is being advertised only. It was advertised that for ninety or eighty rupees you could have a solar-cooker and all the fuel will be saved. Now, it will be impossible for a housewife to really make use of this cooker to cook food. She must stand in the sun, or she must hold an umbrella! It is impossible that anything can be done with it. It is really a kind of a funny thing. I read the other day that in Russia they have a big solar iron-smelting furnace; they have a thing of that kind. That, one can understand. What is this, sun cooker; that so far costs eighty or ninety rupees and that it is to cost now forty or forty-five rupees so as to be available to the ordinary people? It is not benefiting the people really. I would only submit that these researches and the results thereof ought to be made available to the common man also. If it is fundamental research one must necessarily give more time and wait long, because a discovery or invention in that line might take us far in the scientific progress. Certainly, people must have patience. But ever since these laboratories have been started we have only been asked to have patience and wait, and no results are so far achieved. I remember once having read our great Sir M. Visvesvarayya having said: "These Research Institutes, they are very grand buildings; everything is going on; but one thing that regularly goes on in these Research Institutes is the disbursement of the pay for the establishments." That was from a man of Visvesvarayya's stature. I am not competent to say whether this thing is real or unreal. But to an ordinary man who reads these things in a newspaper, as coming from eminent and

patriotic sons of the country, really there will be some disappointment.

I think some friend suggested that some of these researches must be encouraged to be conducted by the Universities. That is a better place; I understand in foreign countries it is so being done. I once had occasion to go round the Research Laboratories in the Osmania University in Hyderabad and I was very happy to find so many young students there, post-graduates also, so much interested in researches. That would be one way of encouraging research being conducted by interested people and not only in these big institutions costing many lakhs of rupees.

In pressing the need for an immediate and a thorough geological survey in our new State of Andhra I want to say this that it would be a surprise to many hon. Members to know that there were diamond mines there. In fact a village is called Vajra Karur. There were plenty of diamonds there. And in Ramgiri, situated in the same band as the Mysore Gold Mines and others, there was a gold mine which was closed. They had plenty of gold ore there. But in 1920 or so the mines were closed due to some kind of differences between the mining engineers and the company. So there is plenty of gold ore even now there. It requires a thorough and systematic investigation. That is all that I wish to say.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I must convey my deep sense of gratitude to all my hon. friends this side or that who have offered suggestions, as well as criticism—although some of the criticisms, I must admit, were surprisingly uninformed. I would not like to mention specifically, but some of them appeared to me to be loud and hollow. I wish I could have had some discussions with them personally before they had offered their suggestions. Perhaps then it would have been a better contribution to the debate this afternoon. But before I take up all those valuable suggestions offered to the Government, and criticism also, I wanted to give a little background.

Shri Bansal: If they were ill-informed how can they be valuable?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Some of them were hopelessly ill-informed. I have not referred to all of them. If I may be allowed to say, yours was one of them.

I may be allowed to give a general background of the functioning of this Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research. As the House is well aware and as is always presumed, our economic plan, whether it is the First Five Year Plan or the Second Five Year Plan, cannot be successfully and in a satisfactory way handled unless the natural resources of the country are properly assessed. There is general agreement on that. The natural resources of the country, as you know, are manpower, the animal and plant kingdom, under ground-water resources, and mines and minerals—not to speak of air and soil. Some of these things do not come under the programmes of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, but the assessment—qualitative and quantitative of the plant and animal kingdom, and those of mines and minerals, and in a great respect. I should say—the qualitative and quantitative assessment of the underground water resources of the country they all form active part of the work and programme of the Ministry.

We are mostly concerned with all these things. It is the immediate concern of the Ministry not only to expedite all the programmes that we are handling today; but also to keep ourselves abreast with the latest development in the mineral Industries of the country in the changed circumstances.

5 P.M.

I might casually mention, that the activities of atomic Energy Commission have been very recently separated from the Ministry and the administration of these functions has almost been shifted to Bombay. On grounds of efficiency and to expedite the work, it has been considered proper that the

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

work of the Atomic Energy Commission should be shifted to Bombay and the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission should be put completely in charge of the work. Now, Sir, it has been our sincere effort to expedite action after formulating programmes and revising our policy. I must admit however, that our progress has not been as rapid as I would wish it to be and as most of the hon. Members who have spoken or who have not spoken would wish it to be. If I were not anxious, to run with the time? I would not say this, because I know that the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of mines have progressively continued to do their work in quite a satisfactory manner.

Some time back, I held two conferences to consult the States and also a number of informal meetings to consult our hon. Members of Parliament to advise the Ministry as to how best we can work and what particular work they want us to handle so far as their States are concerned. Before an ambitious programme by the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines was launched, I thought I should consult every one who is interested. Almost all the States were represented in these two conferences held in Kashmir and Bangalore a few months ago. The purpose of these conferences was also to fix priorities in our programme of survey. Why is there any necessity to fix priorities? So far as survey and detailed prospecting of our mineral resources are concerned, you know India is such a vast country and our resources are so vast that it is almost impossible to complete it in a short while. Even if you want to increase the number of technical personnel overnight manyfold and you sanction money many times as much, it is not possible to complete the qualitative and quantitative assessment of the mineral resources of the country in as short a time as many of us are prone to believe.

Shri Bansal: Five years?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: No, Sir, perhaps it cannot be done. I will now tell you in what time it can be done. Before we became Independent, there was a small nucleus of the department known as the Geological Survey of India. There was nothing like the Indian Bureau of Mines. The Geological Survey of India was mainly entrusted with the task of survey, and some detailed prospecting. The Government then was not interested in assessing the wealth of the nation. When the circumstances changed, the programme of survey has also expanded. As you know, we have been not only gradually, but quite fastly increasing our staff, as my hon. friend Shri Bansal told you, from 332 to 453 and in the Indian Bureau from 144 to 344.

Shri Bansal: That at least was well-informed.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: The staff has now increased three times in the last two years. Even presuming that the staff has been satisfactorily increased, which I do not accept—a programme of complete survey, in the ordinary circumstances, as was envisaged a decade ago, would take about 80 to 70 years. As an illustration I will give the case of manganese in Madhya Pradesh. We have taken about three years time to have a detailed assessment of the manganese resources of Madhya Pradesh. That amount of knowledge has corrected our previous information that the total resources of manganese, in spite of its being worked intensely, is not 20 million tons as was considered previously, but that it is perhaps 100 million tons. From the perusal of the records, I personally think that it is perhaps much more than 100 million tons. No one can be sure about it. In order to be roughly sure and tell the House as to what amount of manganese ore we have in the country, we must spend a number of years. This period cannot

be reduced beyond a minimum. Even though you set apart a larger number of land parties, even though you have an aero-magnetic company to survey aerially, if you have to make a detailed prospecting in order to have a quantitative assessment of your manganese resources, you must take a certain number of years. I presume that the present programme which we have before us, the programme of the G.S.I. and I.B.M. will be completed before the end of the Second Five Year Plan. We will complete substantially the programme in six to seven years which was previously thought could be completed in 30 or 40 years. How will this be done? By increasing our technical personnel, by putting in more money, by gingering up our men, by becoming more impatient and lastly by the mounting public opinion to get things done. We are sure that we will complete this work to the satisfaction of the hon. Members and to my satisfaction.

Shri Bansal: May I just interrupt for a moment? Why is it necessary for the Ministry to waste time in finding out what is the exact quantum of manganese resources? As long as we know that we have sufficient quantities in the country for meeting our requirements for 20 or 30 years, why should we waste time in finding out exactly how much of it we have? Why not utilise that energy to find out what other minerals we have got? There is something wrong with the programme of the Ministry.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am thankful to my hon. friend for having suggested a thing which looks now to be relevant. I would like to tell him that we are not diverting all our men from all fronts to the manganese front. We have made a proper assessment as to where and how our technical people should be diverted to our various fronts both for general survey and detailed prospecting. We have got to assess our wealth in zinc, and make a

qualitative and quantitative assessment of copper, sulphur, chromite and magnesite. So we have divided our work. Over and above this, please do not forget that almost every development plan that has been handled by the Government has been handled successfully mostly because of the fact that the G.S.I. and I.B.M. have helped them. If they had not come into the picture, no dams could have been built and no State factory come up. There is an incessant demand upon the G.S.I. and the I.B.M. to investigate the geological conditions wherever you want to build a dam, wherever you want to construct a railway line, and also conditions with regard to floods, etc. Our energies are divided. We have increased the staff; we have purchased applicances. Today our staff is three times or 2½ times of what it was sometimes back. That would be increased to five times if we can do it but we cannot do it very quickly because no amount of money will give that experience to our post-graduate students of geology. They cannot do the practical work that is expected of them without some training. A student who comes out of a college must spend a number of years before he can be given some responsibility. We cannot take the risk of accepting his data without getting them checked up by our senior and experienced people. That process, I may assure the House, is going on. We get graduates and train them. We are revising our Mineral Concession Rules in order to keep the mines going in an economic manner and also to ensure regulation and conservation of our mines. That is what we are doing. It is not that we have got a large army of geologists and we are not employing them, or as some one has suggested, that we are not sending them abroad for training. All these things would not wait for suggestions to come from any quarter. We want some more serious suggestions from our hon. friend like Shri Bansal who holds a very responsible position in a very big institute. What I want him to tell us is how we can get all this know-how which today we

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

do not possess unfortunately because of our past unfortunate conditions. That we propose to do now in spite of difficulties. We are determined to break that wall of mystery and get into the know-how of many things, and solve the problems that face us all.

There is one more point which I shall touch in a general way, before I come to the specific points raised by the hon. Members. That is about scientific research. As you know, the problems of scientific research are being handled by the Council of Industrial and Scientific Research on behalf of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research. Let us not forget that we have created an autonomous body in the Council of Industrial and Scientific Research. It is an autonomous body which has been given certain rights, and it has to function within those rights and those regulations. Now, we cannot interfere with their activities every day. We cannot say to the Director, "Why have you appointed that man". He has been assigned the power to do certain administrative act in his laboratory and as such we cannot interfere in his work as is being suggested by my hon. friend. It was alleged that he has been practising nepotism. Of course, if it is so, it is up to us to stop it. If any specific instance is made out, I will certainly look into it, and will see to it that no cases of nepotism occur in anyone of our laboratories. But I refuse to believe that our laboratories are in any way victim to the evil practice of nepotism although nobody can be dogmatic that everything everywhere is perfectly smooth. It is quite possible that somewhere isolated cases may be pointed out, and if our attention is drawn to it, we shall certainly correct it.

As you know, scientific activities of the Government are divided in many Ministries. Medicine and public health research are dealt with by the Indian

Council of Medical Research, and agriculture and animal husbandry research come under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. Research in engineering in all its aspects, and that connected with the defence services are dealt with by separate authorities. But all this research has to be co-ordinated. If we do not co-ordinate the efforts of all the Scientific research units which we have created under different Ministries, our work might get duplicated, and an adequate return might not be assured for the amount of energy that we spend. That is why we have created an advisory body for co-ordinating all scientific work and the Prime Minister is the chairman of that committee. That committee functions under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research.

All the scientific activities that flow from these various institutes are co-ordinated through the activities of this advisory body for co-ordinating scientific and industrial research. I have thus given you an idea of how we are progressing with our programmes of scientific investigations and research. One of my hon. friends has raised the question of fundamental research and applied research. You are all aware that fundamental research is the source of all scientific knowledge and activity. Without developing fundamental research you cannot hope to develop applied research. That is why we have devoted good amount of energies to this. We have taken due care to see that our best students who come out from the universities receive problems both of fundamental as well as applied research. The universities themselves mainly undertake the fundamental research work, and we do not interfere with their discretion. Of course, when an occasion arises, through committees or co-ordinating committees we offer our suggestions to the universities. We also meet occasionally to take and see stock of work in order to effect improvement in it. There is a net work of organisations for all this. Then

there is the National Research Development Corporation created only very recently. That is also an autonomous organisation. The directors of that are some of the big industrialists of the country. They have no interest in these ventures, because the function of the National Research Development Corporation is not to invest money in any industry with a profit motive, but to pursue the laboratory work to a successful pilot scale stage till the economy of the proposition is established.

For instance, let us take the case of nicotine sulphate from waste tobacco. The problem was to produce nicotine sulphate from waste tobacco on an industrial scale. You know that nicotine sulphate is a powerful disinfectant for killing germs. Unless some one undertakes pilot scale investigation and sees how much of waste tobacco gives how much of nicotine sulphate, unless the reagents used are not so costly as to make it prohibitive, unless the cost of manufacturing or fabricating the machine is not so costly that ultimately even the interest will not be returned, unless all these things are assured, no industrialist will come forward to take up the production of nicotine sulphate.

What I want to draw your attention to is that every scientific proposition on which investigation has been completed in our laboratory or in our institutes must be further examined and worked on a pilot scale at a place where there is no profit motive. The National Research Development Corporation is such a body. Therefore to say that we have handed all our money and all our resources etc. to big industrialists is not correct. If we take advantage of their experience and mature knowledge of decades, why do you blame us for that? They are not going to make any profit or money out of it. We will spend money on their advice and on the advice of our scientists. We have now given the nicotine sulphate proposal through patent to certain bodies. We generally do so on a non-exclusive basis. We

want to encourage our industrialists and scientists to take advantage of the work that has been done by the National Research Development Corporation. It is not that every work handled by the National Research Development Corporation is given only to Known industrialists on an exclusive or a monopolistic basis. You can get it or anyone can get it, if only the person concerned satisfies the conditions that have been laid down by the National Research Development Corporation.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: But they will be negotiating and then issuing it.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Of course. Why should they not negotiate? When we have created a body and we have given over powers to them to dispose of matters on our behalf, why should they not negotiate? Some one will have to do it on our behalf. If in the totality of circumstances we think that some experienced industrialists should come forward on our behalf and negotiate according to the policies to be set out by us, why should we be blamed for that? I do not think, Sir, there is anything to be blamed in this.

I shall now come to some of the specific questions raised by hon. Members. Shri N. B. Chowdhury referred to the National Research Development Corporation. I have dealt with this just now.

Much has been said about the solar cookers and synthetic rice. I will deal with both these points. The solar cooker is not such an important thing that it should draw so much attention.

Shri A. M. Thomas: But much was made out of it.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: We are not responsible for it. If some foreign journalist has advertised solar cookers and has said that there is a market for one million or 2 million or 8 million solar cookers, certainly we are not to blame for this.

[**Shri K. D. Malaviya**]

What I submit to this House is that there are certain physics principle which are being investigated all over the world for the utilisation of solar energy. Now, if in this process, as a first phase, some small instrument has been devised which can incidentally cook food for us, why should we laugh at the idea or the scientists who produced it? We perhaps show our own ignorance. Let us not forget that the whole thing is a very big problem if looked at from a long range view. A hundred or two hundred years later or more—you are likely to exhaust your reserves of fuel like oil and coal. Even at the present rate of consumption of oil and coal, there will be a time when all our energy used in the form of coal and oil is likely to be exhausted in a few centuries. Our scientists have, therefore, started looking at some other source, and there is no source better than sun. So if we can ultimately exploit the energy from the sun and discover the process actually occurring in nature in our laboratories will this not be a happy event? It may take decades before we really start exploiting the sun's energy in an economical and purposeful way. I do not think we are going to do it tomorrow or the day after. If you view it subjectively, therefore, from this point of view, you will not be criticising the unfortunate scientists who have incidentally produced the solar cooker or a small set of combination of focussing mirrors which converge sun's rays to produce heat for creating steam.

Similar is the position regarding synthetic rice. Now, synthetic rice, as has been rightly pointed out by my hon. friend, was produced experimentally a number of years back when there was scarcity of food. The main component of synthetic rice is tapioca which is not a very desirable food to eat.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Why is it not desirable?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I provoked that remark deliberately. In certain portions of our country for hundreds of years, people are taking pure starch, like tapioca, with strong acids like tamarind. Cumulatively, it is said, it has produced some sort of deleterious effect in the human system. It is an authoritative statement when I say that there are a large number of people in that area suffering from peptic ulcer, who are habituated to taking tapioca with tamarind and hot chillies. Therefore, the problem is not so much to give a cheap food as to give a blended and better food which contains more proteins, and more vitamins to a lot of people who are habituated to taking only tapioca. Now, we may or we may not succeed in this venture, because food habits die very hard and people may refuse to take it. So we do not know whether this will succeed or not. But it is our aspiration, it is our hope, that we will produce a blended food which will be richer than rice or tapioca and healthier to eat and which will diminish the incidence of stomach illness in those areas where people are habituated to taking pure tapioca. That is the background on which we are proceeding to work. We are, therefore, not discouraging this plan which was initiated a number of years back. We have made sure that even if it fails the machines which we are importing, can be very purposefully used for other purposes. We have gone into this question and examined it thoroughly and I assure the House that if the entire scheme fails, the money spent will not be wasted.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon): If he does not mind, may I request him to kindly throw some light on the question of the discovery of petroleum in India?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I was coming to that, Sir.

Now, I deal with this question of oil. Oil as you know, is a mineral like coal. The exploration of oil is

now one of our most important programmes. Our policy has been, and continues to be, to welcome international co-operation and help in order to search for oil in the country and also to develop it. The Assam Oil Company have been developing the Digboi oil fields for decades and have recently completed the geophysical prospecting of further stretches of land in Assam. We are giving them all possible help in order to complete their search for oil. Obviously, when they have spent large sums of money on the geophysical prospecting and experimental drilling, they would like to develop it also. Similarly in the West Bengal basin, the Standard Vacuum Oil Company have been carrying on geophysical prospecting in partnership with our Government, and if oil is discovered, it will be developed also on a partnership basis.

Now, in this connection, I might mention that it has been said that if compensation is due to the people of certain tracts in West Bengal, we are not needful of it. As has been reported to us the experts there are not destroying anything and we are not going to adopt a non-committal policy about compensation; it is not like that. Seismic and gravimetric investigations have been going on. Seismic blasting does not destroy the fields as has been made out; it does not very much create problems of compensation. But if it does arise or as soon as we find that some damage has been done either to the crop or to a field or to a house or any other property, certainly the question of compensation will arise and the party will be compensated. Anyone who has been put to a loss on account of our investigations will be compensated.

On the whole, we welcome foreign experts to discover our oil fields and we shall give them all legitimate help and will associate with them not only in the search for oil, but consistent with the national interest, to develop it also wherever we will agree to do so in mutual interest. But the most important thing that has been before

us is to get into the know-how on every process involved in the search and development of mineral oil.

We have accordingly undertaken an ambitious programme in connection with oil search and development, and side by side with the foreigners are carrying on surveys and prospecting for oil in the country, and so we have decided to carry out by governmental machinery survey and prospecting for oil. We are starting systematic work in this connection in Rajasthan, round about Jaisalmer. Our parties are already there. The appliances have reached there and most probably our parties have started work. Of course, for sometime there will be teething trouble. It has got to be faced. When the summer season sets in seriously and the temperature will shoot up to 125 or 130 degrees fahrenheit, work might be suspended. If we are not able by that time to supply air-conditioned station wagons to them, they will have to stop work for a few weeks, and resume work in the rainy season. On the data already in our possession, we are now beginning a programme of gravimetric and seismic survey. As soon as we finish this part of the work, we will undertake further intensive seismic work and experimental drilling in the final phase of our programme.

All this programme has been broken up into three phases. The first phase has begun. The second phase will commence most probably by the end of the next year. The third phase, which will consist of experimental drilling might start after 30 or 32 months. All this may involve a cost of about Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 crores.

So we are going to do this work, as I said, mostly to get into the know-how of the whole thing. There are other tracts of land where oil may be present. As I have said, our policy is to seek co-operation at international level, and seek their help—technical and financial—to develop our oil fields. We do not propose to waste any time. We are to learn as well as we will allow others to develop our

[**Shri K. D. Malaviya**]

oil fields so that ultimately the oil fields of the country are developed to the maximum.

So far, technical assistance from foreign companies engaged in this work in the country has not been as adequate as was desired, but I hope very soon we will be able to get necessary technical assistance from these foreign companies. Over and above this, we have planned to get foreign experts to strengthen our newly created Oil and Natural Gas Division. The work of this Division will, as I have stated, be in three stages, and it is estimated that the total expenditure involved in all this will be of the order of Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 crores. We have a nucleus of Indian-trained personnel with whose help we are starting work in Saurashtra and Rajasthan—we started work in Saurashtra also and there we are at an advanced stage. As soon as our new instruments arrive, we propose to enter into the second phase there.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May we know whether the hon. Minister will lay on the Table the terms of the agreement entered into with the Standard Vacuum Oil Company and the Assam Oil Company?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am sorry the terms of the agreement are not just now the job of our Ministry. But, as most of the hon. Members are already aware, it is based on partnership between the Government of India and the Standard Vacuum Oil Company. We are partners to the extent of 25 per cent., that is, so far as exploration and production of oil is concerned, we will be responsible for the expenditure and the income up to 25 per cent. At any stage, if we want to give it up, we are welcome to give it up.

Dr. Rama Rao (Kakinada): Can we take up the whole thing?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I am not aware of it; I have forgotten the terms; perhaps, I will have to refresh my

memory. As I said we have a nucleus of Indian-trained personnel with whose help we are starting work in Saurashtra and Rajasthan and I have full hope that such experts as are in the country in foreign companies will appreciate that knowledge in the art and science of discovering and developing oil is necessary, for us because without having such a knowledge it may be somewhat difficult for us to appreciate the conditions offered by foreign companies.

Now, there is one more important point which I wanted to mention and to which I attach very great importance.

Mr. Chairman: How long will the hon. Minister take?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Just one minute. Only this point.

Some hon. Members have been enquiring about the Vigyan Mandirs scheme which worked so far by the CSIR of the Ministry. Because of its importance we are now having the scheme directly under the Ministry of NRSR with a view to paying more attention to its implementation. I attach very great importance to the chain of Vigyan Mandirs that we propose to set up in the ensuing year. Through these rural centres we propose to take science and modern knowledge to the door of the villager. His age-long inertia and superstition must be broken if we have any intention of improving his social and economic lot. Through this chain of Vigyan Mandirs we not only propose to familiarize him with simple yet basic scientific knowledge, but also have a programme of helping in his day to day life, such as, to analyse his drinking water, assessing the quality of his irrigation water, analysing his soil, helping the local agricultural units of the Government in detecting the local crop diseases through the microscope of Vigyan Mandirs, and also creating these Vigyan Mandirs a pathological centre for the examination of his ordinary diseases. The object will merely

be to advise him on the nature of human diseases, plant diseases, soil defect, water defect, and above all to familiarize him with the basic scientific phenomena which will help him in improving his sanitary and hygienic environments. We will also bring home to him the modern achievements of science through cinematographs, pamphlets and popular lectures. To begin with, we are planning to have these Vigyan Mandirs located in the Community Project Centres. We hope to complete 40 of these in the coming year and if things go well and Government approve of the plan we propose to cover the entire country with these Vigyan Mandirs by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan.

So far as the Community Projects are concerned, incidentally, I may mention that we have a provision of Rs. 85,000 in this Budget. We envisage the organisation of these Vigyan Mandirs with the help of the State Governments. We will welcome their co-operation very much.

I have nothing more to add. In the end, I may only add that as soon as our extension programme of the Geological Survey of India and the Indian Bureau of Mines is finalised by the Finance Ministry—it will be done in a few weeks, one or two—we will begin with the programmes and the suggestions which have been made by my hon. friends from Andhra, Bihar and U.P. which I have taken note of.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: Only one question I want to ask. In the *Third Progress Report*, it has been said that there was a hold-up of the work to some extent due to delay in respect of the aids from TCA and the Colombo Plan. I want to know whether that position has improved since.

Shri K. D. Malaviya: That is correct. We are expecting a number of machineries and instruments through the TCA Organisation. They have not yet been received. As soon as we receive them, our work will progress.

Even if we do not get those instruments, we will have to order them direct. But that may or may not be a quicker way of doing things.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: What is the cost of the Vigyan Mandir scheme? Is it Rs. 85 crores?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have already mentioned it. It is Rs. 85,000 in the present Budget: for the four centres It will perhaps be Rs. 4 or Rs. 5 'akhs for the entire 40 centres ultimately I hope the demands will be passed by the House.

Mr. Chairman: I will now put all the cut motions to the House relating to Demands Nos. 76 and 77.

The cut motions were negatived.

Mr. Chairman: I will now put the Demands to the House.

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 sum necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1956, in respect of the following heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof:

Demands Nos. 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83 and 130."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below.—
Ed. of P.P.]

DEMAND NO. 76—MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,75,000 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

[Mr. Chairman]

31st day of March, 1956, in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

DEMAND No. 77—SURVEY OF INDIA.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,39,74,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND No. 78—BOTANICAL SURVEY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,06,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

DEMAND No. 79—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,74,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

DEMAND No. 80—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,07,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND No. 81—MINES.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 51,63,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Mines'."

DEMAND No. 82—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,75,26,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Scientific Research'."

DEMAND No. 83—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,000 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, 1956, in respect of Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

DEMAND No. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,01,95,000 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, 1956, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday the 31st March, 1955.