

Friday, April 6, 1956

LOK SABHĀ DEBATES

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

VOLUME II, 1956

16th March to 16th April 1956



TWELFTH SESSION, 1956

(Vol. II contains Nos. 21 to 40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATE

(Part I—Questions & Answers)

1861

1862

LOK SABHA

Friday, 6th April, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

TIMING OF MEETINGS OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Mr. Speaker: I understand that, even at the outset the want of quorum in the House is due to the sittings of some Select Committees or some other Parliamentary Committees being held. I would advise hon. Members not to hold Select Committee meetings from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. I would not allow any Select Committee or any Committee to hold its meeting when the House is sitting, between 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. Again and again, all the papers are taking it up saying that for want of quorum the supreme Parliament of India is not able to meet. I would urge on all hon. Members to note that the whole House, and also hon. Members individually, are getting into ridicule in the eyes of the world at large. No Committee shall hold its sitting from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. so long as the Parliament is in session and is sitting.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

WAGON SHORTAGE

*1223. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the great difficulties experienced by the producers of *gur* and *Khandsari* during 1955 due to the paucity of railway wagons supplied for transport of the commodities; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken this year in advance to avoid hardship to those producers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes. Representations were received about difficulties in the movement of *Gur* and *Khandsari* during 1955 from certain stations on the North Eastern, Northern and Southern Railways.

(b) Special efforts have been made by the Railway Administrations to increase the wagon supply for movement of this traffic despite difficulty in movements over restricted routes via various transhipment points, as is evident from the fact that this traffic has recorded considerable increase in loading during the period from November 1955 to February 1956 over the corresponding period of the previous year.

Shri Jhulan Sinha: May I know if the attention of the Government has been drawn to the special transport difficulties, especially in North Bihar, in this respect?

Shri Alagesan: In all these places, as I said, there has been a greater amount of loading this year. Also, the quotas have been increased and in some cases special trains have also been run.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या वजह है कि मेरठ, मजफरनगर तथा हापुह में बैंगंस नहीं मिल रहे हैं?

Shri Alagesan: His Hindi was a bit too fast for me to follow. He was also indistinct.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Garg.

Shri R. P. Garg: In view of the fact that the paucity of wagons leads to illicit and corrupt practices on the

part of the railwaymen, may I know the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in order to put those practices to an end?

Shri Alagesan : Along with the need to move sugar, there is also the movement of commodities like sugarcane, tea, jute, etc. So, there is a greater demand between November and June for wagon loadings. But, as the House knows, various steps are being taken to increase the manufacture of wagons in this country itself.

Mr. Speaker : Shri Dabhi. Some hon. Member is laughing. Am I to take it that the hon. Member is putting the question?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh) : All the four Members who have tabled this question are absent.

Mr. Speaker : But how am I to know it if there is talk? I might suspend the House and give half an hour for hon. Members to carry on conversation inside the House!

It is very wrong that not even one out of the four Members who have tabled this question is present.

रेलवे प्रशासन में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

*१२२५. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय, अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों और रेलवे प्रशासन में हिन्दी के प्रयोग के बारे में क्या विशेष कार्यवाही की गई है?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री धामगेशन) : एक बयान सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [बैंगलोर परिशिष्ट ७, अनुबन्ध संख्या १]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस वक्तव्य में जो बातें बताई गईं कि रेलवे मंत्रालय हिन्दी के विकास के लिये यह यह कार्य कर रहा है उसके लिये मैं इसे धन्यवाद देता हूँ, मगर मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ, कि पारिभाषिक शब्दावलि का जो अनुवाद किया जा रहा है उसकी प्रगति बहुत शिथिल मालूम पड़ती है क्योंकि “ए” से “एच” तक के शब्दों का अनुवाद ही अभी

तक हो पाया है जब कि हम को “जेड” तक जाना है इसका क्या कारण है और अभी इस काम में कितने और वर्ष लगेंगे?

Shri Alagesan : I think the traffic terms from the letters A to Z have been more or less finalised, but the publication, I think, has been made from A to H. I hope the rest will be published soon. Regarding the other departments also, the finalisation of the terms is going on. It is a work which has to be done rather carefully.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस वक्तव्य में यह भी बताया गया है कि कर्मचारियों को हिन्दी की जानकारी कराने के लिए कुछ विशेष उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस बात के अंतर्गत एकत्र किये गये हैं कि रेलवे में कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं, उनमें से कितने लोग इस समय हिन्दी की अच्छी जानकारी रखते हैं और क्या कोई ऐसा कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है जिससे कि दो, तीन, चार या पांच वर्षों के अन्दर सब लोग हिन्दी सीख जायें और इसे समझने लग जायें?

Shri Alagesan : I do not have the figures before me to show how many railway employees at present know Hindi or are proficient in Hindi and how many are not acquainted with Hindi. But, as I said in the statement, we are taking certain steps to acquaint the present employees with a knowledge of Hindi. It is proposed to introduce this subject in the training schools also so that they may pass a simple test before they go out of the training schools, especially in the non-Hindi speaking areas. I am not able to give the percentage of Hindi-knowing employees as compared to the total number.

सेठ गोविंद दास : रेलवे के कई विभाग और उप-विभाग हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी कितने ऐसे विभाग और उप-विभाग हैं जिन में हिन्दी का चलन नहीं हुआ है और क्या कोई ऐसी निश्चित योजना बनाई गई है कि उन विभागों और उप-विभागों में भी हिन्दी में कार्य शुरू हो जाये, यदि हां तो उनमें हिन्दी का कब तक चलन हो जायेगा?

Shri Alagesan : It has to be appreciated that the railways cannot be singled out for the introduction of Hindi. As far as the transaction of business goes, a switch-over to Hindi will take place along with the other departments and other Ministries as well. What we are trying to do is to run classes for the benefit of those employees who are not acquainted with Hindi and also to teach Hindi in the training schools so that the non-Hindi speaking employees, when they go out of the training schools will be able to have a fair knowledge of Hindi. That is the object.

श्री डॉ सौ. शमी : रेलवे विभाग में बहुत से फार्म्स का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है और बहुत से कोडज और मैनुअल्ज हैं। मैं पछ्ना चाहता हूँ कि कितने फार्म्स का जो अंग्रेजी में थे हिन्दी में अनुवाद कर दिया गया है? साथ ही कितने कोडज और मैनुअल्ज हैं जिन का हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया जा चुका है? क्या भवालय ने कोई ऐसा प्लान (योजना) भी बनाया है कि फलां तारीख तक इन सब चीजों का अनुवाद हो जाना चाहिये तथा यह कार्य समाप्त हो जाना चाहिये?

Shri Alagesan : I think it is said in the statement that we are beginning with the composite forms which are printed both in English and Hindi. They have been introduced and I think the number of such forms can be surely increased and the printing of such composite forms can be extended to cover all the remaining forms and other things mentioned by the hon. Member.

श्री एम० एल० हिंदेवी : जिन शब्दों का या पारिभाषिक शब्दों का या फार्म्स मे प्रयोग किये जानेवाली भाषा का अनुवाद किया गया है, यह जानने के लिये कि वह सही अनुवाद है या नहीं, क्या कोई परामर्शदाता समिति यानी एडवाइजरी कमिटी है और क्या सदन-पट्टल पर ऐसे अनुवाद किये गये फार्म्स इत्यादि की प्रतियां आप रखेंगे जिस से कि हम भी यह जान सकें कि अनुवाद ही हो रहा है?

Shri Alagesan : The overall responsibility for the accuracy and aptness of these terms is shouldered by the Education Ministry. It is they who vet these things and finalise them.

Shri B. S. Murthy : Is there any time-limit prescribed for the introduction and spread of Hindi among all the categories of railway employees?

Shri Alagesan : No rigid time-limit has been fixed. We are taking certain steps and we hope that within a foreseeable time we should be able to achieve results.

श्री कृष्णाचार्य जोशी : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जो टिकट इंस्पेक्टर्स हैं उनमें से कितने हिन्दी जानने वाले हैं?

Shri Alagesan : I think the ticket checking staff, etc., have to come into contact with people living in the various regions. As such, they are all recruited locally, I suppose. They should be able to know the regional languages so as to help the people and also converse with them.

Mr. Speaker : Next question.

Shri U. M. Trivedi : May I ask one question, Sir?

Mr. Speaker : The Language Commission report will be coming. A Committee will be appointed. I have allowed 8 supplementary questions.

RAILWAY WAGONS

***1226. Shri Bibhuti Mishra :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that discussions were held in Delhi on 8th December 1955 between the representatives of the Railway Board and representatives of established manufacturers of railway wagons;

(b) if so, whether steel emerged as the crucial factor in supply of wagons and other requirements of the railways; and

(c) how Government propose to overcome the deficiency in the supply of steel?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) By supplementing indigenous supply by importation of steel.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार ने पता लगाया है कि उसको प्रति वर्ष रेलवे के कामों के लिये कितने लोहे की जरूरत है?

Shri Alagesan : I think the hon. Member wants to know the estimate of steel requirements for the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Bibhuti Mishra : Annual steel requirements for the Railways.

Shri Alagesan : That estimate has been made. As far as the current year goes, it has been estimated that we would require one million tons of steel.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या सरकार ने इस रिक्वायरमेंट को बनाते समय यह विचार किया है कि बहुत सी चीजें लोहे के बदले लकड़ी की लगायी जा सकती है? और इस प्रकार लोहे की बचत की जा सकती है? क्या सरकार ने अनुमान लगाया है कि यदि खटियां आदि बहुत सी चीजें लोहे के बजाय लकड़ी की लगायी जायें तो कितना खर्च होगा?

Shri Alagesan : I think the hon. Member's question relates to substitution of steel by wood. I do not know about other things. As far as sleepers go, we are now experimenting with concrete sleepers which will take the place of steel or cast iron sleepers.

"AGMARK" GHEE

***1229. Shri B. S. Murthy :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total ghee produced and the quantity "Agmarked" in India during 1953-54 and 1954-55;

(b) the amount spent annually on propaganda for the use of "Agmark" ghee and the results thereof;

(c) the Governmental aid and assistance given for improving the conditions of the industry as a whole and the packers of "Agmark" ghee; and

(d) whether the "Agmark" ghee grading scheme is a self-supporting and if not, the steps taken or to be taken to stabilise the same?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh) : (a) The total production of ghee according to the livestock census figures of 1951 is about one crore maunds per year. The quantity Agmarked during 1953-54 was 96,296 maunds and that in 1954-55, 1,23,942.

(b) About Rs. 4,600 per year for all propaganda on 'Agmarking' including ghee. This has resulted in increased demand of 'Agmark' ghee.

(c) None.

(d) No. This is a developmental activity which will take sometime to become self-financing.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know whether any money has been earmarked in the Second Five Year Plan for the development of ghee in special and Agmark ghee in general?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : We want to expand our grading facilities as much as possible during the Second Five Year Plan. I could not state specifically what is proposed to be spent on this. But, we are going to expand.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know whether there is any demand for Indian ghee outside India and if so, what steps are being taken to encourage or discourage it?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : According to our understanding, a lot of our people do not get sufficient ghee. That is why they go in for vanaspati instead of ghee.

Shri Jangde : Has it come to the notice of the Minister that Agmark ghee is not pure ghee as it is adulterated with vanaspati or dalda?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : I am afraid it is a fact in some cases.

सेठ गोविंद दास : इस प्रश्न के भाग (ग) के सम्बन्ध में अभी मंत्री जी ने कहा कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई प्रयत्न नहीं हो रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में कि जहां लोग मांस और दूसरी चीजों को नहीं खाते हैं क्या सरकार यह ज़रूरी नहीं समझती कि धी के उद्योग के बढ़ाने के लिये वह प्रयत्न करे, और क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को यह मालम है कि यह उद्योग इसलिये नहीं बढ़ रहा है कि खास कर बम्बई और कलकत्ते के कसाई लानों में अच्छी से अच्छी गायों और अच्छी से अच्छी भैंसों का वध अब भी हो रहा है?

स्थान और कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन) : पहली बात तो यह है कि मेरे सहकारी मंत्री जी ने यह नहीं कहा कि इसकी तरफ कोई प्रयत्न नहीं हो रहा है.....

सेठ गोविंद दास : भाग (ग) के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने "ना" कहा है।

श्री ए० पी० जैन : यह उन्होंने एगमार्क की एड के लिये कहा है। लेकिन, धी के बढ़ाने के लिये कोई प्रयत्न नहीं हो रहा है, ऐसी बात नहीं कही है। यह धी का काम डैयरींग (दुग्ध व्यवस्था) का एक हिस्सा जिस पर कि बहुत रूपया खर्च किया जा रहा है। दूसरी पंचसाला योजना में भी इसके लिये काफी रूपया रखा गया। सबाल का जो दूसरा हिस्सा उसके बारे में मैंने यह कहना है कि यह सही है कि बम्बई और कलकत्ते में जो पशु मारे जाते हैं उसकी वजह से हानि तो होती है, लेकिन तमाम देश में जितने पशु हैं उनको सामने रखते हुए उस हानि की कितनी मात्रा है यह भी सोचने की बात है।

श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि एगमार्क धी में भी मिलावट होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि जो कर्मचारी इसकी देखभाल करते हैं वे प्रति टीन एक रुपया या आठ आना ले लेते हैं, यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इसके रोकने की कोई कार्यवाही कर रही है, और इसके कब तक रुक जाने की आशा है?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : कुछ मिलावट एगमार्क धी के अन्दर मिली है लेकिन बहुत ज्यादा ऐसे केसेज नहीं मिले हैं। जो केसेज मिले हैं उनकी जांच पढ़ताल होती है और जब कोई पकड़ा जाता है तो उस पर मुकदमा चलाया जाता है।

SHIPPING OFFICERS

***1231. Shri P. C. Bose :** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

- the number of Indian Officers in the higher grades of service employed at present in the Indian Merchant Ships;
- the number of foreign officers working there in the same grades of services; and
- the cause of the paucity, if any, of the Indian Officers?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) 243 Indians are employed at present as Masters, Chief Officers or Chief Engineers on Indian Merchant Ships.

(b) 125.

(c) The paucity of Indian Officers is mainly due to the fact that the increased training facilities provided by Government after the country's independence have not yet started yielding their full results. It takes a man about seven years to acquire the necessary technical qualifications for holding a senior job. He has also to serve as a junior officer for a number of years before he can expect to be appointed to a senior post.

Shri P. C. Bose : Is it a fact that shipping companies have a dislike for Indian Officers and favour foreigners?

Shri Alagesan : On the other hand, I should imagine that they have a positive liking for them. The only fact is that we do not have a sufficient number of trained officers and with enough experience. As I said, we hope we will have adequate supply of these officers in about three years time.

Shri P. C. Bose : May I know if the Government is making any arrangement to impart any improved training, higher training, to our Indian trainees?

Shri Alagesan : Yes, Sir. We have established various institutions where training is imparted. We have increased the in-take of these men for

training. It is because of that that we hope to have adequate supply of these officers in due course.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know whether any of the Indian trainees have been sent to foreign countries for specialised training and what are the countries to which they have been sent?

Shri Alagesan : Some of our men take their examinations in the U.K.

RUPNARAIN BRIDGE

***1232. Shri S. C. Samanta :** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the stage which the proposed bridge at Kolaghat on the Rupnarain River on the Calcutta—Bombay National Highway has reached;

(b) the reasons for its not being commenced during the First Five Year Plan;

(c) whether it is a fact that a number of complaints from the public as to its alignment have been received;

(d) the action taken thereon; and

(e) whether the question of constructing the new bridge together with the existing rail-bridge was considered?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) The estimate for the construction of the bridge was sanctioned in February 1956 and the work will be commenced after the tenders are finalised.

(b) Elaborate investigations for locating a suitable site because of the river meander and expansive width had to be made. Also negotiations had to be conducted with Railways as the only suitable site necessitated approaches going through their land.

(c) and (d). No. Only one representation suggesting a change in the alignment of approaches to the bridge was received, but there was also a counter representation against any change. On investigation it was found that the change suggested in

the first representation would introduce bad curves and would involve acquisition of homestead areas. It was therefore not accepted.

(e) Yes, but it was not found to be feasible.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury : May I know whether the Government have considered the complaints of the local people that a large area, as much as about 100 acres, have been acquired by the Government for the construction of this road while a very small area might have served the purpose had Government *khaz* land been used?

Shri Alagesan : Naturally, if you build a road, land has to be acquired, and I do not think the authorities would have acquired more land than was absolutely necessary.

Shri S. C. Samanta : May I know whether the construction of the bridge at the Ferryghat site was also considered, and if so, what was the difficulty in selecting the site?

Shri Alagesan : Before the actual site is chosen, naturally all available and suitable sites are inspected, and this is done not once but several times. Our consulting engineer also goes and helps to choose the site. After considering the *pros* and *cons* of various sites this has been arrived at as the most suitable site for the construction of the bridge.

Shri S. C. Samanta : Is it not a fact that the present alignment for the bridge will require thousands of acres of agricultural land to be acquired? If so, may I know whether the Government have thought over the matter that the existing road may be utilised for it?

Shri Alagesan : Evidently the hon. Member is suffering from a sense of exaggeration. It will not be necessary to acquire thousands of acres of land. It is just not needed.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury : May I know whether the suggestion referred to by the hon. Minister has come

from a very small influential section of the people whose houses and lands were likely to be acquired if Government did not acquire the hundred acres of land belonging to the other people?

Shri Alagesan : I do not know about the relative influence of the sections that made the recommendations, but it was thought that it was better to acquire lands than acquire homesteads which may cause greater difficulty. Besides, there was the other advantage that the other alignment would have introduced a curve which is not good for a highway of this type.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury : May I know whether Government have received any representation from an expert engineer that the cost of this bridge can be reduced to a great extent by integrating the scheme with a sort of river contraction scheme by which the length of the bridge can be reduced to a great extent and this length would not be necessary?

Shri Alagesan : All these technical details are thoroughly and exhaustively gone into before the actual designs and estimates are worked out.

DETENTION OF TRAINS ON NORTHERN RAILWAY

***1234. Shri Ram Krishan :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that trains on Northern Railway are often detained at stations between Delhi and Rewari owing to heavy traffic and crossing of different trains;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to have a double track between the station of Delhi and Rewari; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is proposed to undertake this work in two phases, the first phase being from Delhi to Garhi Harsaru

and the second from Garhi Harsaru to Rewari. The first phase is expected to commence in 1956-57.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know whether there is any other proposal for the doubling of the railway track on the Northern Railway?

Shri Alagesan : There may be. I should like to have notice.

CORRIDOR RAILWAY COACHES

***1237. Sardar Iqbal Singh :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints regarding the Railway coaches with Corridors regarding the insufficient place for luggage; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove it?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know whether it is a fact that very little space is available on these corridor trains for the luggage?

Shri Alagesan : It has been suggested as a result of various experiments that the height should be—I mean of the lower berth—about 16". The other day also we inspected a mock up of these third class coaches, and it was suggested that a height of 17" might be considered for this purpose, so that a little more luggage, not exactly more in quantity, but if the trunks etc., are a little higher, they could be shoved in, but we would like to discourage passengers taking too much of luggage and luggage of too big a size.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know whether it is a fact that even in the luggage van there is no space available for these passengers who want to take their luggage? If that is so, what is the Government going to do in this matter?

Shri Alagesan : I should not think there is not sufficient space in the luggage van. There should be.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : On these corridor trains.

SHYAMBAZAR BELIAGHATA TRAIN SERVICE

***1238. Shrimati Renu Chakravarty :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 1085 on the 21st December, 1955 and state:

(a) whether Government have received a reply to the letter addressed to the West Bengal Government regarding the operation of a shuttle train between the Shyambazar-Beliaghata section of the *ex*-Baraset-Basirhat Light Railway;

(b) if so, what are its contents;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government are hesitant to use the amended article 31 of the Constitution to expedite the opening of this shuttle;

(d) if not, whether it is proposed to issue an ordinance for this purpose as was done when the Baraset-Basirhat Light Railway was taken over and run by the West Bengal Government; and

(e) when this shuttle train will be opened?

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

(b) The West Bengal Government are also of the view that the appropriate course would be to convert the existing railway embankment from Bishnupur to Beliaghata into a metalled road.

(c) to (e). Do not arise. in view of what is stated in the answer to Part (b) above.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty : May I know if the idea of having the metal road has been finalised and if so, by what time the construction of the road will be undertaken?

Shri Alagesan : Yes. Sir. I think the West Bengal Government has almost decided to have the road on that alignment.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty : May I know if it is a fact that the only point which has yet to be decided and which is holding up the work is the fact that the Central Government is hesitating to give the West Bengal Government the amount of money that will be required?

Shri Alagesan : This road is entirely the State responsibility. Even so, we are thinking of giving aid to a certain extent to meet the wishes of the West Bengal Government in the matter. We may give them 50 per cent aid.

TOURISM

***1241. Shri Amjad Ali :** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state the steps taken to popularise and encourage tourist traffic to Assam?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) Places of tourist interest in Assam are mentioned in the 'Handbook of India', 'Tourist Information Booklet', 'Panorama of India', 'India Folder' and 'With Gun and Rod in India.' These are all publications. Places in Assam are also mentioned in the pamphlet 'Hill Stations of East India' and 'Folder on Game Sanctuaries', which are under production. A guide and a folder with insert, exclusively on Assam, have already been brought out and maps of Shillong and of Assam State are under production. A film on Kaziranga Game Sanctuary in Assam is also being produced. Certain proposals calculated to promote tourist traffic to Assam are also being considered for inclusion in the Second Five Year Plan.

Shri Amjad Ali : May I know what is the contribution of the Ministry of Transport to these steps taken?

Shri Alagesan : As far as the publication of literature goes, which was mentioned exhaustively in the answer, it is purely done by the Central Government. The film is also produced

from Central funds. Regarding the proposals to be included in the Five Year Plan, they are divided into various categories of works. Some may be entirely borne by the Centre, there may be others where the expenditure may have to be shared between the State Government and the Centre, and there are other works the responsibility for which will have to be entirely borne by the State.

Shri Amjad Ali: May I know if any reduction in the fares of railways and roadways is contemplated in order to attract visitors to Assam?

Shri Alagesan: The usual hill station concession fare is there. To a certain extent that will help in attracting tourists to Assam.

Shri Amjad Ali: From the road wing.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Is it a fact that there have been some comments in the British Press that adequate facilities were not made available to the foreign tourists in India and therefore India could not take full advantage of foreign tourism in 1955? If so, may I know whether any special measures are being taken to provide additional facilities to the tourists?

Shri Alagesan: This question is constantly before the Government. We would like to increase accommodation facilities, hotel accommodation etc., as much as possible, but availability of funds comes in the way, and we cannot proceed as fast as we would like to.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: May I know whether apart from Shillong to which a certain amount of transport facilities exist, transport facilities have been arranged for any other places in Assam, that is, beauty spots that are likely to attract tourists?

Shri Alagesan: One of the major attractions in Assam is the Kaziranga Game Sanctuary, which is the only abode of the rhinoceros in the country. Good transport facilities exist to go there, and there is also a good

rest-house. Recently, the accommodation in the rest-house has been expanded also.

VANASPATI

***1243. Dr. Rama Rao:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total installed capacity of Messrs. Hindustan Vanaspati Manufacturing Company Ltd. for the manufacture of vanaspati and how does it compare with the total installed capacity in India; and

(b) the actual production of vanaspati by the above concern in 1953-54, 1954-55 and its percentage to the total production in India?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The total installed capacity for the manufacture of Vanaspati of the four factories owned by Messrs. Hindustan Vanaspati Manufacturing Co. Ltd., is 76,000 tons per annum. It forms 18.4% of the total installed capacity in India.

(b) The actual production of vanaspati by the said concerns in 1953-54 and 1954-55 was 53,226 tons and 59,896 tons respectively. In both the years, it formed 26.5% of the total production in the country.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know who the owners of the Hindustan Vanaspati Manufacturing Co. Ltd. are, and whether they are Indians or foreigners?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am not sure, but I believe they are Messrs. Lever Bros.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know whether in view of the fact that this monopolistic company namely Messrs. Lever Bros., have such a huge share of production of vanaspati in India, any complaints have been received from the smaller firms?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): They have set up a certain number of companies, and of course, they are manufacturing

quite a big portion of the vanaspati manufactured in India. But I do not know what the hon. Member wants us to do.

सेठ गोविंद वास: क्या माननीय मंत्री जी को मालूम है कि इस देश में जो बनस्पति का उत्पादन हो रहा है उस से इस देश के शुद्ध धी का मिश्रण बढ़ा जा रहा है, और क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस का क्या कारण है कि जो वैज्ञानिक एटम बम और हाईड्रोजन बम के सदृश्य चीजें निकाल सके वे अब तक कोई ऐसा रंग नहीं निकाल सके जिस से कि बनस्पति को रंग दे दिया जाये ?

Mr. Speaker : How does that arise out of this question ? Vanaspati is compared to the atom and hydrogen bombs.

Shri Kamath : Is the Minister in a position to tell the House what proportion of the vanaspati manufactured in India is being diverted for adulteration of ghee?

Shri A. P. Jain : I think those who are dealing in adulteration know it. Government have no means of knowing it.

Shri Kamath : You have got the staff for it.

Shri L. N. Mishra : May I know what the target of production for vanaspati is during the Second Five Year Plan, and whether we are going to restrict its production or expand it?

Shri A. P. Jain : We are not going to increase its capacity.

Shrimati Kamlendu Mati Shah : May I know whether it is a fact that a dye for colouring vanaspati has been found, but it has not received the consideration of the manufacturers of vanaspati ?

Shri A. P. Jain : That is not at all a fact.

Mr. Speaker : Next question.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi rose.

Mr. Speaker : Vanaspati is almost in every place.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi : It is a great problem.

Shri L. N. Mishra : We are losing our health.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi : May I know.....

Mr. Speaker : Does the hon. Member want to put any supplementary question on the vanaspati matter?

Shri M. L. Dwivedi : Yes.

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

THEFTS IN TRAINS

*1245. **Shri Kamath :** Will the the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a letter in "The Statesman", Delhi Edition, dated the 25th February, 1956, wherein allegations of a serious nature have been made against certain railway officials; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken or propose to take any action in the matter?

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

(b) The whole matter is under detailed investigation.

Shri Kamath : Are these thefts in trains and similar occurrences on the increase or decrease during the last six months?

Shri Alagesan : I do not have the figures before me. I should imagine they are on the decrease.

TRANSFER OF N.E. RAILWAY OFFICES

*1246. **Shri Rishang Keishing :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether the offices of North-Eastern Railway at Calcutta have been transferred to Gorakhpur according to the Press announcement in June, 1955;

(b) if not, whether there is any change in the policy; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). Subsequent to the Press announcement of June 1955, it was decided to expand the accounts work of the North-Eastern Railway at Calcutta and to transfer the commercial work from Calcutta to Gorakhpur, as this would obviate large scale transfers of staff and enable them to be absorbed locally on N.E. Railway work. This adjustment is at present in progress.

Shri Rishang Keishing: Is it not a fact that in almost all the offices of the North-Eastern Railway at Calcutta, namely the statistical claims and accounts offices, the work has been running into arrears, and it is still on the increase, and if so, may I know whether Government propose to pay some money in the shape of honorarium to the Calcutta staff for clearing the arrears?

Shri Alagesan: It is true that there are large arrears of work that have to be cleared. But with the expansion that is now proposed, it will be possible to clear the arrears. Further, the staff had a little doubt that they may have to go to Gorakhpur. They are now completely satisfied regarding that, for they will not have to go to Gorakhpur, and they will remain in Calcutta. Under this assurance, they will also give us greater co-operation. That will also help in the clearance of the arrears.

Shri Rishang Keishing: Is it a fact that recently the post of statistical officer was transferred from Gorakhpur to Calcutta, and if so, may I know whether that has been done at the instance of the Railway Board, and how far it is consistent with the policy announced by the Minister in June last?

Shri Alagesan: There is nothing against the policy that has been announced. As I said, it has been arranged in such a way that the entire accounts work will be done in Calcutta and as such we shall be able to absorb the staff working in other

offices in the accounts work; and the commercial work will be done entirely at Gorakhpur. There is no dislocation, and there is nothing in this which is against the policy that was announced by the Minister.

Shri N. B. Chowdhury: May I know whether Government have since modified in any way their assurance to the employees at Calcutta that none of them would be transferred to Gorakhpur against their desire?

Shri Alagesan: No, that has not at all been modified; on the other hand, it has been perhaps more than conceded.

PRODUCTION OF OIL

*1247. **Shri Siddananjappa:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Co-operative Cottage Industries of Tumkur have submitted a memorandum to the Union Government requesting that the recommendation of the Rice Milling Committee be given effect to and production of oil in mills be restricted; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Siddananjappa: May I know whether Government have considered the recommendations of the Rice Milling Committee, and accepted any of them?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The recommendations are being considered; and they have been sent to the concerned States and Ministries also for their views thereon.

AIR COMPANIES

*1248. **Th. Lakshman Singh Charak:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Air-Companies who refused to accept the compensation offered under Section 25, but

have referred their cases to the Airlines Compensation Tribunal under Section 26 of the Air Corporation Act, 1953; and

(b) the decisions given by the Tribunal in each case?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). I lay a statement on the Table of the Lok Sabha giving the required information. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 2.]

Th. Lakshman Singh Charak: May I know whether the case of the Airways (India) Limited has also been decided?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes.

DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS AT KHURDA ROAD

***1249. Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the proposals to open Divisional Headquarters at Khurda Road in the South Eastern Railway Zone have materialised?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): No proposals have yet been formed in regard to the Divisionalisation Scheme of the South-Eastern Railway.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether any representation has been received by the Orissa Government as well as this Government in this connection, and if so, what is the reaction of Government?

Shri Alagesan: We know the wishes of the people in Orissa. They want at least one divisional headquarters to be situated within their State limits. This wish of theirs will be duly taken into consideration when the final decision is taken.

Shri Jangde: जब रेलवे मंत्रालय ने कुछ रेलों में विभागीकरण को स्वीकार कर लिया है और वस्तुतः उनका विभागीकरण कर दिया है तो क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि दक्षिण-पूर्वी रेलवे में विभागीकरण कब किया जायेगा?

Shri Alagesan: Evidently, the hon. Member did not listen to my answer. We have accepted the divisional pattern for the South-Eastern Railway also. In fact, we want to introduce it on all the railways. It is being slowly proceeded with. As far as the South-Eastern Railway goes, the proposals have not yet been formulated. But it will also be taken up duly.

अफगानिस्तान को अहतविज्ञान-सम्बन्धी सहायता

*१२५०. श्री के० सी० सोधिया : क्या संचार मंत्री २२ सितम्बर, १९५४ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १२३४ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अहत विज्ञान सम्बन्धी संस्थाओं और उड़ान-कन्द्रों की स्थापना में सविधायें देने के लिये भारत सरकार ने अफगानिस्तान को कितना सामान और कितने कर्मचारी भेजे हैं;

(ख) यह सहायता कोलम्बो योजना के अधीन दी गई है या अन्य रूप में; और

(ग) कर्मचारी अफगानिस्तान को किन शर्तों पर भेजे गये हैं?

संचार मंत्रालय में मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर):

(क) तथा (ग) में सभा पट्टल पर एक विवरण-पत्र रख रहा हूँ जिसमें आवश्यक सूचना दी गई है। [दोस्ते परिशिष्ट ७, अनुबन्ध सं० ३]

(ख) यह सहायता कोलम्बो योजना के अन्तर्गत नहीं दी गई है।

श्री के० सी० सोधिया : जो यह अधिकारी वह भेजे गये हैं, ये वहां कितने दिन रहेंगे?

श्री राज बहादुर: जितने दिन आवश्यक होगा वहां रहेंगे। जब तक उनके अपने आदमी ट्रेन नहीं हो जाते तब तक वे वहां रहेंगे।

श्री के० सी० सोधिया : यह जो समान उधार दिया गया है, इसकी कीमत तकरीबन कितनी होगी।

श्री राज बहादुर: यह जो यंत्र दिये गये हैं उनकी कीमत लगभग ६५,००० रुपया है।

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know whether the Government of Nepal has also asked for a loan of officials of the India Meteorological Department for their service?

Shri Raj Bahadur : Both for aeronautical communication and meteorological facilities, they wanted certain equipment as also staff necessary for the running of these establishments.

AIR SERVICE

***1252. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi :** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend the night air service to other Indian cities; and

(b) if so, when?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) :

(a) There is no proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : In view of the fact that some important cities like Bangalore and Hyderabad are not at present covered, will the Government conduct the service to these places?

Shri Raj Bahadur : This question has come up before us from time to time. Keeping in view the strength of our present fleet and our overall requirements, it does not appear to be possible for us to extend night services to Hyderabad and Bangalore for the time being.

Shri Krishnacharya Joshi : May I know how many services are there now?

Shri Raj Bahadur : Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are connected via Nagpur by the night airmail services.

Shri R. P. Garg : Have Government any plan to link all the capitals of State Governments in the near future?

Shri Raj Bahadur : That has been long ago declared. It is our plan to link the capitals of the State Governments if the aerodromes and other

necessary facilities are available there.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : Is there any proposal for a service between Delhi and Chandigarh or is there any proposal for a stoppage at Chandigarh of the service between Delhi and Srinagar?

Shri Raj Bahadur : A proposal to connect Delhi and Chandigarh by air services is under consideration.

Shri Mohiuddin : As new planes have arrived and have been put on the night airmail service, is it not a fact that Dakotas have been released and they can be used on new lines?

Shri Raj Bahadur : It is not only a question of new planes having arrived. We wanted to replace the Dakotas for the night service by Skymasters and we have now introduced the Skymasters for the night airmail service. We want that the Skymasters should operate so far as night airmail services are concerned. Dakotas are already in short supply. As a matter of fact, we do not have enough number of Dakotas to meet all our requirements of the services that we have already planned.

दिल्ली में मजदूरों की सौंपड़ियों का गिराया जाना

***१२५३. श्री पी० एल० बालपाल :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी और नोटीफाइड एरिया कमेटी दिल्ली की विभिन्न बस्तियों में मजदूरों की सौंपड़ियों को गिरा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके प्रावास के लिये दूसरा क्या प्रबन्ध किया गया है?

स्वास्थ्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती चंद्रशेखर) :

(क) सरकार को पता है कि नई दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कमेटी ने कुछ मकानों को जो १५ अगस्त, १९५० के बाद बिना इजाजत लिये बनाये गये थे, गिरा दिया है। पंजाब म्यूनिसिपल एक्ट की प्रक्रिया (procedure) का पालन करने के बाद ही ऐसा किया गया था। दिल्ली की किसी और म्यूनिसिपैलिटी ने ऐसा नहीं किया है।

(ल) बिना इजाजत जमीन पर कब्जा करने वालों के लिये रहने का दूसरा प्रबन्ध करना कमेटी की जिम्मेदारी नहीं है।

श्री पी० एल० बालपाल : क्या यह सही है कि जहां मजदूर बस्तियां हैं वहां पर मजदूरों के लिये टट्टी फिरने का कोई इंतजाम नहीं है, यानी वहां पर कोई टट्टियां नहीं हैं और जब वे लोग टट्टी फिरने के लिये बाहर जाते हैं तो म्युनिसिपल अधिकारी उनको पकड़ लेते हैं और उन पर जमाना करते हैं और उनके पास जो लोटे इत्यादि होते हैं वे छीन लेते हैं ? यदि हां, तो उन लोगों के लिये टट्टियां बनाने का भी कोई ख्याल किया जा रहा है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (राजकुमारी अमृत कौर) : मैंने इस बात का इलम नहीं है कि उनके ऊपर ऐसे अत्याचार होते हैं। मैं इसके बारे में पूछने के लिये तैयार हूं और पूछूँगी भी। लेकिन जहां ये लोग अनुचित ढंग से अपनी झोपड़ियां खड़ी कर लेते हैं और फिर गंदी फैलाते हैं तो नई दिल्ली म्युनिसिपैलिटी के लिये बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है कि उनको वहां रहने दे।

श्री पी० एल० बालपाल : क्या यह सही है कि १६५० से पहले जो मजदूर वहां बैठे हुए हैं उनके बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य का, उनकी शिक्षा का तथा उनके लिये पीने के पानी का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है ? यदि हां, तो इस विषय में भी मंत्रालय जांच करवायेगा ?

राजकुमारी अमृत कौर : इसके बारे में भी मैं पूछूँगी।

Shri B. S. Murthy : Since how long have these people been living there, and is it not the responsibility of the Committee to provide them alternative accommodation ? What is the authority from which they can seek this help ?

Rajkumari Anrit Kaur : I think the large majority of these persons are labourers. I myself feel that the contractors who employ them, whether they be Government or a private party or Municipality, are really responsible for providing them with accommodation. I am pursuing this matter.

श्री बी० डी० पांडे : क्या मैं मंत्रालयी जी से पूछ सकता हूं कि जब पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू स्लम्स (गन्दी बस्तियां) देखने गये तो श्रीमती जी क्यों उनके साथ नहीं गईं ?

राजकुमारी अमृत कौर : मैं तो स्लम्स को कई बार देख चुकी हूं और उस रोज मैं इस बास्ते नहीं जा सकी क्योंकि ईस्टर संडे था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगला प्रश्न।

श्री बी० डी० पांडे : इस दिल्ली नगरी को साफ सुधरा बनाने और स्लम्स यहां से हटाने के बारे मैं भी क्या कोई उपाय श्रीमती जी कर रही हैं ? यदि हां, तो वे कौन से उपाय हैं, क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूं ?

ओले गिरना

*१२५५ श्री अलगू राय ज्ञानी : क्या आदि और कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अभी हाल में जो ओले गिरे हैं उनसे काश्तकारों को काफी नुकसान हुआ है ;

(ल) यदि हां, तो कौन कौन से क्षेत्रों को नुकसान पहुंचा है तथा लगभग कितना नुकसान हुआ है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ग्राम्य सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों ने कोई सहायता दी है, और यदि हां, तो किन किन स्थानों को तथा किस रूप में यह सहायता दी गई है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के आजमगढ़ जिले में काफी ओले गिरे हैं, और यदि हां, तो किन किन तहसीलों में ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार ने वहां कोई सहायता पहुंचाई है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पी० एस० वेशमुख) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा के टेबिल पर रख दे जायेगी।

(घ) जी हां, मार्च के पहले पखवाड़े में उत्तर प्रदेश के आजमगढ़ जिले में ओले गिरे, जिसकी बजह से दक्षिण फूलपुर तहसील के लगभग २५ गांवों की तैयार फसल को नुकसान हुआ तथा तहसील सदर के ४६ गांवों में कुछ हानि हुई।

(3) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अभी तक 3,000 रुपये मुफ्त सहायता के रूप में बांटने के लिये और 3,000 रुपये संकट सम्बन्धी तकावी ऋण देने के लिये स्वीकृत किये हैं।

श्री शश्लगूर दांय शास्त्री : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि पिछली बाढ़ में भी इस जिले को भारी क्षति पहुंची थी, क्या सरकार ने इन ओलों के कारण जो क्षति हुई उसको सामने रख कर सरकारी तकावी और दूसरे ऋणों की वसूली इस क्षेत्र में रोक दी है?

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए० पी० जैन) : माननीय सदस्यकी जो राय है वह राज्य सरकार को पहुंचा दी जायेगी।

श्री भक्त दश्मन : क्या में जान सकता हूं कि बू० पी० में केवल आजमगढ़ में ही क्यों पहले बाढ़ आती है तथा ओले गिरते हैं, इस बात का पता लगाने की कोशिश की गई है?

श्री ए० पी० जैन : वहां के लोगों ने कुछ पाप किया होगा।

श्री आर० एस० तिवारी : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या य०पी० को ही सहायता दी गई है या अन्य प्रदेशों को भी दी गई है?

दा० पी० ए० देशमुख : हमने कुछ सहायता नहीं दी, य०पी० सरकार ने दी है।

WORLD CONFERENCE ON TRAFFIC PROBLEMS

*1257. **Sardar Iqbal Singh** : Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any invitation from the British Road Federation to attend a World Conference on Problem of Traffic Congestion to be held in London this year; and

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the same?

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

(b) A decision in the matter has not so far been taken.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know whether this problem of traffic congestion has been considered in India on a country-wide scale?

Shri Alagesan : This is being tackled by the various authorities. Perhaps the hon. Member can notice even in Delhi what has been done, to mitigate traffic congestion by provision of rounds, signals etc.

Sardar Iqbal Singh : May I know if this problem of removing the traffic congestion on roads is beyond the financial ability of the State or the municipal committees concerned and if so whether Government propose to give any assistance in this matter?

Shri Alagesan : There is no reason to suppose that the measures to be taken to avoid congestion are beyond the financial capacities of the various authorities.

'PAY STRIKE' OF RAILWAY GUARDS

*1258. **Shri H. G. Vaishnav** : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether inquiries have been made about the grievances of the Railway guards of the Delhi area of the Northern Railway who are reported to be on 'Pay Strike' and have not drawn their salaries for February, 1956 as a protest against the regulation under which the T.A. is paid to them; and

(b) if so, the result of the inquiry?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) No enquiries as such were made, as the General Manager, Northern Railway, was already dealing with a reference made to him about the grievances. This has since been dealt with and the *status quo* restored.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav : May I know whether there is any difference between the regulations in the Northern Railway and those of other Railways?

Shri Alagesan : This was with reference to the guards working in particular sections where they will not be able to do more mileage on a day and as such the travelling allowances that they were drawing were affected. This was a peculiar feature.

Shri H. G. Vaishnav : May I know whether the guards have received their salaries or they have not?

Shri Alagesan : They have received.

UNLICENSED HAWKERS AND COOLIES ON RAILWAYS

*1259. **Shri Ram Krishan** : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of unlicensed hawkers and coolies is increasing day by day on various Railways; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this direction?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) It is difficult to say whether their number is increasing or otherwise.

(b) A statement showing the steps taken by the Railways is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 4.]

श्री राम कृष्ण : क्या यह ठीक है कि रेलों में जो अक्सर चोरियों की वारदातें होती हैं उनमें ज्यादा-तर इन कुलियों और हाकरों का हाथ होता है?

Shri Alagesan : That is a sweeping allegation which I cannot accept as true.

श्री राम कृष्ण : इस बयान में यह कहा गया है कि कुछ गाड़ियों पर हर दो कोचेज के साथ साथ एक टी० टी० ई० की पोस्ट लगायी जायेगी। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ किन किन गाड़ियों में ये पोस्टें लगायी जा रही हैं?

Shri Alagesan : Some of the long distance trains.

DOUBLE LINE BETWEEN MADRAS AND VIJAYAWADA

*1260. **Shri B. S. Murthy** : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) the total mileage doubled between Madras and Vijayawada;

(b) the expenditure incurred on the same during 1955-56; and

(c) the mileage proposed to be doubled in 1956-57?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) A length of 5 miles between Madras Central and Tiruvottiyur was doubled about 35 years ago.

(b) Nil.

(c) 36½ miles.

Shri B. S. Murthy : May I know why even after 35 years no action has been taken on this very important line?

Shri Alagesan : The point to be noted is that they are taking action.

Mr. Speaker : The matter was discussed during the Railway Budget and it was said that they were going to have a double line.

Shri B. S. Murthy : No, no. This was not discussed.

Shri Alagesan : This was.

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member was not evidently here.

Shri Ramachandra Reddi : May I know the portions that are likely to be doubled—of that particular line—and also the cost thereof?

Shri Alagesan : It is proposed to double the entire line from Tenali to Gudur; the length is, I think, less than 200 miles. Now, the portions that will be immediately taken up for doubling are as follows :—

Ulavapadu to Surareddipalem	17 miles.
Kadavakuduru to Bapatla	19½ miles.

SANATORIUM TREATMENT FOR GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

*1261. **Dr. Rama Rao** : Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state :

(a) the names of sanatoria recognised by the Central Government under the Contributory Health Service Scheme and for treatment of Government servants and their families suffering from T.B.; and

(b) whether it is a fact that all Government employees are not given free diet and bed and if so, the criteria for charging the diet charges?

The Deputy Minister of Health (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): (a) A statement giving the information required is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 5.]

(b) Government servants suffering from T. B. and requiring institutional treatment are provided with beds free of charge, if any are available at the time admission is sought. Only those Government servants whose pay is less than Rs. 100 p.m. are supplied diet free of cost. All others have to pay for their diet.

Dr. Rama Rao: May I know the facilities given by Government to Government servants? Do they reimburse the cost of some of these costly drugs for all cadres of Government servants or only for particular cadres?

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: There is reimbursement made to all cadres of Government servants.

SUGAR FACTORIES IN ORISSA

*1262. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 352 on the 1st December, 1955 in respect of establishment of sugar factories in Orissa and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). No decision has yet been taken on the application of M/s. Orissa Agriculture Industries Ltd., as the question of lease of land for sugarcane cultivation by the company is still under dispute.

The application of M/s. Cotton Agents Ltd. for the establishment of a sugar factory at Baragarh was considered by the Licensing Committee 2-85 Lok Sabha.

but the decision was deferred for want of certain information from the applicants which has been called for.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether the Government of Orissa has been consulted in the matter?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Yes, Sir; one of applications, they have recommended.

Shri Sanganna: May I know whether the proposal to establish these new factories in Orissa will not affect the existing sugar factories?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: That is one of the things that can be taken due notice of when granting the licence.

FORESTS

*1263. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of India's forests have been kept as reserve;

(b) what amount of wood from forests has been exploited during the First Five Year Plan;

(c) how much of the wood exploited has been used for extracting acetic acid, oils, creosote and some valuable drugs like sulphonamide and Chloroform; and

(d) the area of land at present covered by forests in India?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 6.]

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how many varieties of timber can be available from Andamans and whether any attempt has been made to utilise them for other purposes?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I must ask for notice of this question.

श्री भक्त दर्शन: जिन वर्षों से इस तरह की ग्रोवरियों का निर्माण हो सकता है क्या उनकी उन्नति के लिए बगली वैज्ञानिक बोजना

में कोई खास रूपया रखा गया है या उनके लिए कोई खास योजना बनाई गयी हैं, और कोई खास कदम उठाया जा रहा है?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : यह कारोबार हमारे जिसमें नहीं है।

श्री हेमराज : यह जो जंगलात में जड़ी बटियां पायी जाती हैं उनको लेने में जो जंगलात के रूप है उनके कारण वहाँ के लोगों को माधिकल पेश आती है। क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सरकार इन रूप्स को ढीला करने का विचार कर रही है?

डा० पी० एस० देशमुख : ऐसी कोई शिकायत मेरे पास नहीं है।

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury : May I know, Sir, if after these medicines have been extracted, whether there is any proposal for utilising the wood pulp and using it for the paper industry and for newsprint and hard-board industry?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : Yes; our Institute pays attention to this matter. I do not know how far they have gone; but this is one of the duties assigned to them.

Shri R. P. Garg : May I know what percentage of the forests are required for us and what steps the Government is going to take for making up the deficiency and by what time we shall be able to come up to the standard?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh : On the whole, the timber that we produce is not sufficient for our requirements. There is a large shortfall and we have chalked out a plan in the next Five Year Plan for increasing the produce.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION AND ANSWER

RISE IN THE PRICE OF RICE IN TRIPURA

S. N. Q. No. 9. Shri Biren Dutt : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of rice has gone abnormally high in Tripura State;

(b) whether a maund of rice is being sold at Rs. 30 at Agartala Town;

(c) whether it is creating starvation conditions to large sections of displaced persons and poor people in the Towns and Villages of Tripura, and

(d) what emergency measures are proposed by Government to ease this situation there?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) and (b). It is true that the price of rice in Tripura State has gone up and the present prevailing price of rice in Agartala is about Rs. 22 to Rs. 24 per maund for common rice.

(c) and (d). The rise in the price of rice is, no doubt, causing hardship to the people of Tripura. To meet the situation the State Government is arranging to open fair price shops in Agartala and the Sub-divisional Headquarters of the State for concessional sale of rice.

Shri Biren Dutt : May I know whether there are sufficient stocks in Tripura to meet the demand for the transport of rice from Tripura to Assam of about 2 million tons?

Shri A. P. Jain : There are sufficient stocks of rice or paddy in Tripura at present to go for a period of about 3 months and meet the requirements of Agartala, and more stocks of rice are proposed to be sent to Tripura to meet the demands of that State.

Shri Biren Dutt : What is the price proposed to be charged by the shops which are going to be opened by the Government of Tripura?

Shri A. P. Jain : We have not fixed the price as yet; it is under consideration, but that will be substantially lower than the price at which rice is selling there at present.

Shri Biren Dutt : May I know whether it is a fact that in the hill area, people are already taking or eating roots and leaves, and whether Government propose to open fair price shops even in those areas?

Shri A. P. Jain : We shall open fair price shops wherever they are needed.

Shri Dasaratha Deb : May I know whether the Government has received any representation from any non-official committee of Agartala, and if so, what are the demands put forward by them?

Shri A. P. Jain : I do not know of any non-official representation, but that is quite immaterial because we are taking all possible steps which are needed to meet the situation.

Shri Dasaratha Deb : May I know whether Government have ready stocks of foodstuffs, and if so, what is the amount apportioned for rice and paddy?

Shri A. P. Jain : At present we have 3,000 tons of paddy in Agartala which is now being converted into rice, which will be sent to fair price shops. This will be sufficient to meet the needs of Agartala for three months.

Shri S. C. Deb : May I know the cause for this rise in price of rice?

Shri A. P. Jain : So far as we have been able to ascertain the causes, there is a partial failure of the crops, that is, this year's crop is 8 or 9 per cent. less than that of the previous year. A more important cause in the rise in the price of rice in Pakistan, which has its reflex effect here. And then, a lot of smuggling is taking place from Tripura to Pakistan. We are thinking of creating a cordon sanitaire along the Pakistan border where people may not be allowed to stock rice so that smuggling may be stopped.

Shri Punnoose : May I know how long will the State Government take to arrange for fair price shops in those areas?

Shri A. P. Jain : The first information that we got was on the 15th March about abnormal rise in the price of rice. Some indication was there, but it was not of a magnitude which called for immediate action, but now action is called for and we are taking it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

FOODGRAIN PRICES VARIATION ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

Shri Dabhi :
Shri Radha Raman :
Shri Wodeyar :
Thakur Jugal Kishore Sinha :

*1224. Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 894 on the 16th December, 1955 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the report of the Foodgrain Prices Variations Enquiry Committee; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

SUGARCANE

*1227. **Shri Bishwa Nath Roy :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether in view of the target to be fixed for production of sugar in India under the Second Five Year Plan, any scheme has been finalised regarding development of sugarcane?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : Yes, Sir. Keeping in view the target proposed to be fixed for sugar production under the Second Five Year Plan, development schemes for sugarcane have been suitably expanded in States where they were already in operation and new schemes have been introduced in certain other States.

RAMAGUNDAM - NIZAMABAD LINE

*1228. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 61 on the 22nd November, 1955 and state:

(a) whether Railway Board have since concluded their examination of the report of traffic survey of the proposed rail-link between Ramagundam and Nizamabad, in Hyderabad State; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Traffic survey of the Nizamabad-Ramagundam project has not yet been completed.

ADVANCED TESTS FOR AIR PILOTS

*1230. **Shri Sivamurthi Swami:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided that all Pilots will have to pass advanced examinations in instrument flying before they are allowed to be commanders of public transport aircraft; and

(b) whether Government have secured, under the I.C.A.O. Technical Assistance Scheme, the help of an experienced Dutch pilot to help in arranging the necessary tests?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The tests are arranged through specially trained and selected Indian pilots. The services of a Dutch pilot have been secured under the International Civil Aviation Organization Technical Assistance Scheme for checking airline pilots in general proficiency, emergency procedures and instrument flying.

BURNING OF A RAILWAY RAKE

*1233. **Shri Tushar Chatterjee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Railway rake lying at the Chandernagore Station (Hooghly District, West Bengal) was burnt on the 3rd February, 1956; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was made to ascertain the causes of the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) At about 21-30 hours on 3-2-56, one of the coaches of an empty rake of

12 bogie coaches, stabled in up Back Shunt siding at Chandernagore station on the Howrah-Bandel section of the Eastern Railway, caught fire as a result of which its body was burnt.

(b) A Joint Enquiry was held by a Committee of Railway Officers and their finding is that the bogie coach was set on fire by some miscreants.

PAKALA--DHARMAVARAM RAILWAY TRACK

*1235. **Shri Viswanatha Reddy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the re-laying of the track in the Pakala-Dharmavaram metre gauge section of the Southern Railway was to have been completed before 1955 according to original schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay; and

(c) when is the work likely to be completed?

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

(b) Mainly due to shortage of permanent way materials and limitation in allotment of funds.

(c) With the renewals to be sanctioned in 1956-57, relaying of the whole section will have been provided for. The work will be pushed through as soon as the materials are received and completed without any delay.

CATERING ON CENTRAL RAILWAY

*1236. **Ch. Raghubir Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board have given notices to some contractors on Central Railway for the termination of their contracts;

(b) if so, what is the position of Mathura, Agra Cantonment, Gwalior and Jhansi stations; and

(c) whether Government propose to run their own departmental catering at their stations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) Yes; to some contractors terminating their contracts from 1-4-56.

(b) No such notices have been served on contractors at Agra Cantt. and Gwalior.

Notices have been served for vacation of one catering contract at Mathura and all contracts at Jhansi. A statement furnishing the particulars of these contracts is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 7.]

(c) Not at present, except at Jhansi where departmental catering has been introduced from 1-4-56.

COMPOST MANURE

***1239. Pandit D. N. Tiwary :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since the last two years, less stress is given to the preparation of compost manure resulting in heavy fall in its production; and

(b) whether Government have any statistics to show the progress of compost preparation in the country for the last three years?

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

(b) Yes, the progress of urban compost production during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Production in tons
1952-53	16,83,753
1953-54	18,34,785
1954-55	20,14,488

VILLAGE LEVEL WORKERS

***1240. Shri M. Islamuddin :** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number of village level workers and supervisory personnel so far trained for community development work?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : The number of village level workers and supervisory personnel trained up to the end

of February, 1956 is 12,397 and 1,416 respectively.

FIREMEN STRIKE IN SECUNDERABAD

***1242. Shri H. G. Vaishnav :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a great number of firemen had gone on strike at Secunderabad in the middle of February, 1956;

(b) if so, what were their grievances;

(c) whether any inquiry has been made; and

(d) whether other workers also joined the strike for a day and that there was temporary dislocation of Train Services on that day?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) No strike as such was declared by the firemen at Secunderabad (Lallaguda Running Shed, Central Railway), but a number of them refused calls to work trains during the period from 15-2-56 to 21-2-56.

(b) The refusal to calls for work referred to in reply to part (a) of the question arose as a result of the introduction of a revised system of booking firemen which was being implemented in order to effect better utilisation of firemen and to give them experience on all services, which was not acceptable to some of the comparatively senior firemen who had been working on lighter duties.

(c) The matter was discussed with the representatives of staff during the period from 13-2-56 to 18-2-56.

(d) A number of workers of other establishments at Secunderabad also stopped work in sympathy on the morning of 21-2-56, but most of them resumed work by mid-day. The driving staff were, however, available for duty throughout the day. There was some dislocation of train services.

**TRANSFER OF ASSISTANT STATION
MASTERS ETC.**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that on the Eastern Railway there is an order that Assistant Station Masters and other staff coming in contact with the public are to be transferred from one station to another at an interval of every three to five years; and

(b) if so, the reason as to why this order is not properly observed by Divisional Superintendent Sealdah of Eastern Railway in cases of the staff posted at Budge Budge, Lalgolaghata of Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway?

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

(b) Only a few employees who have completed 5 years at these stations, have been allowed to continue there for some time more. Steps have already been taken by the Railway Administration for the transfer of the said staff.

CALCUTTA PORT COMMISSIONERS' SERVICE

***1251. Shri Ramananda Das :** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state :

(a) whether the quota of appointments in the Office of the Calcutta Port Commissioners in Classes I, II, and III Services have been maintained for the Scheduled Castes;

(b) if so, the percentage of Scheduled Castes in these categories of Services, specially in the Medical and Health Department; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) The Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta have adopted the Central Government orders regarding appointment of members of the Scheduled

Castes to their services to the extent of reserving 12½% of vacancies in Class III and Class IV posts. No quotas have been fixed for Class I and Class II posts.

(b) The percentage is nil in the case of Class I and Class II and approximately 2 in the case of Class III. In the Medical and Health Departments the percentage is 8·6 in the case of Class III.

(c) The reason for not fixing quotas for Scheduled Castes in Class I and Class II posts is that these are mostly technical posts. The Commissioners are however reviewing the matter.

RAILWAY RATES TRIBUNAL

***1254. Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad :** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) the average time taken in the disposal of cases by the Railway Rates Tribunal; and

(b) the average cost of each case to the Government?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) 237 days per case.

(b) Approximately Rs. 3,500.

खाद्यान्न

***१२५६. पंडित ढो० एन० तिवारी :** क्या खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भावों को न गिरने देने की नीति के अनुसार सरकार मंडियों से जो खाद्यान्न खरीदती है, वह दूर के गोदामों में भरने के लिये भेज दिया जाता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके भेजने में कितना व्यय होता है; और

(ग) उसकी खरीद व बिक्री में कितने प्रतिशत का अन्तर रहता है?

खाद्य और कृषि मन्त्री (भी० पी० जैन) :

(क) भावों को सहारा देने की नीति के आधीन खरीद हुए खाद्यान्न अधिकतर खरीदने के केन्द्र में ही जमा किये गये थे। उन जगहों में जमा

करने के स्थानों की कमी के कारण कुछ स्थायी नजदीकी की जगहों में जहां जमा करने के स्थान मिल सकते थे, भेजे गये।

(ख) चूंकि भावों को सहारा देने की योजना के अधीन खरीदे हुए स्थायीओं के लेखे अभी अन्तिम रूप से पूरे नहीं हुए हैं इसलिए स्थायीओं को एक जगह में, जमा करने के केन्द्रों को भेजने पर जो खर्च हुआ, उसकी जानकारी नहीं दी जा सकती।

(ग) इस योजना के अधीन खरीदे हुए स्थायी का कुछ हिस्सा सरकार को प्राथिक (economic) भाव पर और कुछ हिस्सा मण्डियों के उस बक्त के भाव पर बेचा गया। इस सम्बन्ध में लेखे अब तक अन्तिम रूप से पूरे नहीं किये गये हैं इसलिये खरीदने के कुल खर्च और बिक्री की कुल आमदनी के अन्तर का व्योरा नहीं दिया जा सकता।

BRIDGE ACROSS CHAMBAL

*1264. { **Sardar Iqbal Singh :
Sardar Akarpuri:**

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1515 on the 25th March, 1955 and state the progress made in the construction of the bridge across the Chambal on Delhi-Bombay Road in Madhya Bharat?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): The work of construction of curtain walls, sinking of wells adjoining the walls and excavation of open foundation for piers are in progress.

SCHEDULED CASTE RECRUITMENT IN RAILWAYS

*1265. **Shri B. S. Murthy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the answer given to Starred Question No. 602 on 9th March, 1956 and state:

(a) whether any mention was made in the advertisement as to the number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the posts of routine clerks and Assistants and the minimum qualifications required.

(b) how many sat for the written test and the number for *viva voce*; and

(c) the number selected in each category of both communities?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The advertisement related only to the filling of the posts of Routine Clerks. The number of vacancies was not specified. Matriculation was laid down as the minimum educational qualification.

(b) No. of candidates who participated in the written test—96.

No. of candidates out of the above who were subsequently interviewed—30.

(c) Scheduled Castes—19.

Scheduled Tribes—2.

MISAPPROPRIATION BY POSTAL EMPLOYEES

744. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of case instituted against postal employees for misappropriation of public money in the Bikaner Division (Rajasthan) during the years 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55; and

(b) the cases out of them which ended in conviction?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):

	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55
(a)	5	2	4
(b)	Nil	1(one)	1(one)

GOODS-SHED AT DALMIA DADRI STATION

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

(a) whether a goods shed is to be constructed at Dalmia Dadri Station on Rewari Bhatinda line of Northern Railway; and

(b) if so, when the construction will start?

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

(b) This work will be considered for execution in the Second Five Year Plan Period.

HARDA-ITARSI-JUBBULPORE SECTION

746. Shri Kamath: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the main features of improvements and expansion proposed for each of the railway stations on the Harda-Itarsi-Jubbulpore section of the Central Railway during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) when the work of improvement and expansion will commence in respect of each of these stations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) The main features are extension of waiting halls, extension, raising, surfacing and covering of platforms, improvements to circulating areas and improved latrines.

(b) List of stations on which work is already in progress and a tentative list of stations on which works are proposed to be commenced during the Second Five Year Plan period in the priority to be fixed by the Passenger Amenities Committee are attached. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 8.]

INTEGRAL COACH FACTORY, PERAMBUR

747. Shri P. Subba Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons sent to Switzerland from the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, for training in technical jobs in 1954 and 1955;

(b) the amount of stipend paid to them.

(c) whether the stipends have been raised subsequently with retrospective effect for those trained in 1954 and 1955;

(d) whether retrospective effect is given only for 1955 and not for 1954; and

(e) the reasons for such discrimination?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Sixty-four (64).

(b) No stipend, as such, is paid to them, but they are paid in addition to pay, Daily Allowance at the prescribed rates from time to time.

(c) No. The rates of daily allowance admissible to Government servants in Switzerland were revised by the Government with retrospective effect from 1-2-55. The revised rates were enforced as from that date in the case of the staff of the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur, also.

(d) and (e). The revised rates were effective from 1-2-55 only and therefore the question of giving retrospective effects to these rates from a date earlier than that does not arise.

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

748. Shri Ramkrishan: Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technical Committee to advise Government on the amendments to be made in the list of occupational diseases has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandu Bhai Desai): (a) Yes.

(b) The report is under examination.

STATE TOURIST ADVISORY COMMITTEE

749. Shri Ram Krishan: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state the names of States which have not established State Tourist Advisory Committees so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Rajasthan, Travancore-Cochin, Delhi, Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh, Coorg, Andhra, Kutch and Tripura.

P. & T. OFFICES

750. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state the names of the places where post offices and telegraph offices and telephone public call offices have been opened in 1954 and 1955 and are proposed to be opened in 1956 in the Hoshiarpur District?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A list is appended. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 9]

PASSENGER AMENITIES

751. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state what amenities are going to be provided to passengers at different railway stations between Jullundur Cantt, and Hoshiarpur railway stations on the Northern Railway in 1956-57?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Keeping in view the availability of funds, relative importance, urgency and need for works at different stations, the Railway Users Amenities Committee have only approved the work of extending the existing rail level platform at Sham Chaurasi station on the Jullundur Cantt-Hoshiarpur section for inclusion in the Works Programme for 1956-57.

TRAIN DERAILMENT

752. Shri M. L. Agrawal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the K. A. I. U. P. Goods Train of the North Eastern Railway was derailed on the 4th January, 1956 near Hathras; and

(b) what was the cause of the derailment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) At about 9.40 hours on 4-1-56 while K. A. I. Up Goods Train was running between Rati-Ka-Nagla and Hathras Jn. stations on the Kasganj-Achnera main line section of North Eastern Railway, eight wagons commencing from the fourth from the engine derailed at mile 185/10-13.

(b) The finding of the Joint Enquiry held by a Committee of Senior Subordinate Officers of the Railway is yet under consideration. *Prima facie*, a defect in the axle brass of the wagon fourth from engine, viz. the first of the eight wagons which derailed appears to have caused the derailment.

RAILWAY COMPENSATION CLAIMS

753. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any decrease in the compensation claims for goods lost or damaged during 1955 as compared to previous year; and

(b) total amount of compensation paid on this account during 1954-55?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) While there has been an increase in the number of compensation claims preferred for goods lost or damaged during the year 1955 as compared with the previous years, the total amount paid as compensation on these accounts shows a decrease.

(b) Rs. 2,55,45,116.

QUARANTINE

754. { Shri Ibrahim :
Shri Krishnacharya Joshi :

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons coming from foreign countries who were detained due to quarantine in India during 1955; and

(b) what are the main diseases for which they were detained?

The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur): (a) Forty nine persons coming from foreign countries were detained in the Yellow Fever Isolation Hospital at Bombay Airport, Santa Cruz during 1955.

(b) All these persons were quarantined because they had been at risk to yellow fever infection and were not protected against it.

QUILON SEA PORT BRIDGE

755. Shri Velayudhan: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bridge is proposed to be constructed at the Quilon Sea Port for better port facilities; and

(b) if so, the cost thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The "bridge" mentioned in the question presumably refers to a pier. A scheme for the construction of a pier at Quilon port estimated to cost Rs. 16.52 lakhs was included in the First Five Year Plan. In the course of the investigation for fixing the site for the pier, an alternative proposal for locating the port at Neendakara, six miles north of Quilon where there are good facilities for establishing a well-sheltered lighterage port was mooted. This proposal was referred by the State Government to a Committee whose report is now under examination by them. Should the final decision be against the adoption of the alternative proposal, the construction of the pier at Quilon port will be proceeded with. Its revised estimate of cost is Rs. 10,20,800 and a tentative provision for this has been included in the Second Five Year Plan.

INSPECTORS OF POST OFFICES

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

(a) the actual number of Inspectors of Post Offices required in Hyderabad circle;

(b) the number actually working at present;

(c) the reasons for the inadequacy of staff; and

(d) when the deficiency, if any, is likely to be made up?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 28.

(b) 25.

(c) The result of the last Inspectors' Examination is due to be published shortly when qualified officials will be available. The increased requirement is due to the recent opening of greater number of Post Offices in pursuance of the policy of improving postal facilities.

(d) The matter is under detailed examination and the shortage will be made up shortly.

गोसदन

757. श्री अब्दर सिंह डामर : क्या खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश के विभिन्न गोसदनों में पशुओं के चरने की पर्याप्त सुविधायें हैं,

(ख) गोसदनों में जो पशु मर जाते हैं उनकी हड्डियों और चमड़ों का उपयोग करने के लिये क्या कोई प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं?

खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री (श्री ए. पी. जैन) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) खालों को उतारने और सड़ने से बचाने के लिये फ्लेयरस (Flayers) की व्यवस्था की गई है तथा राज्य सरकारों ने इन खालों के निबटाने और हड्डियों को खाद्य में तबदील करने का इन्तजाम किया है।

TRAVELLING TICKET INSPECTORS

758. Ch. Raghbir Singh : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Ticket Collectors and Travelling Ticket Inspectors in Jhansi Division on Central Railways have sent representations to the authorities concerned regarding their seniority; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to give decision?

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

(b) The matter is under consideration.

UNIFORM FOR RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

759. Ch. Raghbir Singh : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the dresses to the employees of the Railways in Northern Zone are supplied every year;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that most of the Railway employees especially in Allahabad Division were not supplied dresses during 1955; and

(c) the reasons for this delay?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) Not yearly, but at intervals varying from one year to two years, in accordance with the Dress Regulations.

(b) and (c). The Summer uniforms were supplied in full. There has, however, been some delay in the supply of winter uniforms to some of the staff in question, for the following reasons:—

(i) Late placement of contract for three years commencing from Winter 1955-56 due to time taken in this case for completing the formal enquiries and preliminaries;

(ii) Delays in deposit of security by tailoring contractors towards the cost of raw material to be made over to them for fabrication of garments; and

(iii) Failure by the contractors to adhere to the stipulated out-turn of garments.

LOCOMOTIVES

760. Sardar Iqbal Singh : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the total value of imported parts for each locomotive manufactured at Chittaranjan?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : The estimated cost of imported components utilised in the manufacture of Locomotives during 1954-55 is about Rs. 1.44 lakhs per Locomotive.

RAILWAY BRIDGES

761. Sardar Iqbal Singh : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for the construction of Railway bridge in Punjab and PEPSU for Motor Vehicles; and

(b) if so, their number and places where they will be constructed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) As far as the Ministry of Railways are aware, there is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Ex-RAJASTHAN RAILWAY STAFF

762. Shri Bheekha Bhai : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Traffic Class III staff of the ex-Rajasthan State Railway (now Western Railway) have not yet been assigned their correct seniority;

(b) if so, the number of such staff; and

(c) what time it is likely to take for deciding such cases?

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

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

STAFF OF EX-STATE RAILWAYS

763. Shri Bheekha Bhai: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the officers of the ex-State Railways equated to class III posts are being utilised as class III staff and class III staff are subsequently promoted as class II;

(b) if so, the number of such persons in State Railways, who are working in reverted positions; and

(c) how the position of such officers is regularised?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Some permanent Officers of the ex-State Railways were absorbed in class III, with effect from the date of integration. Subsequently, they were all promoted to class II. Of these, two were reverted to class III for unsatisfactory work.

(c) Orders have since been issued that the ex-State Railway Officers originally equated to class III with the exception of the two mentioned in (b) above, would be given an option either to continue under the conditions hitherto applicable to them, or to be permanently promoted to class II with retrospective effect from the date of Federal Financial Integration.

TOURISM (KASHMIR)

764. Shri Amjad Ali: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state the facilities offered by the Government of India to the tourists to visit Kashmir?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): Concessional return tickets from a number of stations in India are issued to cover rail-cum-air and rail-cum-road journeys to Srinagar. Special and duplicate trains are run during the tourist season. Retiring rooms have been provided at the Pathankot Railway Station. A Guide to Kashmir, a Folder giving factual information on Kashmir and a map of Srinagar have been published.

SUGAR MANUFACTURING PLANT

765. Shri Gadilingama Gowd: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Czechoslovakia has agreed to supply a Punjab Co-operative with a sugar plant;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have permitted the Co-operative to enter into this agreement; and

(c) the main features of this agreement?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) Yes. M/s. Panipat Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd., Panipat (District Karnal), have placed orders for the supply of a complete plant from Czechoslovakia through M/s. Skoda (India) Ltd.

(b) The sugar factories including the co-operative factories are free to purchase such of their requirements of machinery as are not manufactured in India from any country in the world with whom India has trade relations. As such the question of Government permission does not arise.

(c) It is not possible to give the main features of the agreement which has been entered into between two private parties.

ACCOMMODATION FOR P. & T. STAFF AT BOMBAY

766. Dr. Rama Rao: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that great difficulty is experienced by the Posts and Telegraphs Staff to secure accommodation on transfer to Bombay; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to provide accommodation to such staff?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The Government are fully aware of the difficulty experienced by the P. & T. staff in securing

accommodation on transfer to Bombay; and have decided to construct a sufficient number of quarters in Bombay for the P. & T. staff. In addition to 161 quarters then existing, additional 322 quarters were constructed and allotted to P. & T. staff during 1954-55. Proposals for the construction of 580 more quarters are being speedily finalised. The question of a sufficient percentage of these quarters being reserved for transferable staff is also under active consideration.

TRAINS TO MAHAMAKHAM FESTIVAL

767. Shri Gadilingana Gowd: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of special trains that were run to and from Mahamakham at Kumbakonam;
- (b) the special arrangements provided for the visitors; and
- (c) the total amount of collection from the visitors?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) In all 334 special trains were run to and from Kumbakonam in order to clear the heavy traffic offering in connection with the Mahamakham festival at Kumbakonam during the period 20-2-56 to 28-2-56.

(b) Various special arrangements for the convenience and comfort of the passengers were provided as under:—

(i) temporary covered platform with all amenities as water coolers, refreshment shall etc;

(ii) two temporary foot over bridges;

(iii) six waiting sheds for passengers;

(iv) five temporary booking offices with eighteen booking counters;

(v) Enquiry offices;

(vi) Loud-speakers at required places; telephone connections;

(vii) two Vegetarian Light Refreshment Rooms and four stalls of which one Refreshment Room and two

stalls near the 3rd class Waiting Sheds, One Refreshment Room near the upper class Booking Office and one stall on the permanent platform and one on the temporary platform;

- (viii) four police out-posts;
- (ix) medical facilities;
- (x) isolation sheds and issue of return tickets in II and III classes etc.

(c) The total amount of collection from the visitors is Rs. 6,35,371-11-0 There will be a slight increase in the final figures in regard to passengers alighted as particulars from a few stations are yet not available.

DEPARTMENTAL CATERING

768. Sardar A. S. Saigal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Ahmedabad, Mahsana and Ratlam Stations were recommended and selected for departmental catering;
- (b) if so, whether Ahmedabad has been dropped;
- (c) if not, whether Government contemplate to undertake departmental catering at Ahmedabad; and
- (d) the firm which has been given contract for the dining car on metre-gauge on 203 Up and 204 Down Express Trains between Delhi and Ahmedabad?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). There were various proposals under consideration including Ahmedabad. To begin with, departmental catering has been introduced at Mahsana and Ratlam from 1-4-56.

(d) M/s. R. S. Suchet Singh.

FRUIT PRODUCTION

**769. { Sardar Iqbal Singh :
Sardar Akarpuri :**

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

- (a) the amount sanctioned to the States of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and PEPSU during the year 1955-56 for fruit production schemes;

(b) whether they have requested for more financial assistance in this connection; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain): (a) The following amounts have been sanctioned for fruit production schemes during 1955-56.

Name of the State.	Amount Sanctioned during 1955-56 (Rs. in lakhs)	
	Loan	Grants.
Punjab	Nil	Nil
Pepsu	Nil	Nil
Himachal Pradesh	0.30	0.30

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

SUB-POST OFFICES

**770. { Sardar Iqbal Singh :
Sardar Akarpuri :**

Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Sub-Post Offices in the State of Punjab and the number of the same working in rented buildings;

(b) the number of Sub-Post Offices in that State which have been provided with Government buildings from the year 1951 to the 31st January, 1956, year-wise and district-wise; and

(c) the names of the Sub-Post Offices for which Government buildings are now under construction in the said State?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Out of a total of 529 sub-post officers in the State of Punjab 440 are working in rented buildings.

(b) The number of sub-post offices provided with Government buildings year-wise and district-wise is as follows :—

Name of District	Year of construction	No. of Quarters
Ambala	1953-54	1
Amritsar	1954-55	2
	1955-56	2
Karnal	1954-55	1
Rohtak	1955-56	1
	TOTAL	7

(c) Government buildings for (a) M. A. O. College Sub-Post Office, Amritsar, and (b) Golden Temple Sub-Post Office, Amritsar, are under construction at present in the State of Punjab.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

**771. { Sardar Iqbal Singh :
Sardar Akarpuri :**

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

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to effect improvements in the indigenous agricultural implements;

(b) if so, how far it has been put into operation; and

(c) if not, when it would be implemented?

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

(b) A scheme for the multiplication, distribution and trial of improved agricultural implements is in operation at the I.A.R.I. since October, 1953.

(c) Does not arise.

RESTORATION OF TRAIN SERVICE IN SOUTHERN RAILWAY

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

(a) whether the passenger train services curtailed during the war have been fully restored in the Southern Railway;

(b) if not the extent to which restoration has been done; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to complete the same?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Except for about 46 and 119 shuttle trains on the broad and metre gauges respectively, all the pre-war train services on the Southern Railway have been restored.

(c) Out of the above trains yet to be restored, according to the present traffic trends, there is no justification for the restoration of 32 trains on the broad gauge and 99 trains on the metre gauge. The restoration of pre-war trains, wherever justified, will, however, receive a high priority, consistent with the availability of line capacity, coaching stock and locomotives.

RAYAGADA RAILWAY STATION

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the travelling public do not get tickets in time due to shortage of booking staff at the Rayagada Railway Station in the South-Eastern Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that one Assistant attends to issuing of tickets and to taking delivery of parcels from the Brake Van after the arrival of the trains; and

(c) whether the running staff such as Travelling Ticket Examiners and Travelling Ticket Inspectors are empowered to issue tickets at the station during the stoppage of the trains with or without prejudice to their legitimate duties?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Government have received no complaint of this nature.

(b) Yes. At small stations, the Assistant Station Masters function also as Booking Clerks and Parcel Clerks, because traffic is very meagre.

(c) The travelling ticket examiners are empowered to issue excess fare tickets at stations during the stoppage of the train as per rules.

HALT OF TRAINS AT BHUBANESWAR

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the travelling public are greatly inconvenienced due to short halts of all trains at Bhubaneswar;

(b) whether the Government of Orissa have made out a case for increase of the halting time of all trains at Bhubaneswar Railway Station in South-East Railway Zone; and

(c) if so, whether any action has been taken in this direction?

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

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

'ANDHA SHISHI' WEED

775. Shri U. M. Trivedi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that a weed known as 'Andha Shishi' is spreading in grazing lands in many parts of India, particularly Bombay, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan and Punjab and has occupied considerable portion of grazing lands; and

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to meet this menace?

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

(b) Yes; experiments to control this weed by using chemical weedicides were conducted in Bombay State and at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

The results indicate that the weed can be effectively controlled by spraying 2, 4-D Ethyl ester just before the flowering stage.

EX-RAJASTHAN RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

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

(a) the number of ex-Rajasthan Railway employees taken over by the Western Railway on its merger.

(b) the arrangements made for interest charges on Provident Fund accumulations of the ex-Rajasthan Railway employees.

(d) A private person admitted to paying beds in the general wards is charged Rs. 4 per day for accommodation, diet, nursing, medical attendance and medicines excluding special medicines. Those in special wards and cottages are charged at rates varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 6 per day according to the accommodation occupied by them, exclusive of the cost of diet, which has normally to be arranged for by the patients themselves.

(e) Yes. Paying patients are also admitted to special wards and cottages in the Sanatorium.

**CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW STATION
AT CHILLNOUR**

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

(a) the amount sanctioned for constructing a new station building covering the platform and providing other amenities including the approach road and circulating area in Chillnour near Tenali in Andhra;

(b) the date of sanction of the amount and the date on which the work on different items was completed; and

(c) the amount spent thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to Chiluvur station near Tenali, where the construction of a new station building and covering over the platform were sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 65,330 on the 30th August 1952. The construction of the station building along with water supply and drainage arrangements was completed in March 1954. Trusses for covering the platform are being manufactured. The scheme did not include the provision of circulating area by or improvement to station approach road.

(c) The up-to-date expenditure is Rs. 47,092.

PARCELS ON RAILWAY PLATFORMS

779. Shri Madiah Gowda : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Railway Board that in most of the important Railway Stations, parcels are dumped on the platforms, causing great inconvenience to the passengers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove the inconvenience?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) No; not at most of the important Railway stations but only at some stations.

(b) A statement is attached. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 10.]

BEZWADA-MADRAS LINE

780. Shri Madiah Gowda : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to improve the line capacity between Bezwada and Madras; and

(b) how far the traffic has improved on account of the improvement effected so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) Besides the provision of additional crossing stations and lengthening of loops the following major works have been sanctioned on the Bezwada—Madras Section and are in progress :—

(i) Remodelling of the Yard at Bezwada.

(ii) Conversion of Renigunta-Gudur Metre Gauge line to Broad Gauge.

(iii) Doubling of the Section between Bezwada and Gudur (in phases).

(b) Capacity of Section has been increased from 300 to 450 wagons per day.

RAYAGADA RAILWAY STATION

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

(a) whether any improvements have been proposed for the development of the Rayagada Railway Station on the South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, what are they; and

(c) whether the work has commenced?

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

(b) (i) Provision of two additional reception lines in the yard.

(ii) Platform covers.

(iii) Septic tank latrine.

(iv) Platform Benches.

(c) The work of providing the two reception lines in the Yard has been included in the Works Programme for 1956-57 and the plan and estimate are under preparation. The remaining three works are proposed to be undertaken in subsequent years of the Second Five-Year Plan period.

STATISTICAL OFFICER, GORAKHPUR

782. Shri Rishang Keishing : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of statistical officer has been transferred from Gorakhpur to Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) It was considered desirable to post a senior scale officer at Calcutta so that he can exercise greater authority and settle many matters on the spot without reference to the Headquarters office of the Railway at Gorakhpur. The senior scale post at Gorakhpur was therefore exchanged with the assistant officer's post at Calcutta.

SUGAR FACTORIES

783. Shri L. N. Mishra : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some new sugar mills are to be set up in Bihar during the Second Five-Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, their number, estimated cost and capacity?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) No application has been received so far for the establishment of any new sugar mills in Bihar.

(b) Does not arise.

रेलवे पुलिस संरक्षण दल

784. श्री भीमला भाई : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे के माणिकपुर रेलवे स्टेशन से रेलवे पुलिस संरक्षण दल को हटा लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या कारण है?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) :

(क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

FLAG STATION AT PATTABHIPURAM

785. Shri S. V. L. Narasimham : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been revived to arrange a Railway Flag Station near Pattabhipuram at Guatar; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) As the provision for either a flag station or a halt was not justified, the request was not complied with.

प्राइवेट रेलवे लाइनों का राष्ट्रीयकरण

७८६. श्री बाबशाह गुप्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक किन-किन रेलवे लाइनों का राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हुआ है ;

(ख) इन रेलवे लाइनों का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने पर प्रत्येक को पृथक्-पृथक् कितनी क्षति-पूर्ति देनी होगी ; और

(ख) उनके साथ किये गये समझौते कब समाप्त होंगे ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगोशन) :

(क) से (ग). मांगी गयी सूचना साथ बाले बयान में दी गयी है। [वेस्तिये परिविष्ट ७, अनु-बन्ध सं ११]

हावड़ा—दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस

७८७. श्री बाबशाह गुप्त : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फर्लखाबाद—मैनपुरी की ओर से दिल्ली जाने वाले प्रथम श्रेणी के यात्रियों के लिये रात को शिकोहाबाद और टूंडला जंक्शनों पर हावड़ा—दिल्ली एक्सप्रेस में स्थान सुरक्षित कराना प्रायः असम्भव हो जाता है ; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि दिन में फर्लखाबाद—मैनपुरी की ओर से ऐसी कोई गाड़ी नहीं है जो दिल्ली जाने वाली गाड़ियों के लिये शिकोहाबाद या टूंडला जंक्शन पर थोड़े समय बाद मेल लेती हो (और जिसके लिये यात्रियों को बहुत देर तक प्रतीक्षा न करनी पड़े) ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगोशन) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

GYPSUM MINES

७८८. श्री Boovaraghassamy : Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Labourers working in gypsum mines in Perambalur Taluk in Tiruchi District (Madras State); and

(b) the facilities given to these labourers by the contractors?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandu Bhai Desai) : (a) 1,559.

(b) The work in the mines is generally executed on a piece-rate basis. The labour is stated to be engaged directly by the managements and not through contractors. Excepting in two of the mines at Odhium facilities for drinking water, first-aid equipment, rest shelters etc. were not available at the mines, when they were inspected in February, 1956. Action is being taken to enforce the provisions of the Mines Act and Rules made thereunder in respect of such facilities.

DIVISIONAL SYSTEM ON SOUTHERN RAILWAY

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

(a) the steps taken to introduce divisional system of working on the Southern Railway; and

(b) the number of divisions?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) The details are being worked out.

(b) It is proposed to have eight divisions on the Southern Railway with Headquarters at :—

1. Madras.
2. Mysore.
3. Trichinopoly.
4. Madura.
5. Guntakal.
6. Bezwada.
7. Hubli.
8. Olavakot.

KAKINADA PORT

७९०. Shri B. S. Murthy : Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allotted for the improvement of the port of Kakinada during the Second Five-Year Plan; and

(b) the nature of the improvement proposed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) Rs. 18.15 lakhs.

(b) The above provision is intended to cover expenditure on the following schemes:—

(Rs. in Lakhs)

(i) *Schemes carried over from the First Plan:*

(1) Replacement of timber jetties with fine wharves	2.00
(2) Construction of 4 Nos. reinforced concrete jetties for Ore. . .	2.00

(ii) *New Schemes:*

(1) Electric lighting of wharf walls and reinforced concrete jetties along the Commercial Canal including flood lighting of iron ore stacking area . . .	0.40
(2) Realignment of Rly. track and road between railway goods shed and oil installation including acquisition of land for providing stacking area for iron ore . . .	2.25
(3) Hydrographic survey of Kakinada Anchorage	0.50
(4) Model experiments and collection of data for ascertaining whether a dredged deep water channel across Kakinada Bay is feasible .	1.00
(5) Provision of a diesel tug of 250 H. P. .	2.50
(6) Improvements to groynes and revetment .	2.00
(7) Improvements to canal boat wharf, stacking area and provision of fencing . . .	0.50
(8) Provision of cranes, trolleys with trolley, lines and buckets for ore . . .	4.00
(9) Reclamation of low-lying areas including purchase of sand pump, diluting pump etc. .	1.00
TOTAL	18.15

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES

791. Mulla Abdullaibhai: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Post and Telegraph Offices opened in Madhya Pradesh during 1952 to 1955 District-wise; and

(b) the total number of Post and Telegraph Offices to be opened during 1956?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A statement giving the required information is placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix VII, annexure No. 12.]

(b) (i) Post Offices—About 450.

(ii) Combined Post and Telegraph Offices : 30 (subject to availability of stores).

POSTAL COMPLAINTS

792. Mulla Abdullaibhai: Will the Minister of Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that misdeliveries and non-deliveries of letters have become a common factor in the city of Nagpur;

(b) the number of complaints received from the public in this respect during 1955; and

(c) the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister in the Ministry of Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Fact is not as stated. Some cases of misdelivery and non-delivery have, no doubt, been reported and dealt with.

(b) Average number of articles received daily for delivery is about 60,000. Complaints received during the year 1955 are 272 against non-delivery and 56 against misdelivery out of which 37 were found, on enquiry, to be without basis.

(c) Improvement in delivery arrangement and introduction of surprise checks of delivery work and posting of test letters.

पटियाला रेलवे स्टेशन

७६३. डा० सर्पवाही : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटियाला रेलवे स्टेशन पर रात को नल बन्द हो जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या कारण है; और

(ग) प्रतीक्षालय में रात को यात्रियों को होने वाली इस असुविधा को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे तथा परिवहन उपमंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) प्रतीक्षालय, रेल कर्मचारियों की बस्ती, दफतर की इमारत और प्लेटफार्मों के नलों में पानी एक ही नाली (pipe line) द्वारा पहुंचता है। असें से प्रतीक्षालय, प्लेटफार्म और कर्मचारियों के बवाटरों में रात के समय पानी बन्द किया जाता रहा है जिससे ऊपर की टंकी में शाफ्ट तक इकट्ठा हुआ पानी बिना कारण नल चलते रहने से बह न जाये और दूसरे दिन सुबह पम्प चालू होने तक इंजिनों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में पानी मिलता रहे।

(ग) पम्प कर्मचारियों का एक और दल रखने के सवाल पर विचार किया जा रहा है। तब तक एक अलग नाली निकाली जा रही है ताकि कर्मचारियों के बवाटरों और दूसरी इमारतों का पानी बन्द होने पर भी प्लेटफार्म और प्रतीक्षालयों के नल चलते रहें।

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE AT AGARTALA

794. श्री Dasaratha Deb : Will the Minister of Labour be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 729 on the 21st December, 1955 and state whether the Employment Exchange has started functioning at Agartala?

The Minister of Labour (Shri Khandu Bhai Desai) : No. It has not yet been possible to secure necessary accommodation.

DISPUTE BETWEEN SWASTI SAMITI AND TRIBAL PEOPLE

795. श्री Dasaratha Deb : Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Starred Question No. 1773 on the 14th September 1955 and state :

(a) whether the disputes between the tribal people and the Swasti Samiti of Kanchanpur has since been settled; and

(b) if not, how long it will take to settle the disputes?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. P. Jain) : (a) and (b) : It is understood from the Tripura State that in accordance with the amicable settlement agreed upon by the Swasti Samiti and Tribals, land will be reallocated according to actual possession after survey. Survey work has already commenced and is expected to be completed soon.

LIGHTING IN TRAINS

796. श्री Kirolikar : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether the passenger train going from Calcutta to Nagpur on the 17th March, 1956 in the evening was without light from Tirora Railway Station to Nagpur; and

(b) if so, whether any steps were taken to light the train?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan) : (a) No, but the lights became dim during halts due to the batteries being in a run-down condition.

(b) Arrangements are being made to ensure that the batteries are charged more often.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND

797. पंडित Lingaraj Misra : Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Railway employee, resigning his post on grounds of health, after putting in

more than 12 years of approved service, is entirely denied of all share of the Railway's contribution to his Provident Fund and is only allowed a refund of his own share of contribution to the Fund; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal of revising the rule for the benefit of railway employees?

The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir. Railway's contribution comprises of two parts *viz.*, Government Contribution to Provident Fund and Special Contribution to Provident

Fund. Government Contribution is not denied to a railway employee who resigns his job on grounds of health, after putting in 12 years of approved service except in respect of the subscriptions for the half year in which he resigns. Special Contribution, is however, payable to a non-gazetted employee on resignation after 15 years of service on grounds admitted by the Controlling Officer as good and sufficient from the point of view of the administration.

(b) No, Sir.

DAILY DIGEST

1937

1938

[Friday, 6th April, 1956]

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1226	Railway Wagons . .	1866-67	1259 Unlicensed Hawkers and Coolies on Railways . .
1229	"Agmark" Ghee . .	1867-69	1260 Double Line between Madras and Vijayawada . .
1231	Shipping Officers . .	1870-71	1261 Sanatorium treatment for Government Servants . .
1232	Rupnarain Bridge . .	1871-73	1262 Sugar Factories in Orissa . .
1234	Detention of Trains on Northern Railway . .	1873-74	1263 Forests . .
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1238	Shyambazar—Beliaghata Train Service . .	1875-76	9 Rise in the Price of Rice in Tripura . .
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1243	Vanaspati . .	1878-80	S.Q. No. Subject
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1248	Air Companies . .	1882-83	1230 Advanced tests for Air Pilots . .
1249	Divisional Headquarters at Khurda Road . .	1883-84	1233 Burning of a Railway Rake . .
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1242	Firemen strike in Secunderabad . .	1902
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1254	Railway Rates Tri- bunal . . .	1904
1256	Foodgrains . . .	1904-05
1264	Bridge across Cham- bal . . .	1905
1265	Scheduled Caste Re- cruitment in Rail- ways . . .	1905-06

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745	Goods-shed at Dalmia Dadri Station .	1906-07
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749	State tourist Advisory Committee . . .	1908-09
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752	Train Derailment .	1909-10
753	Railway Compensa- tion claims . . .	1910
754	Quarantine . . .	1910-11
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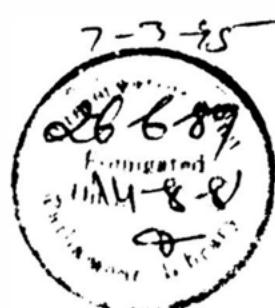
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(Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

VOL. III, 1956

(28th March to 17th April, 1956)



TWELFTH SESSION, 1956

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LOK SABHA

Friday, 6th April, 1956

The Lok Sabha met at Half Past Ten of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(See Part I)

11-33 A.M.

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STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES ETC.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various Sessions shown against each :

- (1) First Statement.
Twelfth Session, 1956 of Lok Sabha.
(See Appendix VII Annexure No. 13)
- (2) Supplementary Statement No. IV
Eleventh Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha.
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- (3) Supplementary Statement No. VIII
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(See Appendix VII, Annexure No. 15)
- (4) Supplementary Statement No. XIV
Ninth Session, 1955 of Lok Sabha.
(See Appendix VII, Annexure No. 16)
- (5) Supplementary Statement No. XVIII
Eighth Session, 1954 of Lok Sabha.
(See Appendix VII, Annexure No. 17)

- (6) Supplementary Statement No. XXVIII
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- (7) Supplementary Statement No. XXXIII
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(See Appendix VII, Annexure No. 19)
- (8) Supplementary Statement No. XXXVI
Fourth Session, 1953 of Lok Sabha.
(See Appendix VII, Annexure No. 20)
- (9) Supplementary Statement No. XIII
Third Session, 1953 of Lok Sabha.
(See Appendix VII, Annexure No. 21)
- (10) Supplementary Statement No. XXXIX
Second Session, 1952 of Lok Sabha.
(See Appendix VII, Annexure No. 22)

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

श्री० बी० श्री० मेहता (गोहिल बाड़): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेल्वे मंत्रालय संबंधी एस्टीमेट्स समिति की चौबीसवी रिपोर्ट को पेश करता हूँ।

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL *

The Minister of Home Affairs (Pandit G. B. Pant): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and of Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes and matters connected therewith.

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 6-4-1956, pp.—141-182

[Mr. Speaker]

lists of Scheduled Castes and of Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes and matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Pandit G. B. Pant : I introduce the Bill.

DELAY IN DISTRIBUTION OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF CERTAIN MINISTRIES

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad) : Before we proceed to the other item, may I say this ? I invited your attention yesterday to the fact that it was unfortunate and even detrimental to the growth of a sound and efficient parliamentary system, that some Ministries' Demands should be put to the vote of the House without any discussion. I referred in this connection to the Demands of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, for which no time has been allotted for discussion. I am constrained to say that it has given rise to laxity and irresponsibility on the part of the Ministry which has not so far cared to make available to us its report and summary as other Ministries, whose Demands are before the House, for discussion, have already done. There is another Ministry, the Ministry of Law, for which no time is allotted for discussion, and the same thing has happened in that Ministry : they have not made available to us their annual report as other Ministries have done, and only a summary of the Ministry has come—not its report. I am, therefore, constrained to voice my suspicion that unless there is proper goading and prodding of the Ministries by the House, they will continue to remain somnolent. This state of affairs should be rectified without much delay. I am sure you share the views that I have just expressed, and I would appeal to you to take strong action in this matter immediately. Unless action is taken immediately, this somnolence will tend to aggravate in the Ministries whose Demands are not coming up before the House for discussion.

Mr. Speaker : Neither of the Minister is here, but it is not their fault. I would only urge upon the hon. Member

who has raised this point to give me sufficient notice and also to the Ministers so that they may be presented here. In this case I gave special permission.

Shri Kamath : I gave notice.

Mr. Speaker : Just now. How can I draw the Ministers here ? Therefore, instead of merely taking the opportunity to criticise the Ministers, it would be better if hon. Members, who wish to raise such points, give sufficient notice to me and to the Ministers. In this case, I cannot anticipate their reasons. Because the Sub-Committee and the Business Advisory Committee did not choose to allot time during this session for discussion or debate for the voting on grants relating to the Information and Broadcasting Ministry and the Law Ministry, they might not have sent round their reports. It may be.....

Shri Kamath : No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member excludes the possibility of this one per cent. It may be that because of this they have not circulated their reports etc. Therefore, hereafter, I will insist upon all hon. Members to give me sufficient notice so that wherever the Ministers have to give certain information on the points, nothing shall be said in their absence because they could not be present here for want of sufficient notice. Ultimately, of course, whatever has to be done will be done. Therefore, I am not going to take note of this matter now. I request the hon. Ministers to be in the House next day when we meet so that they may state to the House as to why they have not sent in their reports for perusal by Members—administration reports and other reports. If they have got, they must send them round. So far as the other question is concerned, namely, allotting of more time, I have already said that it is too late for this year, and therefore it will be considered next time.

Shri Kamath : May I know whether when a Ministry's Demands are not posted for discussion in the House, the Minister is not aware that those Demands may be discussed during the general discussion of the Budget or in the discussion of the Finance Bill, for which these reports, etc., should be made available ?

Mr. Speaker : We will discuss all those matters, and this matter will stand over for the next day. Meanwhile, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will inform the Ministers concerned and request them to be kindly present here.

* DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

Mr. Speaker : The House will now resume further discussion of the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Production. Out of 6 hours allotted for the Demands of this Ministry, 5 hours and 24 minutes have already been availed of and 36 minutes now remain.

Shri Kanhu Ram Deogam will now continue his speech.

श्री देवगम (चैबस्सा रक्षित अनुसूचित आदिम जातियां) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल में सदन का ध्यान और सरकार का ध्यान ग्रामोदयोगों की ओर लीच रहा था। इस विषय में दो मत नहीं हैं कि भारतवर्ष ग्रामों का देश है और हमको देश का उत्थान ग्रामों का उत्थान समझना चाहिये और जब तक ग्रामों का उत्थान नहीं होता तब तक हिन्दुस्तान का उत्थान होना नहीं समझा जा सकता। और हम लोगों को इसके लिये सबसे निम्न स्तर के लोगों से यह काम शुरू करना चाहिये और इस लिये हमारी इस सरकार को ग्रामोदयोगों की उन्नति करने के विषय में विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिये।

आज हमारे देश को स्वराज्य प्राप्त किये हुए ८ वर्ष होगे लेकिन मुझे यह खेद के साथ निवेदन करना पड़ता है कि उस स्वराज्य और आजादी की हल्की सी किरण भी हमारे गांवों में नहीं पहुंच पाई है और अगर हम लोगों को बाक़र्ई में इस स्वराज्य को सच्चे मानों में स्वराज्य बनाना है तो गांवों और ग्रामबासियों की उन्नति करने के लिये जल्दी से जल्दी प्रयत्न करना चाहिये। गांवों के उत्थान को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये।

हमारे सिंहभूम जिले में जो सब से निम्न स्तर के लोग पड़े हुए हैं उन के बारे में फैक्टस एंड फिगर्स एवाउट विहार (विहार संबंधी तथ्य और आंकड़े) नामी किताब में पृष्ठ १६८ पर लिखा हुआ है :

"A wandering tribe, known as 'Birhors', are experts in the making of rope and string. Enough raw

materials are available in this State for rope and string making. Seal-patta or Maulan occurs in the forests of Saranda, Kolhan and Prohat Forest Divisions in Singhbhum. Its fibres make excellent rope and string."

यह जो सब से नीचे पड़े हुए लोग हैं जो कि जंगल जंगल भटकते फिरते हैं, जिन के पास घर या जमीन कोई चीज नहीं है, उन को सरकारी सहायता में ऊपर उठाया जाय। जब उन को सरकार बमायेगी, उस दिन में समझूंगा कि यथार्थ में हमें स्वराज्य मिला है।

कल में बहुत सी बातों को कह चुका हूं आज उनको न दोहाराते हुए यह नम्र निवेदन करता हूं कि प्राखिर गांव के लोगों की कठिनाइयों क्या हैं? उन कठिनाइयों को समझने के लिये न सिर्फ हमारे प्रफ़सरों को गांवों तक पहुंचना चाहिये बल्कि हमारे मंत्रीगण को भी उन गरीबों की हालत को देखने के लिये पहुंचना चाहिये। आज वह अपनी आंखों से उन की हालत को नहीं देख पाते हैं, वे सिर्फ बड़े बड़े लोगों से, डिस्ट्रिक्ट आफिसर्स (ज़िला अफ़सरों) से ही मुलाकात कर के उन की मार्फत इन बातों को सुनते हैं। आज गांवों से धानियों का उद्योग है उस की हालत क्या है? एक तो लोगों के पास धानियां ही बहुत नहीं हैं, न सरकार उस का कोई प्रबन्ध करती है, दूसरे अगर धानियां हो भी तो उन को तिलहन नहीं मिलता है। जब तक पर्याप्त मात्रा में तिलहन उन को नहीं मिलेंगे तब तक सिर्फ धानियां से ही वे क्या कर सकते हैं? इस के लिये मैं यह सुझाव दे चुका हूं कि तेलियों को कंसेशन मिलना चाहिये। आज कल क्या होता है कि बाजारों में मिल वाले जितने होते हैं वे पहुंच कर अपनी मिलों के लिये सारा बीज ले लेते हैं और बेचारे तेली पड़े रह जाते हैं। आप की रिपोर्ट से यह जात होता है कि धानी से तेल निकालने वाले पूरी तरह से काम नहीं करते हैं। लेकिन वह करें भी क्या, उन को तिलहन तो मिलता ही नहीं। इस लिये आप को यह उपाय भी करना चाहिये जिस से कि उन को तिलहन मिल सके।

जहां पर रा मैटीरियल (कच्चा माल) मिलता हो वहीं पर उस से बनने वाला पक्का माल बनाना चाहिये और वहीं पर उस रा मैटीरियल से तैयार होने वाली इन्डस्ट्रीज खीलनी चाहिये।

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

Shrimati Mayadeo (Poona South): Mr. Speaker I am grateful to for allowing me a few minutes even when the discussion was nearly at an end. When we go through the report of the Production Ministry, we find that the production in the country has increased so much that the Ministry deserves congratulations from Members. Our Finance Minister has very rightly said that in most industries, production reached significantly higher levels and the upward trend in industrial production had persisted through 1955 and this increase in production was shared by almost all the important industries. But to achieve this success, our Government also have given so many facilities.

During the year, a number of export duties were abolished or reduced in the interest of our export trade. The result of this was that the total national income over the First Five Year Plan period would have increased by some eighteen per cent as against eleven per cent increase envisaged in the Plan. When we look at all these figures and when we see that our national income has considerably increased, we feel glad.

But the Finance Minister himself says that notwithstanding the progress achieved in different sectors of economy, the employment situation in the country remains a matter of concern. Meanwhile, from the rather inadequate data furnished by the employment figures it would appear that unemployment in the urban areas is increasing. When the production and the wealth of our country are increasing, why should this be so? One does not understand. When every one says that our national wealth is increasing the common man feels that he is getting poorer and poorer. What is the reason for this?

The Co-operative Department have themselves explained this in the following words :

"Most productive work now-a-days is conducted under the following conditions. The work is controlled by a small body of three or five men who usually have only a very small theoretical and no practical knowledge at all of the work but who have an intimate knowledge of banking, credit and the principles of quick turn-over and profit percentages. This small body of men is in turn nominally control by a somewhat larger

body of men who finance the business but who have no knowledge of the work and its conditions and usually have no knowledge of banking or business either. The actual work, on the other hand, is done by a very large body of men who are paid low wages, who have no voice in the management of the business or the nature of their work, who are liable to be turned off whenever the controllers consider that the step will be profitable to themselves and who in turn do as bad work as possible, since they can have no motive for doing decent work."

That is how our industries are run.

Shri Giri, our former Labour Minister, speaking on the Budget said that the provision of good conditions of work for workers was not enough. The workers naturally desire a voice in the control of the industrial system, says he. The time has come when everybody, especially the employers, realised the hard fact that workers were no longer hewers of wood and drawyers of water. Shri Giri anticipated that a time would come when the public sector would absorb the private sector under certain conditions. He, therefore, wanted the public sector to be in a position to set an example to the private sector in the matter of wages and other conditions of life for the workers. So, what I feel is that the time has come when we should find some way out of this difficulty.

We know that our Government had appointed so many committees—for example, the Karve Committee and the Village Industries Board—who have recommended what sort of industries there should be for the people in India. They are : khadi, hand-made paper, village oil industry, hand-pounding of rice, atta/chakkis, spinning, palm gur industry etc., etc. These are the industries recommended for the people of India.

I just visited one or two of the intensive village industry centres and went through the register to see how the wages are given to the people. I found that the wages are calculated on piece-work basis, which is one anna per hour and eight annas per day. That means, if a worker works for eight hours continuously then he would get only eight annas at the end of the day. That also is

only for 25 days in a month, which means that a worker will get at the end of the month Rs. 12-8-0 by way of salary. How can one person even eat sufficiently with such a small amount?

Then I visited some of the destitute homes where also such village industries are run. There also, from the catalogue I found, the lowest was Rs. 8-0-0 a month and the highest was Rs. 20-0-0 per worker. This is the way our committees are recommending industries and work for our people.

When I went through the report of the Industrial Finance Corporation I found that the private sector is running industries like electrical industries, Bengal potteries, glass works, metal and alloys, iron and steel, vanaspatti, oil mills, cement, textiles etc., etc. For these industries also they are getting a lot of help from the Government—financial help as well as relaxation of taxes and all that. One moment I feel, let us exchange these two lists. Let the people get all these big industries to be run and let the private sector run the industries like khadi, hand-pounding of rice, palm gur and other things. The Government is helping in both the cases. Then only you will realise how people can live on such small wages.

Then I went further through the papers to find out if the Government have done anything for the people. I came across the Finance Minister's speech. Here he says :

"Special measures were taken during the year for the promotion and development of small industries. A National Small Industries Corporation has been set up and four regional Small Industries Service Institutes opened."

I tried to take advantage of this. I thought, there are so many unemployed people in our country, who are, many of them, technical experts also, but they cannot start a concern because they have no money. Therefore, if the Government could advance the entire capital for any concern, ask a group of workers to come together and work out a scheme, it would be profitable for the people as well as the Government. When I further applied my mind in this direction I found that the Government of India, in their memorandum dated 4-6-1955, had arranged for special types of industrial co-operatives, where the workers themselves are members and would share in the profits. The Central

Government would sanction specific schemes sent up by State Governments on the following basis. The memorandum says that 75 per cent of the share capital to be advanced by the Centre and the remaining 25 per cent to be found by the State Government and/or the party concerned. 75 per cent of the working capital also was to be advanced by the Central Government and 25 per cent to be found by the State Government. This means that the entire capital for any small concern can be advanced by the Government if a group of workers could form an industrial co-operative and work out a scheme for running a small concern.

On this basis I just submitted a scheme, for manufacturing radio transformers, to our Planning Commission. I am glad to say that this scheme was passed and the Government have sanctioned the entire amount of the capital for this industry to be run by a group of workers as an industrial co-operative. I should like to say that in this small concern, where we are just trying to make only parts of a radio, it is possible to allow the workers eight annas per hour over and above their share in the profits. Therefore, with the help of Rs. 1 lakh by way of capital from the Government we will be able to give employment to 40 persons who will get a minimum wage of eight annas per hour and a maximum wage equal to four or five times the minimum. So, if the Government is ready to render help like this we can multiply any amount of such concerns in this country.

The Finance Minister has said in his report, that among the more important new projects that will be taken up during the coming year is the setting up of a heavy electrical equipment factory in the public sector for the manufacture of electric generators, transformers, switch gears, turbines for river valley projects and traction equipment for railways. What I feel is that all these concerns should be started by industrial co-operatives of the special type which the Government of India have recommended.

The Machine Tool Factory and the Hindustan Cable Limited are given to some private limited companies. Henceforth, I would request, the Government to give such industries to industrial co-operatives. The Government want 25,000 village radios set per year during

[Shrimati Maydeo]

the next five years, 15 lakhs of bicycles will be required in our country during the next five years. More cement will be required. There are so many railway parts that are to be prepared. If we do all this work by industrial co-operatives on group basis where the workers are the sharers in the profits then I feel that the problem, that there is still unemployment even when the production is increasing, will disappear and we will be able to give employment to millions of people in our country. We will also be able to pay them a sufficient wage on which they can maintain themselves properly.

The Deputy Minister of Production (Shri Satish Chandra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my senior colleague the Minister of production, gave a very comprehensive reply yesterday to the points raised during the debate. In fact, I find that there is not much which I can usefully add to what he has already said.

Several Members, during the course of the debate referred to such subjects as gold-mines, co-operative spinning mills, cement, exploitation of minerals other than coal, locomotives, small-scale industries etc. The hon. Member who spoke last referred to radio sets, bicycles and engineering goods required by the railways. It was made clear by the Minister yesterday, that the Production Ministry deals only with a limited number of subjects. There will be other occasions when hon. Members can speak about these industries. The Ministry of production is not quite competent to give answers as far as these industries are concerned.

12 NOON

My friend Shri Raghunath Singh, in opening the debate emphasized the need for establishing a second shipyard. He was supported by Shri Matthen and Shri A. M. Thomas. As far as the need for setting up a second ship-building yard is concerned, there are no two opinions. The target for Indian shipping at the end of the Second Five Year Plan period is 9 lakh tons. During the next five years, about 90,000 tons will have to be replaced. All that the Hindustan Shipyard will be able to build during the next five years is 75,000 to 90,000 tons, depending on the type of ships to be constructed. Therefore, the output from the present shipyard will be hardly sufficient to meet the replacement re-

quirements of the Indian merchant fleet. That being the position, the Government accepts the necessity for starting a second shipyard. A thriving merchant fleet and a healthy ship-building industry are necessary for the growth of our national economy.

The problem, however, is that various sectors of national economy including transport, industry, power, agriculture, social services etc., make rival claims on the available resources, and certain priorities have got to be allotted. The Planning Commission is fully seized of this matter and after considering all aspects it has been decided that arrangements should be made immediately to train the requisite personnel to man the second shipyard. Provision has been made in the Plan for this purpose. More recruits will be taken in the existing shipyard. They will be trained gradually so that in the middle or by the end of the second Plan period, the Government will be in a position to consider the possibility of taking some concrete steps for the establishment of another shipyard. I think that it will be possible even during the course of this year to plan for such training and to take some steps in that direction.

Shri Raghunath Singh referred to the system of charging the United Kingdom parity prices. There has been a demand from the shipping companies that the cheapest world price should be the guiding factor in determining the price that they are asked to pay to the shipyard. Considering the fact that our ship-building industry is in its infancy and almost all the shipyards in the world are booked for many years, the present arrangement is not very unsatisfactory. However, the Planning Commission is considering this matter. There have not been any loud protests from the shipping companies against this arrangement. I think that the present system is by and large satisfactory.

Shri B. D. Pande (Almora Distt.—North-East): How long will it take for our shipyard to become a full-fledged one?

Shri Satish Chandra: It is a full-fledged one.

Shri B. D. Pande: You said it is in its infancy.

Shri Satish Chandra: There is only one major shipyard in the country. The possibility of starting a second shipyard is being considered at present.

The simultaneous development of ancillary industries is also very important. For the development of the ancillary industries such as the manufacture of propelling machinery, electrical equipment or numerous other gadgets which go into the building of a ship, we must depend to a large extent on the general industrial development in the country. Many requirements of a ship, even in technologically advanced countries of the world, are supplied by other industries. The making of a hull does not make a ship. I hope that it will be possible in due course to take concrete steps for the manufacture of propelling machinery which is at present imported. The work of a major shipyard will be very much facilitated with the growth of large-scale industries in the country.

Shri Raghunath Singh wanted to know the present position of the orders pending with the Hindustan Shipyard. The Shipyard has already got orders for 14 vessels. Ten of these are large ships and four are smaller vessels required by ports, etc. We expect to get orders for two more ocean-going ships but the keels for these cannot be laid earlier than the middle of 1957. So, we are not very much worried about the orders. In fact, fresh orders have been promised to us and we hope to get them.

I may say a few words about the Industrial Management Service. The Government are considering the question of establishing a joint Industrial Management cadre for the State undertakings. The proposal is to have a common pool of administrative officers for the industrial enterprises, controlled by the Ministry of Production. Other Ministries may join the scheme later on. It will be followed soon by an Industrial Technical cadre. The Industrial Management cadre will be a common cadre for managerial personnel consisting of officers who have experience of administration, accounts, audit, stores purchase, sales, etc. The Industrial Technical cadre will consist of chemical, electrical and mechanical engineers and the technologists required by various State industrial undertakings. The Industrial Management cadre will meet to some extent the wishes of the Members of this House and the Estimates Committee. I hope that some decision will be taken at a very early date.

There has been some discussion about the role of the public sector and the

private sector in the national economic development. I do not wish to go into the details. There are only a few minutes at my disposal. The question has already been dealt with by my senior colleague yesterday. I would only say that in the context of the next Five Year Plan, Government are considering the revision of the Industrial policy announced in 1948. The revised resolution will recognise the existing state of affairs. I hope that the scope of the public sector will be considerably enlarged in the light of the developments that have taken place during the last 8 years.

I have nothing much to say about the coal industry because it has been dealt with comprehensively yesterday. The only thing I can add is that it has been decided to wash all the coal required for metallurgical purposes. Some big washeries may be set up in the public sector. Orders have been placed in Japan for the purchase of a big washery plant to wash the coal raised in the Bokaro and Kargali mines. A few washeries may be established alongside the steel plants as a part of the steel projects. Washing of metallurgical coal will help considerably in the conservation of better grades of coal.

I do not think that the Minister referred yesterday to the lignite investigations. Considerable progress has been made in the investigations now being carried on at Neiveli. Sixteen pumps are already working and about 17 to 18,000 gallons of water is being pumped out every minute. This has lowered down the water level considerably. It has, however, been found that more pumps will have to be installed. Pumps have already been ordered and are soon arriving at the site. It is expected that the project will be a success. The indications are very encouraging. As soon as it is established that lignite can be exploited economically, a multi-purpose Corporation may be set up for generation of electricity, for briquetting of lignite to be used as domestic as well as industrial fuel, for setting up certain by-product industries and for the production of fertilisers. If the lignite project goes through, a fertilizer plant to manufacture 80,000 tons of nitrogen will be set up at Neiveli itself. In this connection, I may refer to a report that appeared in one of the morning papers today. Its special representative has reported that the site at Bhakra alone has been decided. I want to correct

[**Shri Satish Chandra**]

that impression. It is not exactly so. The sites for all the three fertiliser factories have been decided. One will be located at Nangal, the other at Rourkela, utilising the gases from the steel plant and the third at Neiveli subject, of course, to the successful exploitation of lignite which is considered all most a certainty.

Shri G. D. Somani said yesterday that Rajasthan salt is the cheapest and the best and that the Government should increase production with a view to provide employment. I am not prepared to admit that Rajasthan salt is necessarily the best or the cheapest. There are other salt sources where percentage of sodium chloride is better and salt can be manufactured more cheaply. Apart from that, however, Government are considering the development of Rajasthan salt works. The difficulty is that we are already surplus in salt. The total requirement in the country is about 7 crores maunds. As against this, we are producing 8 crores maunds at present. Unless the chemical industries, such as the soda, ash industry which requires salt as raw material, develop further or there is possibility of exporting salt to other countries, it will not be in the interest of salt industry itself to increase production. The problem so far as salt is concerned, is to improve the quality rather than to expand the quantity. The quantity can be expanded only for export or for industrial consumption.

श्री रघुनाथ तिहू (जिला बनारस मध्य) : उत्तरप्रदेश की सरकार ने नमक के उपर कर लगाया है तो लगाने के विषय में क्या उसने आपसे पूछा था और आपकी राय ली थी ?

श्री सतीशचन्द्र : मूँझे तो उसके बारे में कछु मालूम नहीं हैं। अखबारों में मैं ने पढ़ा कि नमक पर भी बिक्री कर लगाया है। सेल्स टेक्स लगाना स्टेट गवर्नर्मेंट्स का काम है।

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Pratapgarh Distt.—West *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—East) : No; that is not correct because it comes under the Essential Supplies Act. The Government of India must be consulted.

Shri Kamath (Hoshangabad) : The Ministry of Law will look into this.

Shri Satish Chandra : Government propose to develop salt works in Rajasthan to a limited extent because there

is some special liking for this salt in certain areas. The choice of the consumers is a factor which has got to be considered when plans are made for the production of salt in different areas. But, it is not possible to develop such production on a large scale.

I do not want to repeat what has already been said by the Minister. I would only submit that the trend of the yesterday's discussion in the House gave some satisfaction to us, because it was very much different from the trend of speeches delivered on earlier occasions. Hon'ble Members seem to appreciate difficulties confronting the Ministry.

Shri A. M. Thomas (Ernakulam) : The devil has to be given its due.

Shri Satish Chandra : There was an expression of the general feeling that we are doing very well....

Shri Kamath : Not very.

Shri Satish Chandra : Well—I can amend it to suit my hon. friend—we are not doing badly and that we are making progress. I am quite sure that as we gain more experienced we will be able to do better. As more and more industries are set up in the public sector and we are able to raise a superstructure on the foundations which are being laid at present, we steadily march forward towards our goal of establishing a socialist pattern of society by democratic and peaceful methods.

Shri Mohiuddin (Hyderabad City) : May I ask a question ? The hon. Deputy Minister said that a certain number of pumps are pumping out the water at Neiveli in the lignite mine at the rate of 15,000 gallons per minute. May I know what is the recuperative capacity of the mine, i.e., how much water comes back again after pumping out water at 15,000 gallons per minute?

Shri Satish Chandra : The hon. Member is under some misapprehension. No water can get into it because there is no mine as such.

Shri Mohiuddin : From the original source of the water, not from the water that is pumped out.

Shri Satish Chandra : There are artesian aquifers below the lignite bed which is itself about 250 or 300 feet below the surface. The problem is to lower the pressure in these artesian aquifers below the lignite bed so that when

actual mining is done, the bed does not burst by pressure of water which will flood the mines. Certain calculations have been made by technical experts. It is too complicated a matter for me and I cannot elaborate on it. They feel that if water can be pumped out at a certain rate it will be possible to decrease the pressure to such an extent that mining can be done safely. It is this problem which is being investigated at present. The economics of mining lignite and its cost of production can only be worked out when we know how much pumping of water will be necessary to make safe mining possible.

Mr. Speaker : I now put all the cut motions relating to these Demands to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were negative.

Mr. Speaker : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper, be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of the following heads of demands entered in the second column thereof :

Demands Nos. 87, 88, 90, 91 and 138".

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 87—MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,52,000 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, 1957, in respect of 'Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND No. 88—SALT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,22,000 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, 1957, in respect of 'Salt'."

DEMAND No. 89—OTHER ORGANISATIONS UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,14,71,000 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, 1957, in respect of 'Other Organisations under the Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND No. 90—GOVERNMENT COLLIERIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,83,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Government Collieries'."

DEMAND No. 91—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,05,49,000 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, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and Expenditure under the Ministry of Production'."

DEMAND No. 138—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,29,56,000 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, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Production'."

Mr. Speaker : The House will now take up discussion of the Demands for Grants Nos. 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, and 137 relating to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research. As the House is aware, 3 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 15

[Mr. Speaker]

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. 78—MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,41,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957 in respect of 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

DEMAND No. 79—SURVEY OF INDIA

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,47,25,000 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, 1957, in respect of 'Survey of India'."

DEMAND No. 80—BOTANICAL SURVEY

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,70,000 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, 1957, in respect of 'Botanical Survey'."

DEMAND No. 81—ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,24,000 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, 1957, in respect of 'Zoological Survey'."

DEMAND No. 82—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,43,89,000 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, 1957, in respect of 'Geological Survey'."

DEMAND No. 83—MINES

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 49,05,000 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, 1957, in respect of 'Mines'."

DEMAND No. 84—SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,45,000 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, 1957, in respect of 'Scientific Research'."

DEMAND No. 85—EXPLORATION OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 53,93,000 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, 1957, in respect of 'Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas'."

DEMAND No. 86—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 21,000 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, 1957, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

DEMAND No. 137—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,86,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1957, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research'."

Has the hon. Minister to say anything?

The Minister of Natural Resources (Shri K. D. Malaviya) : May I suggest with your permission that the entire time for the Demands may be utilised today and the debate may continue till 3.25.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : Private Members' Bills is at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Speaker : I know. The hon. Minister is aware of that, therefore he makes that representation. Therefore, we will have to sit 25 minutes more or, say, half an hour more, till 6 o'clock.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat) : I would beg of you not to admit this request of the hon. Minister for increasing the hours of sitting because we have been finding great difficulty in keeping the quorum in the House after half past five. So, I would request the hon. Minister should hold over his reply or shorten his reply and make it within the time available.

Shri K. D. Malaviya : I am prepared to accept the suggestion. I only meant there should be no discontinuity in the debate. Otherwise, two holidays are intervening in between and the reply that I will be giving on Monday. It may perhaps lose some of its reality.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty : Let the Minister reply on the next day.

Shri Kamath : He will come with a fresh mind on Monday.

Shri V. P. Nayar (Chirayinkil) : There is no time-bar for the Minister's reply.

Mr. Speaker : The main objection seems to be lack of quorum. If the hon. Parliamentary Minister assures me of quorum, then what?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty : He is not guaranteeing.

Mr. Speaker : I leave it to him.

Shri Kamath : He is shaking his head.

Shri V. P. Nayar : He is shirking his responsibility.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha) : If the House decides to sit till six o'clock I will try my best to keep the quorum.

Mr. Speaker : Each is dependant on the other. If the quorum is ready, the House will sit. If the House is ready, the quorum will be there.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty : One small point. If we extent the time till half past three, after that is the Private Members' Bill and Government is not interested in keeping the quorum.

Mr. Speaker : I think nobody raises objection regarding quorum during Private Members' Bills.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha : Not even Shri Kamath.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : Everything should not be done to suit the Minister.

Mr. Speaker : Apart from the question of suiting the Minister, the break is not even one day. Two days intervene, on the third day he will reply. I leave it to the House.

Shri Kamath : Yesterday there were hardly 12 Members at 5.30.

Mr. Speaker : Therefore, the hon. Minister will reply the next day. Does the hon. Minister start, or who starts?

Shri K. D. Malaviya : I will require 40 minutes.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar (Tiruppur) : I consider this Demand as a very important one for the future of the country. I have examined the various items under these Demands and I find that the biggest item is Rs. 2,25,00,000 budget estimates for 1956-57 in the way of grants to C.S.I.R.

Dr. Krishnaswami (Kancheepuram) : There is so much noise we cannot hear.

Scientific Research.

4559

Demands for Grants

6 APRIL 1956

Demands for Grants

4560

Mr. Speaker : Order, order, I find the front bench gentlemen make more noise than the rear bench gentlemen. If nobody takes interest in it, the hon. Members might kindly go to the lobby and then I will once for all decide there is no quorum in the House. What is the good of sitting here and making noise? Hon. Members are very great men, each one representing his constituency. I know in what great esteem they are held in their own constituencies.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar : The biggest item of expenditure is Rs. 225 lakhs which is provided for grants to the C.S.I.R. The next is for the Geological Survey of nearly Rs. 157 lakhs, and the other for the survey of India of Rs. 161 lakhs. I have no doubt that many of these research laboratories, including the most famous ones like the National Physical Laboratory and others, are doing very useful work. Lots of money have been spent on them, but I would like to know, when these institutions are run, whether it is not necessary for us to have an evaluation report on the working of these institutions so that we may know whether what is expected of them is being done. It is one thing to take it for granted that simply because we invest crores of rupees in these institutions and highly placed officials and scientists are placed there, things may be well done. It is another matter to examine whether they are being worked out with the ideas and ideals which we have in view and whether we are having a proper return for the money that is being spent on these institutions. I have no doubt that when examined many of these institutions will prove to be a good investment. I have also no doubt that things can be improved by evaluations and examinations. I would like to get a few international scientists who know these jobs and put the along with some of our own scientists and form a team which should evaluate the work of these institutions, and I am sure that with the guidance which an expert body like this can give, we will have a lot to improve in the future and we will have a better return for the huge sums of money that we are spending.

Now, I come to another matter. A sum of Rs. 32 lakhs is being provided for expenditure on other bodies; to give grants-in-aid and donations to scientific societies and institutes about Rs. 57 lakhs have been provided. I am

anxious that this work should be done in close consultation with the universities. You know that the universities are bodies which are primarily intended to do research in science and in various other spheres of knowledge. There is another body, namely the University Grants Commission, to which we have provided nearly Rs. 36 crores in the next Five Year Plan for helping the universities. Unless we co-ordinate the work of the universities with that of this Ministry, I think we will be doing work which will be overlapping. If there is co-ordination, then we shall be able to turn out much better work.

We find that the Ministry of Education as well as the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research are supposed to be controlled by a single Minister, with two more Ministers under him to be in charge of the two Ministries respectively. But what I find is that even between these two Ministries under the control of the same Minister, there is not much of co-ordination. I would like to suggest that a report should be placed before the House, especially in the matter of scientific research, showing what amount of co-ordination there is between the universities which are doing research and these very highly placed bodies which are also doing similar work. These are matter which we must take into consideration if in this poor country of ours, we are to get sixteen annas' value for every rupee that we spend.

Now, I come to the next important point regarding the results of research. It is not enough if we do research; it is not enough if we merely do some work in the laboratories. What is necessary is that the results of the research must be broadcast, so that the people who are concerned in these various matters may know them.

I know that the Ministry have indicated at page 33 of their report the various steps taken by them to broadcast the results of research. They are also publishing articles in the various newspapers, with a view to disseminate scientific and technical information. They are publishing articles in magazines. They are publishing science news letters in the Sunday news of newspaper. Further, the Geological Survey of India publish memoirs, and so on.

But I would like to know whether any of these publication is being brought out in the regional languages. I find that a magazine is being run in Hindi. But let me tell you, and you know it very well, that this country consists of vast areas in which Hindi does not reach, in which Hindi is not known, and in which Hindi is not spoken. If we are to spread these ideas, then it is necessary that we must reach not only the English-speaking people, but also the areas where the regional languages are spoken, areas in which Hindi is not known, and in which English is also not very much known. In the future set-up of our country, in the very near future, that is, in a period of about five to ten years, the medium of instructions in the universities may also become the regional language. That will mean that the research also may be done in the regional languages. So, it is time that the Government of India think in terms of English certainly, because the expression of the highest scientific research is possible today only in English. But an attempt should at the same time be made to publish them not only in Hindi but in other regional languages as well. That is an important question which will have to be taken up.

So far as research is concerned, it is of two kinds, namely, fundamental research and applied research. Fundamental research is mostly done in the universities and the research institutes. But applied research is done in the various factories. Many of these factories are spread throughout the country. Applied research is also done in many of the institutes under the auspices of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. I would like to know whether there is any co-ordination between the research done in these factories and in these big workshops and also the research done in our own big institutes. I say that this co-ordination is absolutely essential for profiting from one another's work. That is absolutely necessary, especially in a country like ours which is rather poor, and where we are unable to find as much money as possible for this purpose.

This leads me on to the Vigyan Mandirs in which I am deeply interested. The Minister is a great enthusiast in the matter of these Vigyan Mandirs. In fact, if I am correct, I may say that they are his brain-waves. I welcome the proposal to have Vigyan Mandirs,

and I do so for more reasons than one, in fact, for the very objectives that they have in view. I shall have occasion later on to say how things have been done in these Vigyan Mandirs and how much of staff have been trained, and how far they have been equipped. There is a very ambitious programme before these Vigyan Mandirs. They are to be equipped for the following, namely soil and water analysis, plant pathology, pathological examination of any human diseases and deficiencies, rural health and sanitation education, identification of pests and insects, reading room, literature, material etc., spread of scientific education and so on, and they are also to serve as applied science laboratories for high schools.

To my mind, this appears as a very ambitious programme. There is no course in any single university, which equips people to do all this work together. There are universities which provide courses in different subjects. Only if we could put all of them together can we get a well-trained man necessary for these Vigyan Mandirs. I would like to know what attempts have been made to train the technical personnel required.

In the report of the Ministry, we are told that certain Vigyan Mandirs have been started. One of them has been started in a place called Kallupatti in Tamil Nad. I dare say that the Minister would have come across an article written by Shri Kumarappa on this particular Vigyan Mandir at Kallupatti. I do not know who is responsible for having started it and for having left it in its present position. The Chief Minister of Madras was asked to open that Vigyan Mandir. When he opened it, there was a lot of scientific equipment there. But after he opened it and went away, most of the equipment disappeared. The reason for that was that these had been borrowed from a neighbouring college and therefore they had been returned back to them after the opening of the Vigyan Mandir. The people who opened it were not ready to open that Vigyan Mandir.

So, this is an example of how a good idea is back-levered. It is an excellent idea. I welcome it. But we cannot afford to work an excellent idea badly. An excellent idea must have its foundation; it must have trained personnel, and it must have equipment.

[Shri T. S. A. Chettiar]

Only when all these are provided an excellent idea can become excellent in practice. When the personnel and equipment are lacking, even excellent ideas may suffer, and they be pooh-poohed and discredited.

At a time when we are having economic expansion in various departments, in science, in education and also in the very highly technical work of this Ministry, what we want is men; apart from money, what we want is trained personnel. I would like to know what arrangements are being made to create the trained personnel. We have a number of persons studying in the colleges, and lakhs of persons are going in for unemployment because we have not trained them for any particular job that we require.

In the case of mining, for example, under the Second Five Year Plan, our coal production which now stands at 37 million tons is to be stepped up to 60 million tons, that is to say, nearly double the present production. In this, there is the public sector as well as the private sector. For both, the personnel required is the same. For coal mining alone, it has been estimated that we would require 1,660 graduate mining engineers and about 8,000 to 10,000 subordinate staff during the Second Five Year Plan period.

At present, there are only two institutions, I understand, to train graduate mining engineers, namely the Banaras Hindu University and the Indian School of Mines. The Indian Institute of Technology is planning to open a mining course. At present, the annual output of mining engineers is only 70 to 80. I hope the Minister will give us figures as to how many more persons have been trained, and how much more funds have been provided.

Planning is good; planning is helpful; planning will be fruitful. But if it is to be fruitful, first things must come first. Mere money does not do things. We want men with knowledge, with strength, with integrity, with character and with a persistence which scientists alone possess. Leadership in very profession for that matter needs such men who are trained. And we are yet to know what arrangements are being made to train them. Planning can come to fruition, only when the trained men appear.

This is of the utmost importance not only in the case of mining, but in the case of many other schemes as well. Trained personnel are necessary everywhere. I hope the Government of India will be able to place before this House the arrangements that they are making to train the personnel.

It may be that some changes may have to be made in the university courses; it may be that some little training may have to be given to the graduates who are going through the university courses. But that subject has to be taken up with the universities and with the existing institutions, and wherever possible, something has to be done to achieve the end in view.

In the matter of training, I would insist on one other thing. There is at present a School of Mines in Dhanbad. It is not necessary that for training men in mining, we must have a mine near the school. I understand that there is a proposal to have an institute at Dhanbad for mining, involving an expenditure of a few crores of rupees.

I would like to impress upon this House and the Government that this training should be provided on a regional basis throughout India, so that not only the people of a particular locality will get the advantage of this training but people all over India will get this training. This is also a very important matter. If this is attended to, we will not have difficulties in finding personnel for the various areas when we need trained personnel in those areas.

I would not like to take much more of your time, but I would like to say this. This Ministry is of fundamental importance to the progress of this country. Many of the institutions that have been started, many of the National Laboratories have, I have heard been started in a hurry, sometimes in without proper men. I would like the Government to ensure that in a country like India, where our resources are not large, from every pie that is used we get the best. I hope that the Government will in future reports provide us with an evaluation report about the various institutions in which large amounts of money are being spent.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I agree with Shri T. S. A. Chettiar that the subjects covered by this Ministry are very important. I would like the Government and also the House to pay more attention to the subjects under this Ministry, as I find

from the report that subjects which are of fundamental importance to the development of the economy of our country have been assigned to this Ministry. For example, there are mines and minerals, scientific surveys such as geological surveys, botanical survey, zoological survey, land survey etc., scientific research, both fundamental and applied, and also industrial research.

As you know, these are some of the basic requirements. Certain surveys, which we have necessarily to have, have not been made so far. I shall come to each of these subjects and try to briefly discuss it. But I want to say that the Government of India, although is spending three or four crores of rupees, has not done proper justice in the matter of the very important subjects which have come under this Ministry. Any amount spent on these surveys of mapping but the whole of India would not have been in excess of the demand.

Coming to the Survey of India, I find that there exists even today an inter-ministerial conflict. As I understand it, a survey of India should necessarily include a survey of the seas which surround the land of India. But unfortunately, the Survey of India today confines its activities only to the Indian land. You know how very important a marine survey will be for the purpose of defence. This question was posed when Dr. Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar was examined by the Public Accounts Committee, on which I have had the honour to serve. Dr. Bhatnager revealed in the course of evidence that it was impossible to get the Food Ministry agree to the proposition that a marine survey should be undertaken by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research. I am quoting from his evidence :

"I am quite certain that as intelligence grows, this subject (that is, marine survey) will be put together."

Later on, he said in that meeting that although he made an effort to formulate a scheme for a complete marine survey including an oceanographic study and the establishment of a Central Oceanographic Institute—at a point of time when the UNESCO also promised some financial aid—the Food Ministry once agreed to its being handled by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, but later on, when

it came to the stage of finalisation, said that it had to change its decision and that it shall run the Institute. As far as I understand, such an Institute has not come into being so far.

This is not merely important for the purpose of defence. Apart from the requirements of defence we have got inexhaustible resources; around the coast of India, the sea has inexhaustible resources. Unfortunately, although several years have passed after independence, we have not had a complete survey made of our seas. Every inch of the surface and every fathom of the sea has to be surveyed. Land survey alone will not give any immediate benefit. I want, therefore, that the Survey of India should take it up. I am not interested which Ministry handles it. But I feel that under the present set-up, the Survey of India under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research should take it up. The Ministry of Defence is, of course, there and it has the advantage of having some vessels and some instruments which they can place at the disposal of the Survey of India. But the survey should be undertaken immediately.

Then, the Survey of India has many aspects which I do not have time to go into. Even the single Union of workers in the Survey of India, the Karmachari Union, has not been recognised. I saw the other day a petition submitted to the hon. Minister where they were asking for certain very legitimate demands being conceded. For example, there was the question of medical facilities. I want the Minister to sympathetically consider their case also.

I want to say something about the Geological Survey also. As you know, I have been putting some question on this. I am very sorry that my country does not have a geological map so far, and I am very sorry that we do not have the required personnel for conducting a geological survey. It is no good saying that the Dhanbad Institute will be enlarged shortly. It is not as if we want geologists in their hundreds and thousands who will distinguish, by seeing the earth, whether it belonged to a particular age or to the cretaceous period or this period or that period. But I want my country to have several thousands of geologists who will go and

[Shri V. P. Nayar]

find out the important minerals to start with. Do we have a programme? Do we have a central institute of geology where various persons from the various States, according to their requirements, can train field workers to find out the minerals. I would command to the Minister the setting up of an institute like this where persons can be trained, may be on a year's course. Several of the Indian Universities today do not have a course in geology. The Prime Minister told the House last year or the year before that in China he saw several thousand geologists like that. We want such a thing in our country also.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): What is it in China?

Shri V. P. Nayar: Let him find out for himself.

It reminds me of an incident the other day. When I was going around a part of Travancore-Cochin outside my constituency, I found that there were monazite-bearing sands. Immediately I got interested in it and took some sand and sent it to the Indian Bureau of Mines, where they analysed it and found that that particular deposit of sand had a monozite content which was not seen anywhere else even in Travancore-Cochin. But what did the Indian Bureau of Mines do? They asked me, of all persons, to produce 100 lbs. for a detailed verification. If the hon. Minister can place one or two of his staff with me, I can produce one or two tons. But this is the attitude. How can we go about and ask people to find out whether there are valuable minerals in this place or that place? I am very sorry to say that some of the accounts of geological formations of India have to be relied upon on the reports made by Dr. King in the last century or by Capt. Newbolt several decades back. Even today, the reports are incomplete. I can understand if it is incomplete in ordinary known minerals. But here is a classic example of what Government has been doing—or has not been doing.

In the *Geological Survey of India* by Dr. M. S. Krishnan, there is a passage where I find that Malabar has 500 square miles of gold-bearing pyrites. He says that the details have still to be investigated. I will just read one sentence :

"Crookshank states that the numerous small but rich reefs near Devala and Pandalur in Wynad require further systematic investigation and are likely to be of importance."

Even in the matter of gold the surveys have not been completed. As I told you the other day, here, the proposition is not the content of gold alone but along with that gold occurs another rare mineral that is the base for sulphur. We are importing a good lot of sulphur. Fortunately, here, we find gold in combination with pyrites and no systematic survey has been done.

I would also give another example. You come from the south and you know that in the south there is the problem of fuel. We do not have that much of coal which the Bengal-Bihar collieries have. Unfortunately, it is not possible to transport coal on account of a variety of reasons. What have they done? The Neiveli project is there undoubtedly. It may turn out to be a good project. Here again, there is a report that in Varkalai there is a formation of more than 500 sq. miles of lignite. The analysis of the lignite has shown that the heat coefficient is good; its moisture is certainly within workable range and what is more—when I was searching some records in the library of the Indian Bureau of Mines—there I found a report that this particular variety of lignite which was workable had also a definite percentage of workable extracts of a very rare commodity vanadium oxide. I was surprised to find that my constituency had not only 400,000 tons of lignite at one place alone that is suitable for extraction, but a variety the ash content of which is perhaps the least. What do we do with that?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Your constituency might have all that.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I have put several questions....

Shri Matthen (Thiruvellah): I know it is correct.

Shri V. P. Nayar: I did not hear the third Minister there.

The Geological survey is good and it has some reports. But, I want the Minister to consider how long are we to wait for the exploitation of these minerals simply because of the fact that a detailed survey has not been made. In

the case of lignite, graphite, and in the case of all other metals, gold pyrites, everything, not only in Travancore-Cochin alone....

An Hon. Member : It is Greek and Latin to them.

Shri V. P. Nayar : Even for the known minerals, a detailed survey has not been completed, although we are having the geological survey and we have yearly reports being published and although we claim to have some of the international figures in geology. I want the geological survey to be of practical help to us. That is why I have suggested that a Central Institute of Geology where hundreds and thousands of people will be trained to go out into the country and find out the minerals, as a first prerequisite. Government has not thought about it.

Let us look at the botanical survey. These are questions which are not very often discussed in this House and that is why I am referring to them. What about botanical survey? Is it so very difficult to have a botanical survey? Have we to import specialists? Certainly not. Most of the States have botanical surveys. The only question is to make them up-to-date. In Travancore-Cochin, for example, there is a State Manual where there is an account of the Travancore flora. Today I cannot get a handbook anywhere which will give a complete account of the flora of India. I am very much interested in finding out the value of a number of plants. What does the botanical survey say? It has not so far made a complete study of the medicinal plants of India. The common plant *Rauvolfia serpentina* was exported in thousands of tons out of which some medicines came back to India. Very costly medicines were made out of it. I do not want to say much about the *Rauvolfia serpentina*. What about ordinary strychnine? It is a classic example of the neglect of this Ministry on certain fundamental subjects which we can tackle with the limited resources which we have. Strychnine has variable uses. Almost every preparation of strychnine is extracted from the strychno-nux-vomica seeds and they are sent back to us at fantastic prices. There are ever so many herbs known for their diuretic, anti-pyretic, anti-helminthic properties. What has the botanical survey done to us? Botanical survey must necessarily have certain importance to the lives of the people. Here, we are exporting all

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these crude drugs and importing the manufactured drugs. Has the Ministry any programme to separate the alkaloids? Have we any programme to extract the active principles? This is a question which deserves immediate tackling. I do not find that the botanical survey has a complete reference to the flora of India. There is no reference of the kind which we desire to have, especially in the matter of plants which are of medicinal importance, which are of economic importance. I think the Ministry should seriously consider this suggestion which I give.

Then, about, the zoological survey. We have no complete reference or account of the Indian fauna. It is not merely interesting theoretically but it is of some practical interest also. I would suggest that in the matter of the zoological survey the survey should be made to bring out some volumes containing a complete account of the animal life of India from the protozoa to the mammalia on the lines which were indicated, for example, in the Cambridge Natural History Series. I am conscious of the fact that we do not have a number of zoologists who can go out and find out and identify specimens. The Ministry claims that 428 specimens have been recorded. I do not know what is there. I can do it in the laboratory all by myself if I have some books for consultation: it is so easy and that is trotted out as a tribute to the zoological section. Certainly they have done good work. I know that. Gentlemen like Sunderlal Vohra have done pioneer work. What is the net result which we have? We have not got an account of the fauna of India which we must have. I would like to have one complete account as I suggested spending any amount; it is immaterial what we have to spend. There is no programme like this.

Shri K. D. Malaviya : In 25 years it will be done.

Shri V. P. Nayar : It will not take 25 years: it is a matter of opinion. I happen to know some little zoology and that is why I say it will not take 25 years. If we have the will to do it, it will be done within 5 years. Most of the States have got some accounts of the flora and fauna. Everything has been covered and the only question is revising them and bringing them up to date. It will not take 25 years. Even if it takes 25 years, why not we make a beginning?

Shri K. D. Malaviya : We have done that.

Shri V. P. Nayar : Sir, I have a lot to speak in such a short space of time.

Mr. Speaker : I will give the hon. Member 5 more minutes.

Shri V. P. Nayar : I would like to put one point to the hon. Minister. There is the National Research Corporation. What are its activities ? The report does not indicate anything. I know that the advantages or the results of the research work are given over to some industrialists for exploitation. Are the Government getting any royalty on that ? If so, what is the royalty ? Who are the people who use them ? There must be a lot of research also done by the industrialists. May be it is for applied purposes and not fundamental.

There are several other subjects which require a complete research. The case of lemon grass oil is an instance in point. We know that lemon grass is sent out of India, worth Rs. 2 or 3 crores every year ; they make ionone and citrol for rich profits. What is being done ? Have we evolved any simple process by which these can be extracted ? Have we got a single factory where all these essential oils can be manufactured ? There is the sandalwood oil ; there are ever so many volatile oils which can be manufactured. These are the points which I want the Minister to consider.

There is one more point, and that is about oil prospecting. I do not want to discuss it in detail. We know that India today is almost completely dependent on foreign giants for the requirements of oil, especially the motor oils and aviation spirit and everything. I understand from a usually reliable source that the Standard Vacuum Oil Company's agreement with the Government of India has been fixed for a period of 50 years. I want the hon. Minister to contradict me if he can. I shall be very glad to be corrected ; but look at this position. Oil is so vital not merely for the purpose of defence, but also for developing our economy. The whole transport system, apart from the Railways, has to depend upon oil. Here the foreign giants have got a monopoly, which they are not willing to give up. The industrial interests of our country will not be

served by agreement with a foreign giant for fifty years. If what I understand is correct, the Minister ought to hang his head in shame because it is ruining the interest of our country.

1 P.M.

The other day I remember the Prime Minister told the House that he would place a copy of the agreement on the Table of the House. I wonder whether it has been placed at all.

Some Hon. Members : No.

Shri V. P. Nayar : Personally, I have nothing against the hon. Minister. He has still the warmth of my affection, but he must know what is happening in his Ministry.

I understand from a very reliable source—which I do not wish to disclose—that this agreement has been signed. Why should you sign an agreement of all companies with the Standard Oil Company, and in matter of all matters like oil, for fifty years ? I want a categorical answer to this when the hon. Minister gives his reply.

Mr. Speaker : Can an oil agreement be entered into with a coal company ? An oil agreement has to be entered into only with an oil company. Whether it should be for fifty years or otherwise is the question.

Shri V. P. Nayar : The question is whether we should at all enter into an agreement with the Standard Vacuum Oil Company, whose interests in India we know and whose monopoly in the world we know. But that is a different matter. The point to which I want a definite answer is whether this agreement is—as we hear from very reliable sources—for a period of fifty years. If it is so, then it is very serious ; it is very detrimental to the interest of the country.

Shri K. D. Malaviya : The simple fact is that this is not correct.

Mr. Speaker : What is the period ?

Shri K. D. Malaviya : Fifty is not correct.

Shri V. P. Nayar : It is not a process of elimination that it is not fifty, nor is it sixty.

Shri K. D. Malaviya : I only wish to mention that the question of production of crude oil by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company has not yet fully arisen. They are still in the prospecting stage. If and when oil will be produced in the area where prospecting is going on and on which they are spending crores of rupees, the question will then arise for how many years oil will be produced. There has been some preliminary understanding arrived at between us and the Standard Vacuum Oil by which we are bound. But it is not fifty years ; it is not sixty years ; it is much less.

Therefore, my hon. friend Mr. Nayar should not raise that question. We are at the moment engaged in locating the oil which may be found in the bowels of Bengal Basin. Once we find the oil we will know what to do about it.

Shri V. P. Nayar : It is not by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company alone that oil can be found in India.

Shri K. D. Malaviya : I know more about oils ; I shall give the hon. Member some very interesting information.

Shri V. P. Nayar : I do not want to take any more time of the House. I know the personal interest of the hon. Minister. I happened to have occasions to have some discussions with him. He is very much interested in several subjects, but I cannot understand why he should preside over a conference of zoologists or botanist. I want him to have a realistic view and also to see that some of the suggestions which I have put forward especially in the matter of a geological survey, a subject which is of fundamental importance to the country, are implemented, I hope that we shall have in the course of a few years at least the necessary technical personnel to have all these surveys done.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah (Golaghat-Jorhat) : Mr. Speaker, I was attentively listening to the well-thought-out speech of Shri Nayar. I would like to say that I agree with most of his suggestions. Shorn of the bitterness—I mean bitterness in the nature of the complaints—his suggestions are very welcome. But when he says that this has not been done, that has not been done, I would like to tell him that others could very easily add to the list of things not done. In reply to him, I could only quote what the American labour leader, Mr. Reuther, said yesterday : "You have

a tremendous task before you; you have to achieve things which have been omitted to be done during the last one hundred years". If during the last one hundred years many things were left undone, can we blame the infant Ministry created the other day for not achieving the whole range of things. I would request my hon. friend Shri Nayar and others in the House to agree with me when I pay a compliment to the hon. Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research for having done his best with all the handicaps before him. These handicaps are not easily surmountable, the handicap of paucity of funds, the handicap of dearth of technical know-how. These two are almost insurmountable difficulties. I would say that the hon. Minister, Shri Malaviya is not less patriotic than my hon. friend Shri V. P. Nayar.

Shri V. P. Nayar : Nor did I say that.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : Therefore, if he is driven in a bargain to yield as much as he had to, it must be considered that he could not do better.

Shri V. P. Nayar : That was decided before he came into office.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : I appreciate the hon. Member's list of things not done, and I could very easily add to the list given by him. The only point I seek to make is that all these could not be done overnight. As was pointed out by the American labour leader, a dispassionate observer, for a hundred years nothing had been done, and you cannot expect every thing to be done in the course of a couple of years.

I could not understand one thing which my hon. friend Shri Chettiar said—if I understood him aright—that the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad should be spread out.

Shri T. S. A. Chettiar : What I said about the Indian School of Mines is that training in mining can be given in various Universities—that is what I said.

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : I would like to suggest that the Indian School of Mines at Dhanbad should be raised to a first-rate institution, so that it may attract students from all parts of Asia, as our Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun is doing at present. India must be proud of these institutions.

[Shri Debeswar Sarmah]

In a discussion on the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, the question of oil comes foremost to our minds, because the oil that is produced in India at present is only about 10 per cent. of our total requirements, and if we do not have imported oil, perhaps, we may have to cry a halt to most of our progress, including defence, before long. We have a feeling from what we hear in the lobbies and elsewhere that the Ministry is not getting adequate appreciation of its activities from quarters from which it should come. If what I heard is correct, the Ministry for the next Five Year Plan asked for at least Rs. 30 crores and now the Planning Commission has come forward to give them only round about Rs. 10 crores. For exploration of oil alone they will require about Rs. 28 crores or Rs. 30 crores for the next five years and at least Rs. 17.5 crores for the coming two years. Oil being important for all our developmental activities, it should have the highest priority in our expenditure. With the Rs. 10 crores, exploration for oil has to be done in Jaisalmer, Saurashtra and Jwalamukhi and they have also to depute trainees to Rumania, USSR and other countries. How can the Ministry carry on exploration of oil in these places where we are told that there is likelihood of finding oil in other places with such an inadequate amount? I submit that the Ministry should receive due recognition in appropriate quarters about its importance in various nation-building developmental schemes.

Coming to the question of oil, whatever oil is found in India is found in Assam at present, and we hope and pray to God that oil will also be found in other parts of the country.

Coming to Assam, I have to tell the same old pitiable tale. In the First Five Year Plan Assam was practically bypassed. In the Second Five Year Plan also, whether in the matter of industrialisation or of power development, practically nothing has been done and there is no scheme for Assam. While the overall national income for India is calculated to be between 25 and 28 per cent, for Assam the calculation does not come even to 18 per cent. And in the field of employment, it is even less. In the Delhi A.I.C.C. meeting resolution was adopted that the backward regions should receive due

attention in the matter of industrial development with weightage. The same was the recommendation made in the States Reorganisation Commission Report also. But what do we find in practice at least in the case of Assam? Now we hear that the refinery contemplated for the new oil found in Naharkatiya and the neighbourhood is going to be installed outside of Assam. Is it fair to Assam? What are the arguments for depriving Assam of this refinery? The arguments are these and I will briefly narrate and meet them.

Some people say that it is too near Pakistan and so the refinery is not feasible in Assam. We have already one in Digboi and the other may be set up anywhere in Assam, whether in the north of Brahmaputra or in the south inside Assam. If it is established in the northern part, then of course oil may be brought to the refinery by pipe from the wells. What difference does it make between 50 and 100 miles at the present day when fighters and bombers have supersonic speeds? Does the argument carry any force that the refinery in Assam is not good or safe from the strategic standpoint. Will it be safe in Bihar, U.P. or Calcutta? I submit that that argument carries no force. The Railways Gods say that they cannot come forward with commitments for Tank requirements for a refinery in Assam. I ask in all humility, how then are you going to develop this region of India? Are you going to leave this area undeveloped? Are you going to keep this area with guns? Is it only a question of law and order there? Are you not going to develop this part of India? If you say that in respect of oil tankers you cannot commit yourself, I submit that the refinery is not going to be established there now within a short time; it will take at least two to three years and by then the Railways should be able to provide tanker wagons. There are wagon-ferry between Amingaon and Pandu. I submit that there are vast areas in North Eastern and Eastern India where metre gauge railways serve; these come right up to Delhi and up to Ahmedabad by the circuitous way. If refineries in Bombay and a prospective one at Vizag feed the broad gauge lines, let the refinery in Assam feed the metre gauge areas. That can be done.

Another argument advanced from another quarter is that Assam consumes only a small portion of the oil which will be produced by Naharkatiya. So

the Refinery should not be in Assam but in a central situation. Is it a serious argument? Does Bihar consumes all the iron produced in Jamshedpur or consume all the fertiliser produced at Sindri? I submit that such silly arguments may not find quarters with the Government.

Others say that we are in the examination position. It is only an academic question now as regards Naharkatiya oil. I submit that it is a dodge! We are a small State which has no big pull. They want to present a *fait accompli* before the State of Assam so that we may have no chance of talking about it. I submit that these things may not count for depriving Assam of the refinery for the oil that is found in Assam. After all, Assam has no other industry. If any subsidiary industries are to be built up there, these are to be built up around the refinery. This is the only chance for Assam in the foreseeable future.

The last point is about technical opinion and people find it very handy to use it for an excuse. They say, we do not know and it is only the technical personnel or the technicians who will be able to say where the refinery is to be set up. We are not asking as to whether oil will be found in Assam or how it will be refined. All these are technical questions. If oil is found in sufficient quantity—and we are told it has been found—and if a refinery is contemplated, where does the question of technical opinion come in? I fail to understand this. If there is a question of a bridge, the engineer will say whether the bridge can be built on a particular site. So also if it is a question of oil, the technician will say that oil may be or may not be found there. The same is the case with cement and the technician will say that this stone is good or that coal is useless. But when it is a question of a refinery being set up for oil which is already found where does the question of technical opinion come in? It is only a question of building a refinery for refining the oil which we have. Even during war-time, oil was pushed through pipes from Calcutta to Assam and right up to China via Burma. It may be said that there were guards over the pipelines and also engineers over there and it was an expensive affair. That point may be looked into. In peace-time there will be no necessity to amount guards over all these places, and particularly in the case of

a small distance from Naharkatiya area right up to the other side of the Brahmaputra, say near about Bongaingaon or somewhere in the district of Dubri. It may be installed on this side of the Brahmaputra. So the plea of technical opinion is not a weighty one. I submit that the feeling over this refinery site is very strong in Assam. A resolution was passed on the 30th and 31st December 1955 by the Assam Provincial Congress Committee, which reads like this :

"The A.P.C.C. notes with concern the arguments lately being advanced in certain quarters that due to transport difficulties the new petrol refinery could not be established in Assam. A.P.C.C. considers that the refinery for Assam Oil should naturally be established in Assam, and requests the Government of India to conclude the decision that it be so established.

As regards transport difficulties, the A.P.C.C. resolves to request the Government of India to take immediate steps to expand the requisite transport facilities and for that purpose make provision in the plan without delay."

In the Assam Political Conference in February last which was attended by our Minister of Labour as well as Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the following resolution was unanimously passed :

"The Assam Political Conference notes with concern and regret the arguments advanced in certain quarters that the Petrol refinery for Assam oil cannot be established in Assam because refinery must be constructed near a potential consumption centre of oil products as also because of transport difficulties. Such arguments are fallacious and untenable in view of the facts that the expected quantity of oil will cater for vast areas of India so that any location is bound to be far from other consumption centres. Secondly, development of transport facilities in Assam is inevitable if it has, according to the declared policy, to be brought to the standard and level of other advanced regions in India, wherefore the argument about lack of transport facilities also becomes inapplicable. The Conference, on the other hand, feels that development of transport in Assam should be

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given attention immediately not only to solve the transport difficulties for taking oil from Assam, but also to help the people in this backward region to the standard of advanced areas in India. Further, as oil wells being one of the main resources around which industrial development of Assam is expected to take place, it will be depriving the people of Assam of their legitimate expectation of development and progress if its raw resources, such as crude oil, are transferred to other already developed and advanced regions of India."

Mr. Speaker : Is the hon. Member reading all the resolutions?

Shri Debeswar Sarmah : I have come to the end. It continues :

"This Conference requests the Government of India to conclude the decision for the establishment of refinery for Assam oil at a suitable place in Assam and to take immediate steps to expand the requisite transport facilities for this purpose."

Some four days back, the Legislative Assembly in Assam unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the Government of India to establish the refinery in Assam. In order that they—the people in that part of the country—may not have the feeling that they are being treated in the same way as the Britishers did in the old days, I request the refinery be established there. There are great resources in Assam, timber, coal and various other minerals but only a police raj was run there during British days—maintaining law and order and collecting tax. Tea, oil and coal belonged to them and they exploited these to their best advantage. The people of Assam should be made to feel that the conditions in India have changed and they also share the benefit and glow of freedom.

Shri Keshavalingar (Bangalore North) : I am happy to participate in the debate on this most important Ministry. I am one of those who feel that all other Ministries have their eyes on this Ministry. (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker : The hon. Member need not explain it to them.

Shri Keshavalingar : I am very happy that my learned colleague has been fortunate enough to have been placed in charge of this Ministry.

Our country has an overwhelming abundance of wealth and the Minister of Natural Resources who is in charge of it is the richest. Our country is rich but the people are very poor. How did it that happen? The reason is not far to seek. The advantages of scientific research have not been brought home to the poor people in our country. The standard of living of the people of our country and the development of our country entirely depend upon the way in which we work out our natural resources. I may even go to the extent of saying that it is the base of our country and if I may say so, the Minister in charge is the Field Marshal of that base and he has to conduct his operations in a very extensive, intensive and effective manner. Now, let us see how things are functioning in this Ministry.

Very recently, while I was returning from Helsinki a few months back, I happened to spend a few days in Denmark. I learnt there that our beloved Father of the Nation had written about 130 letters to a Danish lady. With her permission, I went through some of them and I found in one of them, written as far back as 3-8-1917, there are very important matters for us to note. The relevant passage of that letter reads as follows :

"This state of innocence is the one we must reach but only a few can reach it. It seems to be impossible for nations to reach it. Equal progress in all is an inconceivable situation. Nations will, therefore, always fight. One of them will be less wrong than the other. A nation to be in the right can only fight with soul force. Such a nation has still to be born. I had hoped that India was that nation. I fear I was wrong. The utmost I expect of India is that she may become the greatest restraining force, but...." mark these words, he says, "she must acquire the ability to fight and suffer before she can speak to the world with any degree of effect."

How can we acquire this ability to fight and suffer until and unless the entire natural resources of our country are exploited to the full?

Mr. Speaker : Is all this quotation necessary? I may remind hon. Members that they have got a limited time to speak on so many subjects.

Shri Keshavaleengar: I will come to the performance of this Ministry.

From the report supplied to us, it is very gratifying to find that Government had been pleased to accept the recommendations of Professor Chatterjee and embark upon the scheme for a national atlas. We are very happy to note that all mapable information—economic development, physical features, etc.—will be embodied in these maps. I would in this connection submit that they should take into consideration the regional languages of our country and issue these maps in the regional languages also. Unless this is done, I doubt if it will serve us very much.

Next, I come to the Survey Department. There are different branches—zoological, botanical, geological, etc. On going through the report I find that only skeleton set-up has been established in all these branches or departments. They ceased to function during the last war. That position is not acceptable to us. The Ministry has come to be in charge of these departments several years ago and to tell us that the staff is insufficient and so it had ceased to function during the period of war is not very satisfactory. No stone must be left unturned by the Ministry to enlarge the activities and increase the establishment and make it function in an effective manner. We see that some of them have been in existence for over a century and a half or some sixty years but we cannot expect a foreign Government to function in a very satisfactory way in these matters. No excuse can be offered now for not enlarging the scope and the activities of these departments, and unless we work these effectively, there cannot be any salvation.

Lack of personnel cannot be pleaded as an excuse. I quite agree with Shri Chettiar when he said that there should be a very close co-ordination between the universities and other bodies. That is a very important feature. Till now, all our Colleges and educational institutions have been completely cut off from the progressive activities in the country.

It is very necessary and important that we should evolve a scheme to bring about close contact and co-ordination between our universities. Let us take the young men into our confidence and introduce many of these research

items in the universities themselves. Give them grants, if necessary, or help them in some other manner and bring them in close contact with the efforts that we make towards the progress of our country. There cannot be two opinions that if more institutions like the one in Dhanbad are started in the South of India, where also many mines exist, applications will be forthcoming in very large numbers. We need not rest content with the production of 75 or 90 students who will come out of this mining and applied geology school. If only good contact is established between the universities and our governmental set-up, I am sure, this difficulty with regard to personnel can very easily be solved.

I am very happy to find the progress made in the branch connected with the sanction of grants for scientific research institutes and societies. That is the way to enlist people's co-operation. I am one of those who feel anxious that this activity must be enlarged and more and more societies and research institutions must be taken into our fold.

Now I come to the other research Institutions. I have had occasion to visit a good number of these institutions—the Food Research Institute in Mysore, the Road Research Institute in Delhi, the Medical Research Institute in Patna, the Building Research Institute in Roorkee and so on. I am one of those who feel very anxious that these institutions, very valuable institutions, built with very great care, should not result in coming out as mere 'maintenece mandirs' of these scientists. I have known that several good results have been achieved by a number of these institutions. I am anxious to know as to what is the machinery that the Government has evolved to reach the people with the results in the several institutions. I am very anxious that the widest publicity must be given to the results of research done in the several institutions that we have got in the country so that the people may benefit from them.

While I am on this subject, I have to join my voice with my other friends who spoke about vigyan mandirs. I am very anxious that there should be a net-work of vigyan mandirs all over the country. This seems to be a very interesting and nice feature. I am sure it will serve its purpose eminently if only we take it to all corners of our

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country. I am not satisfied with the quantum of effort put in in this direction. No doubt some criticism was levelled against the working of these vigyan mandirs, but, I am sure, if a little attention is devoted to overhauling the working of these mandirs a way can be found to effectively carry them to every corner of the country. I am not bothered about the largeness of the ambitious schemes that the mandirs are expected to undertake. The personnel can easily be secured if only a proper attempt is made. It is not wanting. There is so much of unemployment everywhere. Our young men will simply jump at this idea and will be very willing to work in these mandirs. I repeat I am very anxious that there must be a net-work of these vigyan mandirs all over the country. These institutions can, if it is acceptable, also be made as a sort of means for distribution of the knowledge of the results achieved due to the research done in the several other bigger institutions that we have in other parts of the country.

The working of the Bureau of Mines is also a matter for consideration. This is a matter where we cannot evaluate our efforts and the results achieved in terms of rupees, annas and pies. We cannot also demand the results of these institutions to be given to us in a very short time. This is not a matter of that kind. But I am very anxious that we should overhaul the working and enliven the working of this Bureau of Mines. There seems to be a little difficulty in view of the fact that it involves State enterprise as well as that of the Centre. There seems to be some difficulty to work under the rules promulgated under this Act. Perhaps, it is very welcome if you can revise the rules suitably and see that the inordinate delay involved in the disposal of the applications for mining licences issued by the States is avoided by any means under these rules. We shall not rest content with the fact that we expect 12,300 returns to be submitted by the mine-owners and the same will be scrutinised. Some such effective measure to secure these reports and bring the mine-owners under control must be taken and that is a matter which has got to be taken notice of.

One other matter and I have done. The fulfilment of the Second Five Year Plan certainly strains to a very great extent the resources of the country including the man-power. We also see

that to a very great extent in the important spheres of manganese and iron the private sector has played a very great and important part. When we are so short of personnel and resources, when we are unable to pick up skilled and experienced men—we cannot pick them up from the mango tree; but at the same time we have got to enlist this valuable material of skill and experience in conducting mining operations and co-ordinate with our effort for increasing the targets—I feel very strongly that the Government must come forward with an unequivocal and categorical declaration as regards the part that it permits the private sector to play in this adventure.

श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी (कुष्टगी) : आध्यक्ष महोदय, यह प्राकृतिक संसाधन का मंत्रालय मूल्क में बहुत अहमियत रखता है। इस मिनिस्ट्री के द्वारा मूल्क में तमाम डेवलपमेंट्स (विकास) के काम शुरू किये जाते हैं और चूंकि इस मिनिस्ट्री का काम बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि जो तीन घंटे का समय इसके लिये दिया गया है वह नाकारी है और मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आयन्दा साल इस मिनिस्ट्री की डिमांड्स फार ग्रांट्स (अनुदानों की मांगों) के लिये कुछ और अधिक समय दिया जायेगा। जब कि प्रथम पंचवर्षीय योजना हमारी खत्म है और दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना हम शुरू कर रहे हैं तो वह तमाम योजनायों इसी मिनिस्ट्री से शुरू होती है और इस मिनिस्ट्री पर उनको चलाने की जिम्मेदारी आती है, और यह बहुत ज़रूरी हो जाता है कि हम इस मिनिस्ट्री पर डिसकेशन (चर्चा) के लिये अगले साल और अधिक समय दें और ज्यादा से ज्यादा रकम भी उसके लिये महंया करेताकि हमारे प्राकृतिक संसाधन मंत्री महंदय ज्यादा से ज्यादा भारतवर्ष का सर्वे (सर्वेक्षण) करवायें और माइंस (खानों) का सर्वे करा कर मूल्क के सामने अपनी रिपोर्ट्स पेश करें। इसमें शक नहीं कि अपने लिमिटेड रिसोर्स (सीमित संसाधनों) के भीतर जितना काम उनको करना चाहिये था, उसना नहीं कर पाये हैं और जितना सैटिसफैक्टरी (संतोषप्रद) काम होना चाहिये था वह नहीं हो पाया है, लेकिन, तो भी कुछ न कुछ काम उन्होंने किया है। लेकिन, मैं इस जिआलाजिकल सर्वे (भूतत्वीय सर्वेक्षण) के उपर यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस वक्त जो सर्वे पार्टीज (दल) मूल्क में हैं वे काफी नहीं हैं। उनको जो जॉन्स (खड़ों) में तकसीम किया गया है, जिस के बारे में कि रिपोर्टमें बताया गया है उस से बजाय हर स्टेट में या हर दो

चार जिलोंमें एक एक पार्टी जरूर होनी चाहिये । अगर हम अपने मुल्क को तेजी से इन्डस्ट्रीयलाइज (आइडोगीकृत) करना चाहते हैं तो हम को जो रा मैटीरियल्स (कच्चा माल) उस के लिये मुल्क में मिलते हैं, उन को बढ़ाने की जरूरत है । आज माइन्स को डेवेलप (विकसित) करने के लिये और उस के रिसोर्सें (संसाधनों) को हासिल करने के लिये बड़ी बड़ी पूँजियों को लगाना पड़ता है, यह एक साफ बात है । मैं उम्मता हूँ कि इस को कोआपरेटिव बेसिस (सहकारीता के आधार) पर छोटे छोटे आदिमियों के जरिये करवाना चाहिये । मिनरल ऐडवाइजरी बोर्ड (खनिज मंत्रालय बोर्ड) ने भी खुद इस की सिफारिस की है । जुलाई, १९५५ में उस की कान्फरेन्स श्रीनगर में हुई थी, उस में उन्होंने बताया है कि :

"the question of organisation of small producers into co-operatives by State Governments and helping them with credit facilities through the Reserve Bank if they needed this assistance, and...."

दूसरे में यह कहा है कि :

"the setting up of customs mills for beneficiation of low grade ores, after the State Governments had collected the necessary data in regard to the reserves and quality of the low grade ore....."

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कितनी कोआपरेटिव बनाई गई हैं, या कितने लोग इस कोआपरेशन के द्वारा इन मिनरल्स का फायदा उठा रहे हैं ? जहाँ तक मुझे अनुभव है माइन्स रिसोर्सें के लाइसेन्स (अनुज्ञातियां) इन्डिविजुअल्स (व्यक्तियों) को दिये जाते हैं और वह इन्डिविजुअल्स बड़े बड़े पूँजीपति होते हैं जो, लेंड लाईंस (जमीदारों) की तरह, या मिलमैन (मध्यवर्तीय) की तरह बड़े-बड़े एरियाज के लिये लाइसेंस ले कर उन को एक्स-प्लायट (शोषण) करते हैं । हैदराबाद की जो शाहाबाद सीमेन्ट फैक्टरी है, जब निजाम की हुक्मत थी उस बक्त उस के काफी ग्राइनिंग पैचेज (पिसाई के काम) छोटे छोटे व्यापारियों के और छोटे-छोटे माइन ऑनर्स (खान मालिकों) के हाथ में थे और वही हर तरह के रिसोर्सें को एक्स-प्लायट करने का काम करते थे । लेकिन अब दो तीन साल हुए एक बड़े पूँजीपति को उस का ठेका दे दिया गया है । इस से वहाँ के लोगों को दुःख है । इस के मुतालिक

मैं ने दो चार सवाल माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने रखे थे, लेकिन उन का कोई ख्याल नहीं किया गया, उन पर गौर तक नहीं किया गया । मेरे कहने का मकसद यह है कि हर स्टेट में जो माइन्स पाई जाती हैं उन में आप छोटी-छोटी कोआपरेटिव कायम करें, यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि गवर्नमेंट छोटे छोटे लाइसेन्स-होल्डर्स (अनुज्ञातिधारीयों) के बजाय बड़े बड़े पूँजीपतियों को इस का काम दे ।

इस के अलावा, मैं बहुत ज्यादा लाइसेंस देकर अपने रा मैटीरियल्स को गैर मुल्कों में भेज देने के भी ख्याल हूँ । बेलारी डिस्ट्रिक्ट में को आयरन ऑर (कच्चा लोहा) हैं हो सकता है कि उस तरह के दूसरी जगहों पर भी हों, लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरा अनुभव है, वह रिचर्स्ट ऑर है । वहाँ पर आयरन इन्डस्ट्री (लोहा उद्योग) को कायम करने के लिये कोई योजना निकाली जानी चाहिये । ये समझता हूँ कि तुंगभद्रा प्रोजेक्ट के एरिया (क्षेत्र) में लोहे को निकालने की योजना कायम करनी चाहिये, और वहीं पर छोटे-छोटे कारखाने बना कर हम आयरन को इस्तेमाल भी कर सकते हैं । जो आज आप गैरमुल्क के लोगों को लाइसेन्स-दारों के जरिये अपना धन देते हैं वह मुझे पसन्द नहीं है ।

इस के बाद मैं जुआलाजिकल सर्वे के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ । उस की सर्वे आज मुल्क में काफी नहीं हैं, इस का और भी बढ़ाना चाहिये । ट्यूब वेल्स (नलकूप) और दूसरे एक्सप्लोरेटरी वेल्स (परीक्षात्मक नलकूप) बगरह कायम करने से आप की मिनिस्ट्री का बहुत कुछ ताल्लुक रहता है । लेकिन जुआलाजिकल सर्वे रिपोर्ट में आपने यह नहीं बताया है कि ट्यूब वेल्स और पानी निकालने के जो दूसरे तरीके हैं वे इस मुल्क में सबसेसफल (सफल) हो सकता हैं या नहीं । आपकी सर्वे रिपोर्ट और मुकामिल होनी चाहिये, और जह-जहाँ पर पानी के रिसोर्सें हैं वह बहुत बाजेह तरीके से हमारे सामने आने चाहियें ।

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

इस रिपोर्ट में कुछ स्टेट्स और जिलों के बारे में बताया गया है लेकिन पूरे देश का सर्वे ठीक तरह से नहीं हुआ है । इसी तरह से मैं अन्डर वाटर (भनिम जल) की सर्वे भी पूरी तरह से करने के लिये आप से विनती करता हूँ । इन सर्वेज के साथ साथ ही वाटर (जल) का भी सर्वे होना चाहिये । समद्र के अन्दर जो आपार सम्पत्ति पड़ी हुई है, उस

[श्री शिवमूर्ती स्वामी]

को एकसप्लायट करने के लिये मुकम्मिल सर्वे होना बहुत जरूरी है। हमारा देश तीन तरफ से समुद्र से घिरा हुआ है, अगर हम मुकम्मिल तौर से अपने सी बाटर (समुद्रजल) का सर्वे करें और उस में जो सम्पत्ति है, अर्थात् मोती और मछलियां, उस को एकसप्लायट करें तो हमारे देश का काफी कायदा उस से हो सकता है।

इसी तरह से जो आप डिफेन्स परपरेज (प्रतिरक्षा कार्यों) के लिये सर्वे करते हैं, उस में मेरा मुश्काव यह है कि पूरा-पूरा और पक्का नैशनलाइजेशन (राष्ट्रीयकरण) होना चाहिये, उस में कोई भी फारेनर (विदेशी) नहीं होना चाहिये, उस में पूरी तौर से हिन्दूस्तानियों का ही हाथ होना चाहिये। सब कामों के लिये तो शायद यहाँ टेक्निकल पर्सोनेल (प्रविधिक कर्मचारी) मिल जायेगा, लेकिन डिफेन्स परपरेज के लिये मुश्किल है कि आप को सर्वे करने लायक टेक्निकल पर्सोनेल मिलने में कुछ मुश्किलात का सामना करना पड़ेगा। इस के बारे में सर्वे आप इंडिया (क्लास ३) एसोसियेशन के जरिये एक मेमो-रैन्डम (ज्ञापन) पढ़ित जवाहरलाल नेहरू, पढ़ित पंत, काटजु साहब, मौलाना म्बुल कालाम आजाद, आदि के पास भेजा गया है और पूछा गया है कि इन लोगों ने क्या एकशन लिया है?

"There is no other basic civil department under the Government of India except the Survey of India which is so close a preserve for military officers and in which the interests of civilian officers are so consistently and persistently trampled upon. We entreat you...."

मैं इस को जानता हूँ कि पहले माइन्स का नैशनलाइज करना बहुत जरूरी है, लेकिन जो डिफेन्स परपरेज के लिये, साइटिफिक परपरेज के लिये या दूसरे विभागों के लिये सर्वे करना है, उस के लिये अगर टेक्निकल पर्सोनेल भारतवर्ष में नहीं है तो भले ही हम आपने आदमियों को बाहर भेज कर ट्रेन (प्रशिक्षित) करावें, उन को विदेशों में भेज कर तालीम हासिल करवा सकते हैं, लेकिन हमारे मुल्क के सर्वे डिपार्टमेंट में कोई फारेनस न हो इस की तरफ हमारे मिनिस्टर महोदय को खास तबज्जह देनी चाहिये।

हमारे मुल्क में अक्सर कहा जाता है कि साइटिफिक रिसर्च (वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा) हो रही है, होती होगी, लेकिन लेबोरेटरी (प्रयोगशाला) की चारदीवारी में रिसर्च कर के अंगरेजी में कागज पर एक रिपोर्ट लिख देने से कोई

कायदा होने वाला नहीं है। जो भी एक्सपेरीमेंट (परीक्षण) हमारे देश में होते हैं, हमें इस की कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि उन का इस्तेमाल पब्लिक यूटिलिटी (सार्वजनिक उपयोगिता) के लिये हो और सारे समाज को उस से सहायित हासिल हों। हम सोलर एक्सपेरीमेंट्स (सौर परीक्षणों) की बात बहुत दिनों से सुन रहे हैं, सुनते सुनते वह चीज खत्म भी हो रही है, लेकिन उससे पब्लिक का कोई कायदा नहीं हुआ। मुझे यह नहीं मालूम कि उस में क्या मुश्किलात हैं, लेकिन अगर उस को तेजी से किया जाय और इधन बगेरह के लिये सूरज की रोशनी का इस्तेमाल हो सके तो इस से पब्लिक के कामों में बड़ी आसानी हो सकती है। लेकिन इस को तीव्र गति से किया जाये यह मेरी विनती है।

इसके बाद मुझे यह कहना है कि मुझे रिलायबल सोर्स (विश्वसनीय स्रोत) से पता चला है कि बहुत सा साइटिफिक एपरेटस (यंत्रादि) आपके पास पड़ा हुआ है जोकि किसी काम भी नहीं आ रहा है। यह सामान आइडल (बेकार) पड़ा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी बतायें कि क्या कारण है कि यह सामान इस तरह से आइडल पड़ा हुआ है और क्यों इसको इस्तेमाल में नहीं लाया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके भी रिसर्च के काम में लाया जाये। अगर आप इसका इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते हैं तो आप इसे किसी यूनिवर्सिटी (विश्वविद्यालय) को जहां पर कि रिसर्च वर्क (गवेषणा कार्य) होता है, दे सकते हैं। इससे वहां के जो स्टूडेन्ट्स हैं उनको रिसर्च के काम में बहुत ज्यादा सहायित होगी।

आपने कई लेबोरेटरीज कायदा की हैं और वहाँ बहुत कुछ काम हो भी रहा है। लेकिन क्या काम वहां पर हो रहा है इसका अंदाजा तभी लगाया जा सकता है जब इससे जनता को कुछ लाभ पहुँचना शुरू हो जाये। इस सम्बन्ध से मैं टैक्सटाइल रिसर्च लेबोरेटरी, (सूती कपड़ा गवेषणा प्रयोगशाला), अहमदाबाद का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। वहां पर काफी रिसर्च वर्क हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि बजाये आप बहुत बड़े-बड़े रिसर्च के काम कर आप को अपनी शक्ति छोटे-छोटे रिसर्च के कामों पर केन्द्रित करनी चाहिये। अगर आपने कोई ऐसी मशीन निकाली जिससे कि जो हैंडलूम इंडस्ट्री है, या खादी इंडस्ट्री है, उसको फायदा पहुँचा तो आप एक बहुत अच्छा काम करेंगे। जहां तक खादी का सम्बन्ध है, उसका सबाल तो बहुत कुछ आसान हो गया है अम्बर चर्लें के द्या जाने से और मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उसको छोड़

दे । एक टेक्स्टाइल इंडस्ट्रीज को कायम करने के लिये आज जहां करोड़ों रुपये की आवश्यकता पड़ती है, अगर वही इंडस्ट्री एक लाख या दो लाख की लागत से कायम करने का रास्ता आप बता दें, तो लोगों को बहुत फायदा पहुंच सकता है और जो शोषण आज हो रहा है वह काफी हद तक खत्म हो सकता है । हम यह उम्मीद नहीं करते कि रिसर्च लैबोरेटरीज में बड़े-बड़े रिसर्च के काम हो, हम तो यह चाहते हैं कि छोटे-छोटे रिसर्च के काम हों ताकि एक लाख या दो लाख की लागत से एक स्पर्निंग (कताई) मिल कायम हो सके और दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज कायम हो सकें । आज हम यह देखते हैं कि लोगों के पास जो मशीनरी है वह काफी समय तक आइडल पड़ी रहती है । आयल इंजिनों की ही बात ले लीजिये । उनको आटा पीसने के काम में लाया जाता है । लेकिन काफी समय तक यह इंजिन आइडल पड़े रहते हैं । कोई ऐसा तरीका दुंडा जा सकता है जिससे कि जब ये मशीनें आइडल रहती हैं, स्पिडल्स (तकुए) लगा कर इनको स्पर्निंग के काम में लाया जा सकें । इससे हमारे मुल्क से और भी ज्यादा उत्पादन हो सकता है ।

अब यह जो विज्ञान मंदिर खोले जा रहे हैं, इनके बारे में मैं थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूं । मैं यह चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में जितनी भी यूनिवर्सिटीयां हैं उन सब के साथ एक एक विज्ञान मंदिर होना चाहिये । हमारे देश में जितने भी लोग पोस्ट-ग्रेजुएट स्टडी करते हैं या एलाउंस स्टडी (उच्च अध्ययन) करते हैं, उन सब को डिप्रियां देने से पहले एक-दो साल के लिये विज्ञान मंदिरों में काम करने के लिये मजबूर किया जाना चाहिये । हमारे मुल्क में लोग ज्यादा रिसर्च माइडिड (गवेषणा की सचिवाले) नहीं हैं क्योंकि यहां का वातावरण ही कुछ इस प्रकार है । जितने भी ग्रेज्युएट्स होते हैं उनमें से बहुत कम ऐसे होते हैं जो रिसर्च वर्क करते हैं । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप कोई ऐसी स्कीम बनाये कि जिससे जितने भी लोग साइंस में ग्रजुएशन करते हैं, उनका किसी न किसी सूरत में कुछ न कुछ ताल्लुक इन विज्ञान मंदिरों से रहे और उनको आप कुछ स्टाइपेंडेंस (आन्वृत्तियां), कुछ गुजारा एलाउंस (भत्ता), या कुछ मैटनेंस एलाउंस (निर्वाह भत्ता) एक या दो सौ रुपया महीना दे सकते हैं ।

अब मैं सेंट्रल रोड रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट के बारे में थोड़ा सा कहना चाहता हूं । मैं चाहता हूं कि इस की एक्टिविटीज (गतिविधियों) को जितना ज्यादा

से ज्यादा एक्स्पेंड (विस्तृत) किया जाये, उतना ही अच्छा है । इस इंस्टीट्यूट को कम से कम कीमत में अच्छी से अच्छी सड़कें बना कर लोगों को दिखानी चाहिये । आज हम क्या देखते हैं । कांट्रैक्टर्स (टेक्नोलॉज) द्वारा काम करवाया जाता है, और उनसे काम करवाने से हमारा बहुत ज्यादा रुपया बेस्ट (नष्ट) हो रहा है । सड़कों को जल्दी से जल्दी बनाने की ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये । कम से कम कीमत में और अच्छी से अच्छी सड़कें बनाने का टेक्नीक हमें मालूम होना चाहिये और उस टेक्नीक का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिये ।

आखिरी बात मुझे लेदर रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट (चर्म गवेषणा प्रतिष्ठान) के बारे में जो मद्रास में है, कहनी है । यहां पर काफी रिसर्च वर्क हो रहा है । लेकिन दुख की बात है कि हमारे गरीब हरिजन भाइयों को, और दूसरे गरीब लोगों को इस रिसर्च के जो नतीजे होते हैं, बतलाने का इंतिजाम नहीं किया जाता है । चाहर-दीवारी में रिसर्च कर लेना ही काफी नहीं है । उस रिसर्च का जो रिचर्च (परिणाम) है, उसको लोगों को बतलाने की तरफ हमें अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित करना चाहिये । हमारे जो गरीब हरिजन भाई हैं, उनको नये टेक्नीक्स का कुछ पता नहीं है, वे पुराने तरीकों से ही अभी तक भी लेदर का टैनिंग (कमाई) करते हैं । आपको चाहिये कि लेदर को टैनिंग करने के जो नये तरीके हैं, वे आप उनको बतलायें । आज बाटा कम्पनी जैसी दूसरी कम्पनियां नये टेक्नीक्स को अपना कर उनसे फायदा उठा रही हैं और लोगों को एक्सप्लायट कर रही हैं । इस बास्ते में चाहता हूं कि सस्ती कीमत में अच्छा सामान जो लेदर से बनाया जा सकता है, उसके बारे में आवश्यक जानकारी हमें हरिजन भाइयों को देनी चाहिये । मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि हर एक जिले में एक एक ट्रेनर (प्रशिक्षक) होना चाहिये जो इन लोगों को ट्रेनिंग देने का ही काम करे ।

इतना कहने के बाद, अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि आप ज्यादा पैसा इस मंत्रालय को दिया जाय, ताकि यह और ज्यादा काम कर सके और मैं जो डिमांड्स (मांगें) पेश की गई हैं, उनको सपोर्ट (समर्थन) करता हूं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The following are the selected cut motions relating to various Demands under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Re-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]
search which have been indicated by
Members to be moved.

Demand No.	No. of Cut Motions
78	1025, 1035, 1036, 1037, 1038, 1039, 1040.
79	1026, 1041.
80	1043, 1044, 1045.
81	1046.
82	1047, 1048, 1049.
83	774, 983, 984, 1050.
84	985, 1051, 1052, 1053.

Increasing the staff for exploiting the natural resources of the country

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy pursued in the matter of exploitation of natural gas and coal

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Working of the Ministry

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Lack of proper investigation in the Warkala formations

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Non-exploitation of Lignite in the Warkala region and Mica and Rare earths in Travancore-Cochin State

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to make public the Agreement regarding Stanvac Project for oil exploration in West Bengal

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."

Payment of inadequate compensation to persons of Ramnagar area in Arambag Sub-division in district of Hoogly due to damage caused in course of seismic refraction survey by Stanvac Project

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."

Increase of survey parties in the country

Shri Sivamurthi Swami: I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Survey of India' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Non-inclusion of marine survey

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Survey of India' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Incomplete character of the Botanical Survey now being done

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Botanical Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to have any adequate research in the matter of exploiting Indian herbs for medical preparations

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Botanical Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to prepare a comprehensive list of indigenous medical plants

Shri V. P. Nayar: I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Botanical Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Incomplete nature of Zoological Survey

Shri V. P. Nayar : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Zoological Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequacy of Geological Survey

Shri V. P. Nayar : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Geological Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Lack of qualified surveyors for the purpose of a complete Geological Survey in India

Shri V. P. Nayar : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Geological Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequacy of Surveys for finding out important minerals

Shri V. P. Nayar : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Geological Survey' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need for nationalisation of all mines in the country

Shri Sivamurthi Swami : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to stop individuals or firms from obtaining leases of mines in different names of firms

Shri Deogam : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Failure to help the tribals in the commercial exploitation of the rich natural resources in their area as envisaged in the First Five Year Plan

Shri Deogam : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy pursued in the matter of exploring and investigating gold mines in Malabar

Shri V. P. Nayar : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Mines' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Need to establish Vigyan Mandirs in areas inhabited by aborigines, as suggested by the Planning Commission

Shri Deogam : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Policy pursued in fostering research in various subjects

Shri V. P. Nayar : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequacy in the matter of scientific research in purifying ores of metals

Shri V. P. Nayar : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Inadequacy of research in the matter of essential (Volatile) oils

Shri V. P. Nayar : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head 'Scientific Research' be reduced by Rs. 100."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : All these cut-motions are before the House.

श्रीमती कमलेन्द्रमति शाह (जिला गढ़वाल-पश्चिम व जिला टिहरी गढ़वाल व जिला विजनौर उत्तर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देती हूँ कि आपने इतना थोड़ा समय इस डिमांड की बहस के लिये रखे जाने के बावजूद भी मुझे बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

मैं प्राकृतिक संसाधन मंत्री की आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने हमारे जिले में कृपा करके अभी हाल ही

[श्रीमती कमलेन्द्र मति शाह]

मैं अनुसंधान कार्य कराया और इसके लिये मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद भी देती हूँ। उस अनुसंधानकार्य का जो नतीजा निकला है वह अल्पवारों में भी छपा है और मैं उसको पढ़ कर आपको सुनाना चाहती हूँ। इसके बारे में नवभारत टाइम्स ने यह लिखा है :

“उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के खनिज तथा भूगर्भ विभाग के एक प्रबक्ता ने बतलाया कि इस जिले की मिलांगना घाटी के ७० मील लम्बे क्षेत्र में तांबे की खान का पता लगाया गया है और अनमान किया जाता है कि व्यापारिक दृष्टिकोण से इस क्षेत्र में प्रचुर मात्रा में तांबा पाया जाता है।

इस क्षेत्र में पोखरी नामक स्थान पर समस्त गढ़वाल प्रदेश से सर्वोत्तम तांबा पाया जाता है। खनिज तथा भूगर्भ विभाग का एक दल इस समय तांबा तथा अन्य धातुओं की विस्तृत खानबीन कर रहा है, और विश्वास किया जाता है कि इस मास के अन्त तक सरकार को उसकी रिपोर्ट मिल जायेगी.....”

2 P.M.

मैं आशा करती हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय के पास यह रिपोर्ट आ गई होगी। दूसरी खबर हिमाचल टाइम्स में छपी है, जो इस प्रकार है:

“The geologists of the Directorate carried out detailed investigations on the copper deposits occurring near Pokhari in Tehri-Garhwal and found that the deposits contain rich copper contents. It is proposed to conduct deep drilling operations in the next field season beginning from April.”

मेरा मंत्री जी से यही निवेदन है कि वे इस के विकास को हाथ में ले लें। इसके बाद उनको वहां इस काम के लिये सड़कें बनानी होंगी। मैं आशा करती हूँ कि उनको भी वे बनायेंगे। तांबे के बारे में मेरा यही निवेदन है।

दूसरी बात मुझे जड़ी बुटीयों की बारे से कहनी है। यह सारी दूनिया को पता है कि इसके लिये हिमालय एक बड़ा भारी कोष है। उत्तराखण्ड में एक स्थान है जहां पर जवान लड़कों को जड़ी बूटियों से दबायें बनाना सिखाया जाता है। उस

स्थान का नाम है उत्तराखण्ड विद्यापीठ महाविद्यालय, गुप्तकाशी, गढ़वाल। इस संस्था को आर्थिक सहायता की आवश्यक है। मैं आशा करती हूँ कि उसका उत्साह बढ़ाने के लिये मंत्री महोदय उस संस्था को पर्याप्त आर्थिक सहायता देने का प्रबन्ध करेंगे।

तीसरी बात में माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने हवाई चकियों के बारे में रखना चाहती हूँ। मेरे इलाके में वे सफल भी होंगी क्योंकि पहाड़ों में हवा हमेशा चलती रहती है। उनकी ओर भी कदम उठाया जाये और उनको लगाने के आवश्यक साधन जुटाये जायें। इससे मेरे यहां के आदमियों को बहुत लाभ हो सकता है।

इसके बाद मेरा निवेदन है कि हिमालय में तरह तरह के बृक्ष होते हैं जैसे देवदार आदि, जिनका उपयोग किसी से छिपा नहीं है। अगर देवदार सन्दूक बनाये जायें तो उनमें गरम कपड़ा आप बरसों तक उसमें कीड़ा नहीं लगेगा। गरम कपड़ों को कीड़ों से बचाने के लिये आप अनेक विदेशी श्रीष्टियां जैसे डी० डी० टी० आदि का प्रयोग करते हैं और उस पर काफी रुपया खर्च करते हैं। अगर देवदार के सन्दूक और अलमारियां बनाकर देश में और विदेशों में बेची जायें तो इससे हमको बहुत आय हो सकती है। आशा है कि इस पर भी माननीय मंत्री जी विचार करेंगे।

मेरा एक और निवेदन है। कांगड़े में ज्वालामुखी के पास तेल की खोज हो रही है। इसी तरह से और पहाड़ों में खोज होनी चाहिये क्योंकि वहां भी तेल निकल सकता है। हमारे यहां के पहाड़ भी कांगड़े के पहाड़ों की तरह ऊचे हैं। इस खोज से ठिहरी गढ़वाल पीछे नहीं रहना चाहिये। अगर इस काम को वहां चलाया गया तो हम लोग हर तरह से सहयोग देने को तैयार होंगे।

मैं जानती हूँ कि हमारे मंत्री महोदय वडे कर्मशील हैं। इसके लिये मैं उनको धन्यवाद देती हूँ परन्तु जो मैं उनको बार बार याद दिलाती हूँ वह इस दूर से कि कहीं वह हम पिछड़े हुए हो भूल न जायें। इसके लिये मंत्री महोदय मुझे क्षमा करेंगे।

पिछले साल एक तारांकित प्रश्न द्वारा मैं ने इस बात पर प्रकाश ढाला था कि हमारे यहां एक महेश्वरी दत्त डिमरी नामक व्यक्ति ने स्वचल जलकल बनायी है उसका सारा पता मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को दे सकती हूँ। इस कल द्वाया बिना बिजली आदि के और बिना किसी आदमी की भेहनत के

जल ऊर्जाई में उठाया जा सकता है। यह कल पानी के जोर से अपने आप चलती है। कल मैं इंडिया गेट गयी थी वहाँ मैं ने एक जरमनी की बनी हुई स्ट्रे कल का प्रदर्शन देखा। लेकिन वह डीजल आईल से चलती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि यह एक गरीब पहाड़ी की जेज है। अगर इस और माननीय मंत्री जी ज्यान देंगे तो उसे बहुत उत्साह मिलेगा और इससे देश को बहुत लाभ हो सकता है।

श्री हेमराज (कांगड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नेचुरेल रिसोर्सेज एंड साइटिफिक रिसर्च (प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा) विभाग की जो मांगे पेश हुई हैं उनका समर्थन करता हूँ और मंत्री जी को बन्धवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने उस काम की ओर विशेष ज्यान दिया है जिसकी बजह से हर रोज यह काम ज्यादा से ज्यादा तरक्की कर रहा है।

पहले फाइब इंडिया परिवर्तीय योजना में तो जो जोर दिया गया था वह ज्यादातर एप्रीकल्चर, इंडियन और पावर (कृषि, सिक्काई और विद्युत) पर दिया गया था। अब दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में, जिसका डाप्ट (प्रारूप) हमारे सामने हैं, ज्यावा जोर हैंकी इंडस्ट्रीज (भारी उद्योगों) पर, काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज (कुटी उद्योग) पर और उनके साथ साथ मिनरल्स (खनिज पदार्थों) पर दिया जायेगा। हमारे मंत्री महोदय प्लानिंग कमीशन से अपने काम के लिये जितना रुपया चाहते थे वह उनको नहीं मिल सका लेकिन फिर भी वे उत्साह के साथ आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। इसके लिये मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ। चुनावे उन्होंने इस बात को महसूस किया कि हमारे देश तेल के मामले में आत्म निर्भर नहीं है। भारतवर्ष में अपनी आवश्यकता का ५ फीसदी तेल आसाम से निकलता है। बाकी बाहर से मंगाना पड़ता है। इस बक्त जो बाहर से तेल आता है और जो स्पिरिट्स बर्गरह आती है उनके लिये हमको हर साल ५५ करोड़ रुपया बाहर भेजना पड़ रहा है। इस बात को मदेनजर (सामने) रखते हुए उन्होंने एक गैस और आईल डिवीजन का डाइरेक्टरेट (निर्देशालय) बना दिया है। इससे हमको मालूम होता है कि उन्होंने उत्साह के साथ इस तरफ काम शुरू कर दिया है। लेकिन मैं एक बात उनके नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूँ जो रिफाइनरीज (तेल शोधक कारखाने) के सम्बन्ध में एग्रीमेंट्स (करार) हुए हैं मैं ने उनको देखा। उनसे मालूम होता है

यह शर्त रखी गई है कि यह रिफायनरीज हर साल हमारे यहाँ के “एडीक्वेट नम्बर आफ टैक्नीशन्स” (यंत्रविसेषज्ञों की पर्याप्त संख्या) को काम सिखाया करेगी। यह जो शब्द “एडीक्वेट” (पर्याप्त) है यह मुझे ठीक नहीं मालूम होता मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें एक परसेटेज (प्रतिशतत) रखना चाहिये। जैसे कि शुरू में वे ५० पर सेट हमारे टेक्नीशियनों को देन (प्रशिक्षित) करेंगी और अगले २५ साल में, जब तक के लिये कि उनका एग्रीमेंट है, वे हमारे सब फिसदी टैक्नीशियनों (प्रविधिविज्ञों) को देन कर देंगी।

मैं मंत्री जी का एक बात के लिये विशेष रूप से आभारी हूँ। इस बारे में मैं ने उनके सामने भी रिप्रेजेंट (अध्यावेदन) किया था और प्लानिंग कमीशन के सामने भी रिप्रेजेंट किया था। अब तो उस बीज को सेक्विड फाईब इंडिया प्लान में भी रख दिया गया है कि ज्वालामुखी एरीया में टैस्ट डिलींग (प्रयोगात्मक खुदाई) किया जाये। इस सिलसिले में यह सबर कुछ अलबारो में छप गयी थी कि जो ज्वालामुखी की ज्योती है वह बन्द हो जायेगी। इससे कुछ लोगों में आशंका फैल गयी है। वहाँ के कुछ पंडे भी इस सिलसिले में मेरे पास आये थे। यह स्थान मेरे यहाँ से चार पांच मील हैं। मैं ने उनको समझा दिया है। मैं नहीं समझता कि इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे इलाके में कोई एजीटेशन (आन्दोलन) होगा। लेकिन हो सकता है कि आपके इलाके में इसके बारे में एजीटेशन जोर पकड़े क्योंकि ज्यादातर आपके इलाके के लोग ही, जैसे कि बुलन्दशहर के, अलीगढ़ के और दूसरी जगहों के, इसको ज्यादा मानते हैं। आपके इलाके से लाखों की तादाद में लोग वहाँ जाते हैं। इस लिये मुझे डर है कि आपके इलाके में इसके बारे में एजीटेशन न शुरू हो जाये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरा और माननीय सदस्य का इलाका तो एक ही है।

श्री हेमराज : मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय के इलाके के बारे में कह रहा था।

श्री० कै० डी० मालवीय : मैं उनको समझा लुंगा।

श्री हेमराज : मैं भी उनको यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे इलाके में कोई एजीटेशन नहीं है। मैं तो उनको विश्वास दिला सकता हूँ कि मेरे इलाके से तो उनको इस काम में पूरा सहयोग मिलेगा।

[श्री हेमराज]

मेरी परमात्मा स प्रार्थना है कि आपका यह टैस्ट डिलिंग का तजुर्बा कामयाब हो और इसके द्वारा मेरे इलाके को मदद मिलें। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मेरे इलाके की तरफ मंत्री जी अवश्य ध्यान देंगे। जो मेरा इलाका है उसके मेम्बर श्री दीवान चन्द्र शर्मा तो अभी मिनिस्टर साहब के पास ही बैठे थे। हमारा इलाका बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। वहां खाने के लिये कुछ नहीं होता है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि आप ही हमारे लिये कांड का खजाना संबित होगे और अगर हमें खजाना मिलेगा तो वह आपकी ही वजह से मिलेगा। हमारा इलाका तो सारा सूखा पड़ा है और अगर वहां पर कुछ वर्षा हो जाय तो हमें काफी खाने पीने की मिल जाता है वरना हमारे इलाके के लोगों को बाहर आकर के बर्तन माजने के और कोई काम नहीं है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर यह तजुर्बा कामयाब हो जाय तो हमें उम्मीद है कि हमारे इलाके में जिस खजाने की आप तलाश कर रहे हैं, उसके मिल जाने से हमारे लोगों की हालत अच्छी हो जायेगी।

इसके साथ ही एक सुझाव मैं यह देना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो हमारे देश में टेक्नीशियनों की बड़ी कमी अनुभव हो रही है, उसके लिये अगर स्कालरशिप्स (छात्र वृत्तियां) दिये जांदे और ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में दियें जायें तो वह कमी जिकी कि और कई माननीय सदस्यों ने भी ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, बहुत हद तक दूर हो सकती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिये हमारी सरकार ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में अपने यहां के प्रेजेंट्स को स्कालरशिप्स देकर बाहर ट्रेनिंग के लिये भैंजें ताकि यह जो टेक्नीशियनों की हमारे वहा कमी है वह पूरी हो सके।

एक सुझाव में यह देना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे इलाके जिनमें कि मिनरल्स पाई जाती हैं, वहां पर हर एक कालिज से जिओलाजी (मूत्रत्व विज्ञान) के क्लासेज होने चाहिये और सेंटर (केन्द्र) को उनको ग्रांट देनी चाहिये। धर्मशाला कालिज में एक जिओलाजी का क्लास है, उसके लिये हमारी पंजाब सरकार पिछले दिनों यह जिओलाजीकल क्लास ही बंद कर देने लगी थी, हमने उसके खिलाफ रिप्रेजेंटेशन किया और तब कही जा कर वह जिओलाजी का क्लास कायम रखा गया। मेरी आप से यह प्रार्थना है कि ऐसे इलाकों में जहां पर कि मिनरल्स पाई जाती है और जहां कालिजों में जिओलाजी के क्लासेज हैं उन कालिजेज को सेंटर की तरफ से भी ग्रांट

(अनुदान) मिलनी चाहिये ताकि वह जिओलाजी क्लासेज अच्छी तरह चल सकें ताकि उन इलाकों में जहां कि यह चीजें पाई जाती हैं वहां के लड़के इन चीजों के बारे में जानकारी हासिल कर सकें और यह जान सकें कि कैसे इन माइंस (सानों) को वर्क (चलाना) करना होगा और धनबाद के स्कूल में दाखिल होने के लिये उनकी प्रीलिमिनरी (प्रारम्भिक) ट्रेनिंग हो जायेगी और उन इलाकों के लोग वहां पर जाकर इस के बारे में ट्रेनिंग हासिल कर सकेंगे।

इसके साथ साथ एक बात में और आपके नं टिस में लाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि हमारा जो यह पहाड़ी इलाका है, इसमें यही नहीं है कि सिर्फ तेल ही मिला हो, तेल के अलावा कुल्ल के सबडिवीजन और कांगड़ा का जो बाकी सबडिवीजन है उसमें लोहा, कोयला, और सीमेंट भी पाया जाता है और सीमेंट के मतालिक में ने एक प्रश्न भी यहां पर किया था और उसके मतालिक आपकी तरफ से जबाब भी दिया गया था। कि धर्मकोट के इलाके में बेहतरीन किस्म का लाइमस्टोन (चुने का पत्थर) मौजूद है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इंडस्ट्रीज का डिसेंट्रलाइजेशन (विकेन्ट्रीयकरण) होगा और यह जो सेकेंड फाइव हाइर प्लान में काफी नये काम कुरुक्ष दोने वाले हैं, उनके लिये सीमेंट की काफी जरूरत पड़ेगी, तो उस इलाके में जो यह सीमेंट पाया जाता है उसको आपको एक्सप्लायट (खोज) करना चाहिये।

इसके अलावा मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब गजेटियर के अनुसार कुल्ल के सबडिवीजन में और कांगड़ा में आज से कई साल पहले जब अंग्रेज यहां के हाकिम थे तब उन्होंने कांगड़ा में लोहा तलाश किया था और इन्हें में उस पर जो एक्सप्रीमेंट (प्रयोग) किया गया तो वह लोहा वहां पर सबसे बेहतरीन किस्म के स्टील में शुभार किया गया था। इसके अलावा कुल्ल सबडिवीजन में कौपर (तांबा), सिलवर, (चांदी), पंटीमनी (ममीरा), गोल्ड (सोना), लैड (सीसा), बिस्मिथ, मैंगनीज, चाईनीज क्ले, और लाइमस्टोन काफी मिकदार में पाया जाता है।

एक और बीज जिसका कि जिक्र अभी हमारी राजमाता कमलेंदुमति शाह ने किया है और वह मैडिसिन्ल हस्त (जड़ी बूटी) है और उसके लिये वहां पर अभी तक बुट्टिकल विभाग की तरफ से कोई इन्तजाम नहीं हुआ है। आपकी

वालिवन् एक टीम पिछले साल स्विती गई थी लेकिन बाज़ी जो इस का है जहां पर कि यह चीज़े होती हैं, उसकी तरफ कोई व्याप नहीं गया है और इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे अपनी भाषा की एक लोकोक्ति याद आ जाती है :

“बनाह बसूटी बरयां
आदमी किजा मरयां”

जहां यह तीनों चीज़े हों “देयर ए मैन डंज़ नोट डाई” (“बहां मनुष्य नहीं मरता”) में चाहता हूँ कि कल्लू के इलाके में जो मेडिसनल हॉस्पाई जाती है उनके बारे में यह मंत्रालय रिसर्च (गवेषणा) करवाये और मुझे परा यकीन है कि अगर सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में ठीक से और मस्तैदी से रिसर्च करवाये और बुट्किनिकल सर्वे वहां पर ठीक ढंग से किया जाय तो वहां पर एक फार्मार्क्यटिकल इंडस्ट्री (शोषणी निर्माण उद्योग) स्थापित हो सकती है।

एक बात जो मैं आपके नोटीस में लाना चाहता हूँ वह इन विज्ञान मंदिरों के मतालिक है। आपके विज्ञान मंदिरों में यह ठीक है कि देहातों के लिये यह सारे चार्ट्स भी होंगे और दसरी चीज़ें भी होगी लेकिन आप तो खुद जानते हैं कि देहात के किसानों को यथोरी (सैद्धान्तिक) की बनिस्वत प्रैक्टिकल (व्यवहारिक) ट्रेनिंग से ज्यादा समझमें आ सकता है और वे आपकी इन किताबों और चार्ट्स बगैर ही से उतने ज्यादा मतास्तिर (प्रभावित) नहीं हो सकते जितने कि प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग से। व्योरिटीकल ट्रेनिंग के अगर आपका वहां पर कोई आदमी बैठ कर उनको प्रैक्टिकल ट्रेनिंग देता है तो लाजिमी तौर पर वह उसको फौलो (अनुसरण) करते हैं और उसको अपना लेते हैं। इस लिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह विज्ञान मंदिर गांव वालों के लिये मुफ्त बना देने चाहिये और आपके वहां पर एक्सपर्ट (विशेषज्ञ) जो नये नये अनुसंधान हो और जो जो मालूमात आपने नये नये तजुर्बा से हासिल की हों, उनके बारेमें वहां पर लोगों को प्रैक्टिकल तौर पर दिला सकें ताकि लोग उनका फायदा उठा सकें।

एक और बात मझे यह निवेदन करनी है कि आपकी जो रिपोर्ट्स छपती हैं, मैं ने देखा है कि जेमोलाजिकल डिपार्टमेंट (भूतत्वविद्य विभाग) की लाइब्रेरी में सिर्फ़ १९५१ के रिपोर्ट आपको मिलेगी और १९५२-५३ की यानी पिछली दो सालों की रिपोर्ट्स वहां पर नहीं हैं, सन १९५४ और १९५५ की रिपोर्ट्स तो अभी

तक नहीं आई हैं लेकिन सन् १९५२ और १९५३ की रिपोर्ट तो बहां पर होनी चाहिये। जब साल छहम हो जाता है तो उस साल भर के काम की रिपोर्ट जल्द से जल्द छप जानी चाहिये ताकि हर एक आदमी को पूरी जानकारी उस साल के बारे में हो सके कि उस साल के दौरान में क्या क्या कार्यवाही हुई है ?

हमारे यहां के लोगों से बहुत सारी कम्पनीज ने स्लेट माइंस के मुतालिक एग्रीमेंट्स (करार) किये हुए हैं, जूँकि कम्पनीज वाले समझदार और होशियार लोग थे और हमारे गांव वाले लोग अनपढ़ थे और कुछ जानते बूझते नहीं थे, इसलिये उन गांव वालों के साथ उन कम्पनीयों ने इस तरह के एग्रीमेंट्स कर लिये हैं और जिनके कि मुताबिक १००, १०० साल के लिये उन माइंस को अपने नाम कर लिया है और लाखों रुपये का उनसे फायदा उठा रहे हैं, यह तो नहीं कह सकता कि देहाती लोगों को इस तरह ठग रहे हैं क्योंकि एग्रीमेंट्स किये गये हैं और लिख कर किये गये हैं, लेकिन इतना जरूर कहूँगा कि अनजानेमें किये गये हैं और गवर्नमेंट को उन गांव वालों के इंटरेस्ट (हित) को भी देखना चाहिये और विलेज कम्युनिटीज (ग्रामीण समुदाय) की रक्षा करने के लिये और गवर्नमेंट को इन एग्रीमेंट्स को रीओपेन करना चाहिये ताकि यह एग्रीमेंट्स उन गांवों वालों के लिये भी हितकर सिद्ध हों।

इन शब्दों के साथ उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका फिर धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया और मंत्री महोदय का भी धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि उन्होंने काफी अच्छी तरह से और खूबी के साथ अपने मंत्रालय के कामों को चलाया है।

Shri D. C. Sharma (Hoshiarpur): In speaking on this Ministry's Demands, I have slightly a sense of pride, a sense of joy and also a sense of achievement. It is a Ministry of inadequate financial resources asked to deal with the immense natural resources of our country. It is a Ministry of Scientific Research asked to deal with the overall scientific problems of our country, where science is not yet, to quote a phrase of Wordsworth's 'in widest commonality spread'. This makes the task of this Ministry very difficult. But with your permission, I would like to make a suggestion and that is that we

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

should take a leaf out of the book of our neighbouring country, modern China. It is also a country which is not as highly developed as it should be. Without meaning any offence, I would say that it is an under-developed country, but the approach that the Chinese have made to this problem is very sensible.

They have centralised all kinds of scientific research in one place. Here I find that the map of India is dotted with places for scientific research, but those places are not correlated. Some research work is being done by one Ministry, some by another. It is a diversified pattern and, I should say, a heterogeneous pattern as also a wasteful pattern. I would, therefore, suggest that so far as research is concerned, whether it relates to agriculture, whether it relates to defence or it relates to any other thing, it should come within the purview of this Ministry. In China, engineering research, weather forecasting, river control, agriculture, medicine and health, social sciences, all these are under one Ministry, and I do not see any reason why we should not follow that pattern.

I also beg to submit that the scientific landscape of our country is a very queer landscape. I see the National Laboratories of India. I am very proud of them and I must say that they are doing excellent work. Again, I see Universities. Every University has laboratories and every University is doing some kind of research. Then I must say in all fairness to my hon. friend, the Minister of Natural Resources, that he is going to have a network of *vigyan mandirs*. But I would say to him : Make a broad highway which leads from the National Laboratories to the Universities and from the Universities to the *vigyan mandirs* and from the *vigyan mandirs* to the common people.

Basic research is very good. Fundamental research is very fine, and I am very happy that we have produced some great scientists who have done some fundamental research. But I would say this research is not worth a penny if it is not translated into utility for the common man. I have here an article written in a periodical of China about the kind of research done there. They also have research, but they are doing research which is related to the needs of their country.

We are saying on the floor of the House that we do not have any steel. We are saying that the railways are suffering from lack of steel. Shri Alagesan is always wailing that we do not have enough steel. Surely, we do not have enough steel. But what are we going to do? In China, they are trying to have a low cost metal which can replace steel. Are we doing anything in that direction? Then again, we have the fuel industry. Our resources of coal are fast running short. Of course, we are now having our river valley projects and electricity output is going up, and we are also going to have atomic energy for peaceful purposes. But as my hon. friend Shri Nanda said, this atomic energy may be there available, but it is going to be very costly. I would therefore suggest that so far as this industry is concerned, we must make some good inexpensive substitutes. Are we doing anything in that direction? We are not doing anything. In China, they are having synthetic petroleum. They are trying to do that so that the problem of fuel should be solved.

Some time back a lot was said about the solar cooker. The sun is the source of all energy, the rivers are the source of energy and the mines are the source of energy. I would ask the Minister, who has a progressive outlook on these matters, to tell us what is being done to tap the energy of the sun. I know that in some other countries this kind of tapping is being done. But I do not know whether people are using solar cookers here.

Shri U. M. Trivedi : Has he seen them?

Shri D. C. Sharma : I will show them to him when he is in a mood to look at them.

But I say that our research should be related to the needs of our country. We want a substitute for these things. I was saying that in China they are doing weather forecasting so as to be of help to every farmer in the country.

Shri V. P. Nayar : Broadcast in English.

Shri D. C. Sharma : I am talking about China; I know he knows more about China than I do.

Take zoological survey. Let us see what the Chinese zoologists have done. They have produced a new breed of sheep which will interest many of us. It, on an average, gives 45 per cent more meat and 6 times more wool than pure Kazak.

Shri Hem Raj was just now speaking about medicines, that the hills of Hoshiarpur and Kangra are full of herbs. Herbs mean wealth, these herbs mean health, they mean good life. But where are the persons who know these herbs so as to make use of them? The old persons who knew something about these herbs are disappearing from the scene, and we are not having anybody who knows these herbs, so that we can make use of them.

So I would say that the most important problem for us at this stage is to see that we should relate our research to the everyday needs of our country and everyday needs of our nation. While there should be some scientists to fly in the air, many of the scientists of India should keep their feet on the solid earth, and solve those problems which are here.

You will forgive me if I say a few words about my constituency to which a reference was made by my hon. friend Shri Hem Raj. I have the honour to represent the place in which he was born and bred and I would say that in that constituency you have minerals, herbs and you have almost everything. During the last war when I met some persons who had come over to India, they said: Why should India be poor? All the wealth of India lies buried under the ground. I am glad that some prospecting is being done but I will say that there should be an intensive prospecting of the Kangra district and of the Hoshiarpur district. I can assure the hon. Minister that if this is done, he will be rewarded much beyond his expectations and if he is rewarded, the people of that area will be rewarded and above all India will be rewarded. Jwalamukhi is going to give us oil. But there are other places also where you have limestone, manganese and gypsum and all those things and a very detailed and systematic survey of this area is needed now so that we can do something.

Shri Raghbir Sahai (Etah Distt.—North-East *cum* Budaun Distt.—East): Are you sure that the flame of the jwalamukhi will not be extinguished?

Shri D. C. Sharma: The flame of life will never be extinguished and I am interested more in the flame of life than in any other kind of flame and I may tell you that as long as life is there the jwalamukhi flame will go up.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should not succumb to this temptation, he has limited time at his disposal.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I have always succumbed to good temptations. I say that India should march towards self-sufficiency. It does not make me happy to see that our prospecting is being done by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company. I do not feel unhappy; but, I also do not feel happy. It does not make me happy to think that this prospecting in Digboi is being done by the Assam Oil Company. I say while India is marching on the road to self-sufficiency in other sections, why should it not acquire self-sufficiency in this field also. The only way of doing that is this, that we must have education and training. Shri Hem Raj was quite right when he said that geology is a subject which is not very popular in India. In Dharmasala we had a geological department, a small department but they did not want it. So, I say that such departments should be opened in the Universities and the scientific education of the country should be taken in hand especially in those subjects in which our former masters made no adequate provisions. Therefore, I would say that for self-sufficiency we require scientific education and we also require training.

In this report I was very unhappy to read that during the year 8 officers completed their training at the Officers' Training School. Again on page 18, it is said that 10 trainees from different universities were trained in taxidermy and museum technique. What are those 10 persons? We want an army of persons, not only in these fields but also in other fields. I would further say that we must have a very large network of scientific departments in this country and we should also have very ambitious schemes for the training of the personnel in this country. We should educate the people of India in scientific techniques all along the line. You do not need only *Vigyan Mandirs*. I welcome them. Of course, the prospectus of these *Vigyan Mandirs* is very ambitious; I do not say that they should not be ambitious. I am glad that they are going to be linked with

[**Shri D. C. Sharma**]
our community projects. But I would say to the hon. Minister that he should try to arrange for museums also.

I had been to Japan and I found that they had scientific museums everywhere and I found that they were trying to inculcate scientific education and scientific outlook in the minds of the people. Why can't we have scientific and other kinds of museums in our country? At the same time, I would like that we should have scientific exhibitions. We have industrial exhibitions, art exhibitions and all kinds of exhibitions. Why not our country arrange scientific exhibitions so that people may know what science is and what it is doing for mankind?

The most deplorable thing is this: We have not yet arrived at a correct assessment of our scientific manpower. We do not know what scientific resources we have and even if we know that slightly, we are not making adequate use of that scientific manpower. I would, therefore, ask the hon. Minister to try to encourage the building up of associations of scientific knowledge. I would also ask him to encourage the establishment of small scientific institutions. If this is done, I am sure his task will become lighter. I welcome this report and I would say that there is one hope for this Ministry in this that the Five year Plan is flexible and I hope the flexibility will work to the advantage of the Ministry and not to its disadvantage so that it will get much more money for its projects.

श्री भक्त दर्शन (जिला गढ़वाल—पूर्व व जिला मुरादाबाद—उत्तर-पूर्व): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं यह अपना कर्तव्य समझता हूँ कि प्राकृतिक संसाधन और वैज्ञानिक गवेषणा मंत्रालय को जो पिछले वर्ष देश के विभिन्न भागों में मूलत्वीय सर्वेक्षण आदि कार्य हुए और जैसा प्रशंसनीय कार्य उसने किया, उसके लिये उनको बधाई दूँ। इस बधाई देने का कारण यह भी है कि इस मंत्रालय की जिम्मेदारी जिन के कन्धों पर है उन्हें बहुत वर्षों से जानने के कारण मैं जानता हूँ कि उन्होंने ने यू० पी० में जब वह उद्योग-धंधों तथा ग्राम-सुधार सम्बंधी मामलों के मंत्री थे तो उन्होंने बहुत परिश्रम, योग्यता तथा कर्मठता से अपना कार्य किया था और मुझे इस बात में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि अब जिस मंत्रालय को वह संभाले हुए हैं वह मंत्रालय भी बहुत अधिक तरक्की करता जायेगा—यह शेरा विश्वास है।

यहां पर बहुत से विषयों पर बहस हुई है। मैं इस सदन का ध्यान केवल एक विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और वह है लोहेतर धातुयों यानी नान-फेरस मेटलज (अलाई धातुयों)। भारत सरकार ने सन् १९४८ म अपनी इंडस्ट्रीयल पालिसी का डेकलरेशन किया था, अपनी आौद्योगिक नीति की घोषणा की थी और उसमें नान-फेरस मेटल्स को एक बेसिक इंडस्ट्री यानी बनियादी उद्योग माना था और वह है भी एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण इंडस्ट्री। इसका कारण यह है कि जहां तक तांबे का सम्बन्ध है इसका एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण और अनिवार्य स्थान बिजली और रसायनिक उद्योगों में खास तौर से है। लेकिन दुःख की बात है कि हम करीब-करीब सारा तांबा विदेशों से मंगा रहें हैं। उदाहरण-स्वरूप अभी दो तीन दिन पहले एक प्रश्नके उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि सन् १९५४ में हमारे देश के अन्दर तांबे का उत्पादन केवल ७,१६१ टन था और सन् १९५५ में वह बढ़ कर ७,२८१ टन हो गया जब कि हमारे देश की मांग इस समय कम से कम २५,००० टन की है। और अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में ज्यों ज्यों हमारे देश में आौद्योगिकरण बढ़ता जायेगा त्यों त्यों तांबे की मांग भी बढ़ती चली जायेगी।

इस समय में मंत्रालय का ध्यान खास तौर से इसलिये इस तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता है कि यदि हम अपनी आवश्यकता का तांबा अपने देश में उपलब्ध करने लगें तो एक लाभ तो हमको यह होगा कि जो १० क्लॉरेड रूपय का फारेन एक्सचेंज (विदेश विनियम) हमको दूसरे देशों को देना पड़ता है वह बच जायेगा। दूसरे इस समय तांबे का उद्योग मुख्यतः विदेशियों के हाथ में होने से इसका परिणाम यह हो रहा है कि इंटर-नैशनल मार्केट (अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार) में तांबे का भाव बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। उदाहरण-स्वरूप लडाई के बाद सन् १९४६ में लन्दन के बाजार में तांबे का भाव ७७ पौंड प्रति टन था, जब कि १९५१ में वह २२० पौंड हो गया और पिछले वर्ष ३५० पौंड के लगभग तांबे का भाव रहा। इस कारण हमारे देश पर भार बढ़ता चला जायेगा। इसलिये हमको सर्व प्रथम अपने को तांबे के द्वामले में स्वावलम्बी बनाना चाहिये।

जहां तक एल्यूमीनियम का प्रश्न है इस समय हमारे देश में इसका उत्पादन ५ हजार टन है। लेकिन मुझे यह जान कर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई है कि योजना कमीशनकी योजनाओं के अनुसार अगले तीन-चार वर्षों में वह २५ हजार से ३० हजार टन तक हो जायेगा।

लेह अर्थात् तीसे का उत्पादन इस सबसे हवारे देश में ६०० टन है, लेकिन इगमे चार-पांच बर्षों में यदि हमारी योजना सफल हो गयी, जैसी कि आशा है, तो उसका उत्पादन बढ़ कर ६,००० टन तक हो जायेगा। लेकिन जो सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न है तांबे का है।

परसो ४ तारीख को मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया था कि हमारे देश के विभिन्न भूभागों में बहुत बड़ी भात्रा में तांबा दबा पड़ा है। उन्होंने जिन स्थानों के नाम बतलाये वे इस प्रकार हैं : १. पश्चिमी बंगाल में दार्जिलिंग तथा जलपाइगुड़ी जिले, २. बिहार में हजारीबाग तथा सिध्धभूम जिले, ३. मध्य प्रदेश में बालाघाट, जबलपुर तथा सागर जिले, ४. राजस्थान में खेतड़ी तथा दरीबो, ५. जिला करनूल में गनी, आंध्रा में अनन्तपुर तथा नैलोर जिले, ६. मैसुर में चितलदूर्ग, ७. उत्तर प्रदेश में अलमोड़ा तथा गढ़वाल, ८. बम्बई में छोटीडपुर, ९. सिक्किम में रंगपो, १०. मध्य भारत में इन्दौर, ११. पंजाब में कुल्ला, १२. आसाम में अबोर की पहाड़ियां तथा बोर कामटी, १३. बिन्धु प्रदेश में रीवां, तथा १४. मनीपुर।

इससे प्रकट होता है कि हमारे देश में यह बातु प्रायः सभी प्रदेशों में फैली हुई है, परन्तु अभी तक इसको निकालने का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं हो पाया है। मैं इसका एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। मेरे जिले गढ़वाल में आज से १५० वर्ष पूर्व, जब वहां राजाओं का राज्य था, घनपूरब पांखरी आदि स्थानों पर तांबे की खुदाई होती थी और बड़े पैमाने पर होती थी। लेकिन जब अंग्रेज इस देश में आये तो उन्होंने अपनी साम्राज्यवादी नीति के कारण उस उद्योग को समाप्त कर दिया। लेकिन भारत के स्वतंत्र होने के बाद भी अब तक उस दिशा में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गयी है। उसका सर्वेक्षण भी किया गया है और उसकी कुछ रिपोर्ट भी हमारे सामने हैं, जिनके लिये में मंत्रालय का आभारी हूँ, लेकिन इस दिशा में कोई सक्रिय कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। पिछले साल जो जिओलोजिकल सर्वे की रिपोर्ट निकली थी, उससे मालूम होता है कि गढ़वाल में दक्षिण-पूर्व ग्वालदम से उत्तर पश्चिम को उखीमठ के समीप ७० मील तक एक तांबे की पट्टी (कापर बैल्ट) फैली हुई है। सन् १९३८ में जब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी, उस समय वे प्रधान मंत्री नहीं थे, अपनी बहिन श्रीमती विजयालक्ष्मी पंडित के साथ गढ़वाल गये थे और वहां की उन्होंने ५ दिन तक यात्रा की थी तब वहांसे लौटने पर उन्होंने एक

बक्तव्य दिया था। उसमें उन्होंने कहा था :

"Yet with all its poverty and barrenness, Garhwal gave us the idea of great potential strength and resources. There was water-power running to waste everywhere, when it could be converted into electricity and life-giving power for fields and industries. Probably there were plenty of minerals in that vast area only waiting to be developed.....

Thus two expert enquiries seem called for immediately—one for the utilisation of water-power and the building up of hydro-electric schemes, and the other into the mineral resources of the area."

आज से १७ वर्ष पहले जब वे कांग्रेस द्वारा नियुक्त योजना आयोग के अध्यक्ष थे तब उन्होंने जो "इमीजिएटली" शब्द कहा था, लेकिन उसके अनुसार आज तक कार्य नहीं हो पाया है और अभी तक इस ओर कोई सक्रिय कदम नहीं उठाया गया है।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि ऐसे बहुतसे उद्योग-धन्धे हैं जिनमें कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर कुछ काम कर सकता है। लेकिन तांबा इस देश के लिए तात्कालिक आवश्यकता की चीज़ है। इसको प्राइवेट सेक्टर पर नहीं छोड़ना चाहिये। वैसे भी अभी एक अधिकारी लेखक ने अपने लेख में लिखा था :

"As the non-ferrous industry is comparatively new and had no time to provide adequate reserves for profits and is suffering from under-production, it is not possible for the existing concerns to take the lead in providing the necessary capital for prospecting work and of non-ferrous metals; therefore, the initiative and the financial resources for this work will have to come mainly from the Government."

इस सम्बन्ध में जो हमारे मंत्रालय की नीति अभी तक रही है वह मेरी समझ में नहीं आयी। जहां तक मैं समझता हूँ मंत्रालय की अपनी नीति यह है कि वह जांच-पड़ताल करके यह बतला देता है कि यहां पर जो धातु है वह कितनी भात्रा में है, उसकी क्वालिटी क्या है और किस तरह से उसको निकाला जाये। लेकिन बाद में या तो उस काम को वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर पर छोड़ देता है या राज्य सरकारों से प्रार्थना की जाती है कि वे

[श्री भक्त दशन]

इस काम को करें। मैं समझता हूँ कि यदि हम इस नीति पर चलेंगे तो युग बीत जायेंगे और समृद्धि के जिस स्तर पर हम अपने देश को ले जाना चाहते हैं उस स्तर पर हम नहीं ला पायेंगे।

हमारे देश में वैसे ही ऐसे वैज्ञानिकों की कमी है जो कि भूरभू शास्त्र के जानकार हों, फिर भी उनके बारे में इस रिपोर्ट से पुष्ट ६ पर यह लिखा है :

"The sanctioned strength of the Survey is 322 gazetted posts, of which 209 gazetted posts were actually filled during the period. Of the sanctioned 650 non-gazetted posts, only 474 could be filled."

इसका मतलब यह है कि ११३ गेजेटेड पोस्टें नहीं भरी जा सकीं और १७६ नान-गेजेटेड पोस्टें नहीं भरी जा सकीं। प्लानिंग कमीशन ने वैसे ही इस काम के लिये बहुत कम रूपया मंजूर किया है। लेकिन उसको खच्च करने का भी प्रबंध नहीं किया जा सका और परी जगहें नहीं भरी जा सकी। मैं अपने मित्र दिवानचन्द शर्मा की तरह तो हाइपरबोलिक (प्रतिशायोक्तिपूर्ण) भाषा से यह नहीं कहना चाहता कि इस काम के लिये एक आर्मी (सेना) खड़ी कर दी जाय। अगर हर एक काम के लिये आर्मीज खड़ी कर दी जायें तो हो सकता है कि वे आपस में ही लड़ने लगें और काम कुछ न हो। लेकिन मेरा निवेदन यह है कि यदि हमें देश का श्रीखोगिकरण करना है और देश को समृद्ध बनाना है, तो अगर हम इस कछुए की चाल से चले तो हमें कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। मुझे माननीय मंत्री महोदय की योग्यता और कर्मठता में विश्वास है और माथ ही उनके विभाग को प्राप्त है और उसमें उनकी बड़ी दिलचस्पी है, इसलिये मैं जोरदार अनुग्रह करूँगा कि योजना कमीशन पर फिर से इस विषय में जोर डाला जाये और अधिक रूपया लिया जाये और उससे देश के अन्दर अच्छे अच्छे विशेषज्ञ और कार्यकर्ताओं को तैयार करके अगले पांच वर्षों में इस काम को तेजी से शुरू कर दिया जाये।

अभी हमारे मित्र नायर साहब ने कहा कि हमारे पास इस देश का पूरा जिम्मोलाजिकल ऐप (भूत्वीय मानचित्र) तक नहीं है। हमको यह नहीं मालूम कि हमारे यहां किस जगह पर कौन चीज़ मौजूद है। क्या यह लज्जा की बात नहीं है कि स्वाधीनता के आठ वर्ष बाद भी हमें नहीं मालूम कि हमारे यहां किस स्थान पर क्या चीज़ मौजूद है। पहले हमको मालूम तो होना चाहिये

कि हमें क्या करना है, तभी हम किसी काम को करने की योजना बना सकते हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अधिक समय न सकर अन्त में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि हाई ग्रालीट्यूड रिसर्च स्टेशन (उत्तरंग गवेषणा केन्द्र) के बारे में लगभग दस वर्ष से लिखापड़ी चल रही है। कास्मिक रे (ब्रह्मांडक किरण) के बारे में अनुसन्धान करने के लिये एक अलग स्टेशन स्थापित करने का विचार है और अब यह निश्चित सा मान लिया गया है कि गुलमर्ग के पास खिलन मर्ग में वह स्टेशन स्थापित किया जायेगा। लेकिन उसके और भी अंग हैं जैसे म्लेशियोलोजी के बारे में अनुसन्धान होना है और हिमालय के फ्लोरा और फौना (वनस्पतियों और जानवरों) के बारे में अनुसन्धान करना है, हिमारोहण के बारे में अनुसन्धान करना है और बनस्पतियों के बारे में अनुसन्धान करना है। इन सब कामों के लिये भी आपको कोई स्थान निश्चित करना चाहिये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूँगा कि केन्द्रीय हिमालय में ब्रदीनाथ के पास जो जोशीमठ का स्थान है वह इस कार्य के लिये बहुत उपयुक्त है। वहां से बर्फ भी नजदीक है लेकिन फिर भी यह बारहों महीने खुला रहता है। वहां तक केन्द्रीय सरकार की सहायता से मोटर-सड़क जल्दी ही बनने वाली है। वह भारत वर्ष के लिये अत्यन्त महत्व का स्थान है। क्योंकि जगद्गुरु श्री कंकाराचार्य ने भारत भर में जो चार मठ बनाये थे उनमें से एक वहां पर बनाया था। इसलिये जहां उस स्थान ने सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से देश के उत्थान में भाग लिया है वहां उसको अब वैज्ञानिक और आर्थिक जीवन में उन्नति करने में भी भाग लेने का अवसर दिया जाना चाहिये। देश के कई स्थानों पर लेवोरेटरीज खोली जा चुकी हैं। स्वर्गीय भट्टनागर साहब कई ऐसे इन्स्टीट्यूट्स खोल कर अपना नाम अमर कर गये हैं। उन्होंने बड़ी बड़ी अनुसन्धानशालायें खोल कर अपना नाम अमर बना दिया है। एक बार इस स्थान के बारे में भी मेरी उनसे बातें हुई थीं। उनकी इच्छा थी कि वहां पर भी एक रिसर्च स्टेशन कायम किया जाये, लेकिन वे उस इच्छा को पुरा न कर सके। अब मैं मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूँगा कि वे इस अब ध्यान दें। यह न केवल डिफेंस (प्रतिरक्षा) की दृष्टि से उपयोगी चीज़ है बल्कि वे वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण से भी आवश्यक है।

अतः मुझे आशा है कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे सुझावों पर ध्यान देंगे।

Shri N. M. Lingam (Coimbatore): I may be the last speaker today on this subject and I shall be very brief.

The Planning Commission, while discussing the mineral development in this country have said :

"The rate at which mineral development takes place and the extent to which minerals are used for industrial production are among the principal indicators of a country's economic development. Development programmes for minerals and for industries have to be closely integrated. The fact that on the eve of the Second Plan, when ambitious industrial programmes are envisaged, the exploration of India's minerals resources is incomplete, emphasises the urgency of obtaining more detailed knowledge of them."

The observation of the Planning Commission at once emphasises the need for developing our minerals resources and sets the tone for future activity. But at the same time, the Plan is about Rs. 11.5 crores. At the seem to have a clear programme for the development of our mineral resources.

We hear that the provision for mineral development in the Second Plan is about Rs. 11.5 crores. At the same time, we understand that a provision of Rs. 30 crores is considered. We do not know the basis of these figures and on what lines the Commission is working or what the programme of the Ministry is and whether there is agreement between the Ministry and the Planning Commission with regard to mineral development. These are not clear and I hope the Minister will throw some light on this aspect of the question. Time is of the essence in this development. It is a race in which we start with a great handicap. The Ministry has had the advantage of consultation with foreign experts—the Russians, Canadians and the Rumanians—and it ought to be in a position to place before the House and the Planning Commission a definite programme of development. I hope the Minister will give us some indication of the programme that he envisages for the development of the industry.

There is another important question in this connection: whether the development of oil is to be taken up in the public sector only or in the private sec-

tor. According to our industrial policy—perhaps it is also the consensus of opinion in this House—the exploitation of the oil industry should be in the public sector. But the delay with which this important question has been tackled in the past shows that even if it is in the public sector, a method should be devised by which more expeditious action is taken for tapping the oil in the country.

In this connection, I cannot refrain from paying a tribute to the Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research. I know he has fought against tremendous odds and made the country, and the planners especially, oil-conscious. But for his energy and drive, the Planning Commission would not have given the exploitation of oil the importance that it seems to have now given.

This brings me back to the Industrial Exhibition that took place in Delhi a few months back. There the manufacturers from great industrial countries of the world were brought together, as it were; they brought to a focus the scientific and technological advances of the various countries and we were awakened to the great leeway that India had to make up in the development of her technological and scientific research.

Here I have to mention that geological survey is the basis of all other surveys. The Geological Survey of India is at present dissipating its energies on various matters. A preliminary geological survey is necessary for hydro-electric projects, dam sites, steel plants and for each and everything. I do not know whether the full requirements of the Geological Survey of India for the Second Five Year Plan have been taken into consideration. I would urge upon him to see that this teams are not sent over other projects so that he may have intensive concentration on geological survey for the mineral development only.

With regard to the exploration of oil, the following processes have to be undergone: geological survey, gravity survey, geo-physical prospecting and then test drilling. We do not know the programmes under each of the above items. We find that surveys are being undertaken all over the country—instead of each area being subjected to each of these tests. We find a superficial survey—preliminary geological survey—

[Shri N. M. Lingam]

being undertaken everywhere—a sort of a rambling survey is going on. I would urge the Minister to see that each area is subjected to all the surveys so that if no oil is to be found in that area, it could be eliminated from the surveys. This is very important not only from the point of view of tapping oil easily but also from the point of view of economy.

I come to the negotiations with the Assam Oil Company. We have only heard that negotiations are going on with it; we do not know the details. The existing prospecting licence confers several concessions on it. The financial implications of the rupee company are not clear. We also do not know whether the setting up of the future refinery is a subject matter of negotiations with that company nor do we know whether the railway is going to make arrangements for the transport of oil from the future refinery. Information on these vital issues has to be placed before the House so that the House can give its approval to the whole question.

The exploration of oil in the south is also an important question. The Russian geologists have indicated the possibility of oil not only in Orissa but also in the Deccan alluvium. I would request the hon. Minister to give us an indication of the programme for the development of the mineral oils in the south.

It is reported that the Ministry is going to have a new directorate for oil and natural gas. We also hear that foreign technicians, consultants and scientists are going to be brought to man this directorate. The House would like to know the relationship of these foreign experts with the directorate. It is vital that in such a directorate our scientists and our experts have at least equal voice, if not a dominant voice. I hope the Minister will enlighten the House on this very important question.

We have a partnership with the Assam Oil Company, and the Standard Vacuum Oil Company. I am voicing, I think, the sense of this House when I say that this agreement needs modification to ensure greater association of the Government of India in these companies.

I cannot dilate upon more details within the limited time at my disposal. I hope the Minister will be able to tell us the exact position of the Government of India in all these matters.

With regard to copper, we are short of our requirements.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Would the hon. Member able to conclude within a minute or two?

Shri N. M. Lingam : No, Sir; I will require about five minutes more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : He can continue on the next day. We will now take up the next item on the Order paper—Private Members' Business.

3 P.M.

CHILD SANYAS DIKSHA RESTRAINT BILL*

Shri Dabhi (Kaira North) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the restraint on *Sanyas diksha* of a child.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the restraint on *Sanyas diksha* of a child."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Dabhi : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**PROCEEDINGS OF LEGISLATURES
(PROTECTION OF PUBLICATION)
BILL**

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The House will now resume further discussion of the motion moved by Shri Feroze Gandhi on the 23rd March, 1956, that the Bill to protect the publication of reports of proceedings of Parliament, State Legislatures and their Committees be taken into consideration.

Out of 4 hours allotted for discussion of the Bill, 1 hour and 58 minutes were taken up on the 23rd March, 1956, and 2 hours and 2 minutes are still available.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 6-4-56, pp. 183-185.

Shri Raghubar Dayal Misra may continue his speech.

श्री आर० डी० मिथ्या (जिला बुलन्दशाहर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले दिन में यह अर्जन कर रहा था कि मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस का सास कारण यह है कि हमारे देश में प्रजातंत्र राज्य.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Order, order. There are a large number of hon. Members who have expressed their desire to participate on this important Bill. If the hon. Members agree that they want to have a time-limit placed on the speeches then, perhaps, they might be able to accommodate a larger number of Members to participate in the debate. Shall we have 15 minutes for each Member?

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Gurgaon) : 10 minutes.

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma (Kanpur Distt.—South cum Etawah Distt.—East) : I am told that there are some important Members who will speak on this Bill,—Shri N. C. Chatterjee is one of them—and we would like to hear them for a longer time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Then we fix it at 10 minutes normally and in some cases 15 minutes.

The Minister of Legal Affairs (Shri Pataskar) : I think I should be given about 20 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Exceptions would be made.

श्री आर० डी० मिथ्या : हमारे देश में प्रजातंत्र राज्य स्थापित होने के बाद यह आवश्यक हो गया है कि इस हाउस (सभा) में या स्टेट के लेजिस्लेचर्स (राज्य विधान मंडलों) में हम जो काम करते हैं, वह काम जनता के सामने जाय। और जनता के सामने सिवा समाचारपत्रों के और कोई साधन नहीं है जिस के जरिये उन के पास यहां को कार्यवाही जाय। आज यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि यहां की कार्यवाही सही सही जनता के सामने पहुँचे ताकि जनता यह समझे कि उन के नुमाइन्दे लेजिस्लेचर्स में क्या कर रहे हैं, किस तरीके से टैक्स लगाते हैं, क्या उन की जिम्मेदारीयां हैं, किस चीज के लिये उन्हें क्या खर्च करता है, और और जो जरूरी बातें हों उन सभी के बारे में जनता को अच्छे तरीके से जानकारी हो। इस लिये यहां की प्रोसीडिंग्स

(कार्यवाहियों) का छापना अखबारात में निहायत जरूरी है।

लेकिन मैं ने पिछले दिनों देखा कि बहुत से आखबारात, इस हाउस की बहुत सी कार्यवाही नहीं छापते हैं, कुछ अखबारात हैं जो कि छापते हैं, कुछ अखबारात ऐसे हैं जो कि एक हिस्सा छापते हैं, दूसरे नहीं। को पार्टियों के आखबारात होते हैं वह यह करते हैं कि घरनी पार्टी के आदमियों की बातों की ले लिया और उन्हें छाप दिया। इस के मुतालिक कोई कानून हमारा बना हूँगा नहीं है जिस से हम इस प्रेस को भी कंट्रोल (नियंत्रित) कर सकें और यह देख सकें कि उन लोगों की कहां तक अख्लाफ्यार है। अखबारोंकी इस की पूरी आजादी होनी चाहिये कि यहां जो कुछ भी कार्यवाही हाउस के अन्दर हो उस को सही सही जनता के सामने रख दें, लेकिन अगर कोई अखबार उस कार्यवाही में से किसी बात को छिपाता है या दबाता है, एकतरफा कार्यवाही रखता है, तो उस के खिलाफ भी इस हाउस को अधिकार होना चाहिये। तो यह बिल जो कुछ कर रहा है वह सिर्फ यही है कि आखबारों को यह आजादी होनी चाहिये कि वह सही सही कार्यवाही जनता के सामने रख सकें। हमारे विधान ने इस बात को मान लिया था कि इस हाउस की कार्यवाही आपी जा सकती है, लेकिन इस हाउस की अधिकारिटी (अधिकारण से) से उस की मंजूरी से। तो इस किस्म की मंजूरी का कानून गवर्नरमैट को पहले ही ले आना चाहिये था कि इन शर्तों के साथ अखबार वालों को पूरी आजादी है कि अगर वह सही सही रिपोर्ट इस हाउस की प्रोसीडिंग्स को छापेंगे तो उन के खिलाफ बाहर का कोई भी आदमी मकदमा नहीं चला सकेगा। यह जनता के हित मैं हूँ कि इस हाउस और दूसरे लेजिस्लेचर्स की कार्यवाही जनता के सामने जाय। जब वह ठीक ठीक कार्यवाही छापते हैं तो उन की नेक नियती या बद नियती का कोई सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है क्योंकि प्रजातंत्र राज्य में जनता के नुमाइन्दों को जो कार्यवाही लेजिस्लेचर्स में हो वह जनता के सामने जानी ही चाहिये। उस का छापना निहायत जरूरी होता है और उस में मैलिस (व्देष) का कोई सबाल नहीं। इस लिये जैसी कि मेरे भाई डाभी साहब ने तरभीम रखती है कि इस में गुड फैथ (सदिच्छा) रख देना चाहिये, उस में गुड फैथ की कोई बात नहीं है। अगर अखबारों में सही सही रिपोर्ट आपी जाये तो उस में गुड फैथ का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता। जैसा कि हमारे संविधान में प्रोवाइड (उपबन्ध) किया गया है,

[श्री आर० ही० मिश्र]

इस तरह का बिल गवर्नरमेंट को ही लाना चाहिये था, लेकिन हमारे भाई श्री फीरोज गांधी को एक प्राइवेट मेम्बर की हैसियत से इस को यहां लाना पड़ा। मैं समझता हूँ कि उन्होंने बड़ा अच्छा काम किया है। अगर यह बिल यहां पर पास हो जाता है तो समाचारपत्र जगत में उनका नाम स्वर्णक्षरों में अंकित रहेगा। जहां पर भी प्रजातंत्र राज्य हैं वहां पर सभी जगह थोड़ी सी शरायत के साथ लबरों को छापने की पूरी आजादी दी हुई है। अमरीका के अन्दर तो वहां के संविधान में ही यह बात हुई है कि अखबारों को पूरी आजादी है। जहां तक इंग्लिस्तान का ताल्लूक है वहां पर सन् १६३८ में जो मुकदमा हुआ था उस के बारे में फीरोज भाई ने बतलाया था कि उस के अनुसार वहां पर पूरी आजादी है कि अगर सही कार्यवाही अखबार वाले छापते हैं तो उन के ऊपर कोई मुकदमा नहीं चल सकता है। लेकिन कानून के मुताबिक अगर कोई आदमी बिना हाउस आफ कामन्स की मंजूरी के वहां की प्रोसीडिंग्स को छापता है तो कंटेन्ट आफ प्रोसीडिंग्स (सभा की मान हानि) हो जाती है, लेकिन वहां के हाउस ने इस चीज को बैव (हटा) कर दिया है और वहां पर सही सही रिपोर्ट छपती है। इसी तरह से दूसरे मुल्कों में भी इस तरह की कार्यवाही छापी जाती है, मगर अभी तक हमारे में मुल्क अखबारों को पूरी आजादी नहीं है। इस लिये अखबार वालों को डर रहता है कि अगर किसी सेम्बर ने कोई ऐसी बात यहां पर कह दी जो किसी के खिलाफ आ कर पढ़ती हो और वह डिफेंशन के क्लाज (मान हानि के खंड) में आ जाती हो तो वह आदमी उस के छापने वाले पर मुकदमा चला सकता है। इस डर की वजह से वह कार्यवाही को नहीं छापते हैं, और जो छापते हैं वह उस के छापने की जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर लेते हैं। तो मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जहां तक डिफेंशन का सवाल है बहुत से मामलात हमारे सामने आते हैं, कान्स्ट्रूएंसी (निवाचिन क्षेत्र) का सवाल आता है, अफसरों की शिकायतों का सवाल आता है, किसी मेम्बर के खिलाफ कोई बात आती है, जनता के आदमियों की शिकायतें आती हैं, अगर उन शिकायतों को इस हाउस के सामने रख दिया गया, मुमकिन है कि उन में पूरी सदाकत (सत्यता) न हो, या वह पूरी तरह से साबित न हो सकें, तो उस के छापने वालों को अपने ऊपर मुकदमा खलने का डर रहता है और इस लिये वह चीज जनता के सामने नहीं पहुँचती है। जो खराद काम करता है और अगर उस के खिलाफ कोई

शिकायत रखती जाय तो मुकदमा नहीं चल सकता है लेकिन जहां तक इस हाउस का ताल्लूक है अगर यहां पर कोई बात पेश की जाय कि गवर्नरमेंट का फलां अफसर खराद काम कर रहा है, उस की जांच करने पर अगर पाया जाय कि वह निर्दोष है तब तो कोई बात नहीं, और अगर वह अफसर निर्दोष है और उस की शिकायत अखबार में छप जाती है तो वह उस अखबार के खिलाफ डिफेंशन की कार्यवाही कर सकता है। तो इस डर से तो अखबार वाला छापता नहीं है और जनता में यह शिकायत की जाती है कि हमारी बातों को हाउस के सामने रखा नहीं जाता। इस लिये जरूरी है कि अखबारों को इजाजत दे दी जाय कि वह हमारे हाउस और स्टेट लेजिस्लेचर्स की कार्यवाहियां को सही सही छापें। जहां तक जनता का सवाल है प्रेस कमीशन (प्रेस आयोग) ने इस की तहकीकात (जांच) की कि कितने आदमी यहां की तकरीरों को पढ़ते हैं तो उन्होंने मालूम किया २,२५८ आदमियों की राय ली गई, कि उन में बहुत बड़ी तादाद ऐसे आदमियों की थी जो कि यहां की स्पीचेज को पढ़ने में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं। इस से मालूम पड़ता है कि हमारी जनता जो है वह भी इस के लिये सतर्क रहती है कि हमारे नुमाइन्दे हाउस के अन्दर क्या करते हैं। इस लिये जरूरी हो जाता है कि जनता की दिलचस्पी को कायम रखने के लिये, जनता को गवर्नरमेंट की कार्यवाही को मालूम होने के लिये जनता को अपने नुमाइदों का काम मालूम होने देने के लिये उनके पास अखबारों के जरिये से सही सही कार्यवाही इसकी जाये।

दूसरी बात से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे दो तीन भाइयों ने एक तरमीम रखी है कि इस बिल को राय आम्ना (जनता) जानने के लिये सर्क्युलेट (पर्चलित) किया जावे। मेरा कहना यह है कि इस पार्लियामेंट की लाइफ (संसद के जीवन) का करीब करीब एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा खत्म हो चुका है और चूंकि इस बिल का पास किया जाना बहुत जरूरी है इस वास्ते इसको सर्क्युलेट न किया जाये। वैसे तो होना यह चाहिये था कि इस बिल को बहुत पहले लाया जाता लेकिन चूंकि यह वेर में लाया गया है इस वास्ते मेरे ख्याल में जनता की राय मालूम करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है। एक भाई ने एक तरमीम यह पेश की है कि इसको सिलेक्ट कमेटी (प्रबर समिति) के पास भेज दिया जाये क्योंकि इसकी जो लेंगुयेज (भाषा) है, उसमें कुछ थोड़ी इम्प्रेसिव (सुधार) की जानी

आवश्यक है। इस चीज को मैं मानता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि इसे सिलेक्ट कमेट के पास भेज दिया जाये।

इतना कह कर मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I have received notice of an amendment, at this stage, that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee. Normally it is very difficult to accept such an amendment at this late stage, but if the mover of the Bill and the Government agree, I will have to waive notice and condone the delay. I must know first whether the Government agree to the amendment.

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Pratapgarh Distt.—West *cum* Rae Bareli Distt.—East) : I agree.

Shri Pataskar : Government is prepared to accept a reference to the Select Committee. But the Bill in its very nature is such that I do not know whether it involves a question of accepting the principle or not. But I do not think that question will arise. So, Government do wish that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee. Let the Bill be considered thoroughly and let the Select Committee first decide what to do and in what form, etc.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : It is not for me to lay down any rule or tell the House whether the Government would be accepting the principles of the Bill or not. If Government agree to this amendment, they will have to decide those questions. I am only to be told whether the Government agree to this amendment.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Hooghly) : I hope the Government will create no difficulty having regard to the importance of the Bill and the repercussions that it will have both on the press and on the working of Parliament.

Shri Pataskar : I am agreeable to the Bill being referred to the Select Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Under the circumstances, notice is waived and the delay condoned. So, I shall call upon Shri Rane to move his amendment.

Shri Rane (Bhusava) : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Shri Tribhuvan Narayan Singh, Shri Ganesh Sadashiv Altekar, Shri Narahar Vishnu Gadgil, Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Shri Abdus Sattar, Shri Balkrishna Sharma, Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi, Dr. Shaukatullah Shah Ansari, Shri A. M. Thomas, Shri Feroze Gandhi, Shri R. Venkataraman, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, Shri Radhelal Vyas, Shri Paidi Lakshmayya, Shri Tekur Subrahmanyam, Shri Shankar Shantaram More, Shri Jaipal Singh, Shrimati Renu Chakravarty, Shri K. Ananda Nambiar, Shri Amjad Ali, Shri K. S. Raghavachari, Shri Bhawani Singh, Dr. A. Krishnaswami, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri A. E. T. Barrow. Shri Fulsinhji B. Dabhi and the Mover, with instructions to report by the 1st May, 1956."

I will not take much time of this House to support the present motion which seeks to refer this Bill to a Select Committee. Last time, all the hon. Members who participated in the debate fully supported the principle. I also find from the pamphlet supplied to us by the Secretariat of the Lok Sabha—for which I think the House will be much grateful as it contains usefull information—that in almost all countries, United Kingdom, USA including the different States in the USA, Australia, Canada, etc., they have also laid down that there should be a privilege for the press in publishing the proceedings of the legislature. In India also, this question has been considered by different committees and as far back as 1948, the Press Law Enquiry Committee considered this question. Before that committee, the representatives of the press made a representation that the statements made on the floor of the legislatures should be fully protected when they are published in the newspapers. But the committee did not accept the suggestions at that time and the reasons were as under :

"With regard to parliamentary proceedings, it is true that, while there is freedom of speech in legislature, there is no privilege attached to the publication in newspapers of statements made on the floor of

[Shri Rane]

the legislature. We are unable to recommend that newspapers should be fully protected when they publish parliamentary proceedings, since, in our view, the privilege attached to speeches in the legislature cannot be passed on automatically to newspaper reports of such speeches. In our view, this is a matter for determination by the legislature concerned, and we have no recommendation to make in this behalf, since we understand that the Parliament of Indian Union is likely to appoint shortly a committee to examine this question".

Recently, the Government of India appointed a Press Commission, and the Press Commission, in its report, has observed as follows :

"We recommend, however that Exception 4 to Section 499 of the Indian Penal Code be amended by inserting the words 'or of Parliament or State Legislature' to give effect to the principle *Wason vs. Walter.*"

These are the observations made by the Press Commission. In view of this, I think there is hardly any necessity to substantiate the necessity of this Bill.

On going through the provisions of the Bill and also comparing them with the provisions of the Defamation Act of 1952 of the United Kingdom I find there is some lacuna in the present Bill. For instance, in clause 2 of the Bill, the word "newspaper" has been defined. I find there is a difference between the definition given here and that given in the United Kingdom legislation. I also find that in clause 4 of the Bill the mover seeks extension of privilege to the broadcasting of the speeches, made in the Legislature etc. In this matter also, I find there is difference between this Bill and the United Kingdom legislation.

Besides, the most important clause is clause 3. Clause 3 says: that no person shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of any proceedings of either House of Parliament or of a State Legislature or of either House of a State Legislature where it consists of two Houses or of any Committee, etc., unless the publication is proved to have been made with malice. I have gone through the provisions of the Constitution. I find that entry No.

39 in list II of the Seventh Schedule runs thus :

"Powers, privileges and immunities of the Legislative Assembly and of the members and the committees thereof...." etc.

At least it appears to me that this House perhaps may not have power to pass a piece of legislation which may curtail the rights of the State legislatures. So, this is a question which will have to be gone into carefully. I think the best course will be to refer the Bill to the Select Committee.

As far as the personnel of the Select Committee is concerned, I need not speak of them. They are all distinguished Members of this House and they will do justice. With these observations, I commend my motion to the acceptance of the House and I also request my hon. friends Shri Feroze Gandhi, the mover of the Bill, and Shri Pataskar, the Minister of Legal Affairs, to accept this motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Amendment moved :

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Shri Tribhuvan Narayan Singh, Shri Ganesh Sadasiv Altekar, Shri Narahar Vishnu Gadgil, Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Shri Abdus Sattar, Shri Balkrishna Sharma, Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi, Dr. Shaukatullah Shah Ansari, Shri A. M. Thomas, Shri Feroze Gandhi, Shri R. Venkataraman, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, Shri Radhelal Vyas, Shri Paidi Lakshmayya, Shri Tekur Subrahmanyam, Shri Shanker Shantaram More, Shri Jaipal Singh, Shrimati Renu Chakravarty, Shri K. Ananda Nambiar, Shri Amjad Ali, Shri K. S. Raghavachari, Shri Bhawani Singh, Dr. A. Krishnaswami, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri A. E. T. Barrow, Shri Fulsinhji B. Dabhi, and the Mover, with instructions to report by the 1st May, 1956."

The original motion and this amendment are before the House. I have received the names of eight hon. Members who are very anxious to speak. There may be others also. I find that half of them, four of them, are included in the Select Committee. There have been cases where Members have

been allowed to speak as a special case. Not that half of them should be allowed.

An Hon. Member : Shri Gadgil and Shri N. C. Chatterjee are always exceptions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Shri N. C. Chatterjee.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee : It is very kind of you to permit me to speak although my name has been put down on the Select Committee.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Not without your consent.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee : Yes. It was with my consent. You will find that my hon. friend Shri Gadgil also spoke and also my hon. friend Shri S. S. More.

Shri Gadgil (Poona Central) : Even now my consent was not ascertained : but I have given.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee : When the Marathiarians have got that privilege, Bengalees also should be given that privilege.

Shri S. S. More : (Sholapur) : There was no talk to Select Committee when we spoke.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The time limit is there. The hon. Member should keep that in view.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee : Coming to the merits of the Bill, the House will remember that four years hence we will be celebrating the 100th anniversary of the enactment of the Indian Penal Code. As you know, it was enacted in October, 1860. It was drafted by Lord Macaulay who was the President of the First Indian Law Commission. This draft Code was submitted to the Governor-General in Council. It further underwent revision at the hands of two great lawyers, Sir Barnes Peacock who was the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, and Sir James Colville. Shri Feroze Gandhi is right when he points out that there is a serious lacuna in the Indian Penal Code and that lacuna is this. Under section 499 of Indian Penal Code, as you know, which deals with the law of defamation, there are certain exceptions. The fourth exception is not comprehensive enough. The fourth exception says that it is not defamation to publish a substantially true report of the proceedings of

a court of justice or the result of any such proceeding. In the year 1860, when the Indian Penal Code was enacted, they never thought of any Parliament. There was no question of any democratic chamber. There was no adult suffrage. There was no legislature.

Shri S. S. More : There was a legislature, but no democratic legislature.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee : As a matter of fact, there was something like a parody of a legislature, which was practically a packed legislature consisting of nominees of the bureaucracy. Therefore, there was no question of any parliamentary privilege.

What we are pointing out is this. We want the same law to be enacted by Parliament here, that law which was clearly laid down by a great judge in England in the year 1868, on the 25th of November, in the leading case *Wason Vs. Walter*. Chief Justice Cockburn laid down the law very clearly. That law, I submit, should be enacted by this Parliament. Otherwise, parliamentary democracy would not at all be effective. It is no good having a Parliament with 500 Members elected on adult suffrage. It is not a question of my attacking, or criticising the other Members of Parliament. It is not a question of Members talking to each other. The question is, parliamentary discussion and debate must be communicated to the nation. We are daily on our trial before the entire nation. Therefore, if parliamentary debate has got to be effective, it must be communicated to the people. It is no good saying in the Constitution that our speeches are privileged. That means that if anybody says anything here, he cannot be prosecuted. No action civil or criminal lies in regard to that speech or that debate. That is not enough. You must, at the same time, give the fourth estate the essential immunity in order to make parliamentary democracy really effective. You remember the great speech of Sheridan when he stood up in the British House of Commons. He said, "I defy you"—he addressed the Treasury Benches—"I defy you, you can have a venal legislature, you can have a corrupt Cabinet, and a pliant monarchy, but give me the freedom of the press, if I get that freedom to publish your speeches and focus the attention of the country on what is being done here, then I can vindicate the rights and

[Shri N. C. Chatterjee]

liberties of the people." Therefore, it is no good saying that we have got the right to deliver our speeches. That must be communicated by the press. The press must have the corresponding right. What did Chief Justice Cockburn say? The judgment lays down that a faithful report in a public newspaper of a debate in either House of Parliament containing matters disparaging to the character of an individual which had been spoken in the course of the debate is not actionable at the suit of the person whose character has been called in question. That is the immunity which we want to confer on the press. We do not claim any fundamental right to commit slander or to commit libel. There is a feeling that Shri Feroze Gandhi's Bill is meant for the purpose of getting additional rights to Members of Parliament for the purpose of indulging in vituperative attack. Nothing of the kind. I would be the last person to endorse any such Bill or legislation. What I am pointing out is this. We are responsible people. We have come here in responsible character as representatives of the electorate for the purpose of vindicating public grievances in the discharge of our public duties. It is often our unpleasant duty, not a pleasant duty, to expose the misdeeds of persons who are dealing with public funds or quasi-public funds or who are placed in such important positions that they are in the position of trustees or quasi-trustees. If they commit any default or breach of trust, we as custodians of the public purse, we as representatives of the electorate, have got to focus the search light on those misdeeds and call upon the Government to take action. If they do not do that, we have got to take steps against the Treasury Bench. All that we are saying is, it is no good delivering speeches here exposing the misdeeds of the people in power or authority. We have got, at the same time, to see that the people who discharge their duty honestly and fairly, without malice, without any ill motive, without any oblique motive, should be given the protection of law. Justice Cockburn goes on to say that publication is privileged on the same principle as an accurate report of the proceedings in a court of justice is privileged, namely, that the advantage of publicity to the community at large outweighs any private injury resulting from the publication. That is exactly the principle on

which I am asking this Parliament to accept this legislation or modify or amend it if necessary in view of this very salutary principle laid down. The advantage of publicity is for the national good. National good demands that there should be full publicity and although it may connote some private injury resulting from the publication of the debate, this great Judge points out that that even then it should be made immune from any attack. Judgment has been delivered by the British House of Lords in a recent case reported in 1949 A.C. where they pointed out that the principle is very important. The principle is common convenience and welfare of the society at large. It is for the vindication of that principle that I take it that Shri Feroze Gandhi has introduced this measure. It is only by that yardstick that I want to support this Bill. 'General interest of society' is the language used in McIntosh's case. In leading case *Stuart V Bill*, 1891—2—Q.B. 34, H the great Judge said that the general advantage to the country in having the proceedings made public must not be lost sight of. Therefore, although it may connote reflection, although it may connote a certain amount so-called defamation, how can a man possibly complain if a newspaper man is simply publishing honestly, *bona fide* and without any malice, the debates which take place, because that is to the general advantage of the community as a whole?

In another case *Rex. vs. Wright* 8 TR 293 and *Davison vs. Duncan* I find the Judges put it on this ground: "Balance of public benefit derived from publicity" is the test. I am pointing out that is the test which should be followed.

Now, privilege is accorded to a fair report of the proceedings of courts. I do not understand this. If I stand up as Counsel in the Supreme Court and attack strongly some businessman or some person in authority in the Government, I get perfect immunity, nothing can happen if that speech of mine or submission of mine or argument of mine is published in the daily press in any part of India, but if I deliver the same speech here, then the press does not get the immunity. I submit this is unfair discrimination. This is not right. I submit the Supreme Court is entitled to the highest respect, and Counsel cannot perform his duties unless that immunity is given to him and the im-

munity is given to the press. But I cannot understand what is the difference between the speech or submission made or an address delivered in the Supreme Court of India in the next room and the speech delivered in public interest by a Member of Parliament in this House. As you know, the British House of Commons and the British Parliament have been called "This High Court of Parliament". Here this Parliament also in a sense is a Supreme Court. It is also the highest tribunal for the redress of injuries, for the vindication of the basic rights of human beings. If either the public sector or the private sector does something grossly wrong, and if in discharge of his public duties as a representative of the electorate a Member has got to expose the wrong, it is only fair that not merely he gets the immunity, but the press also gets the requisite immunity.

I had pointed out to Shri Feroze Gandhi,—and I am glad that he has accepted it,—that it should not be made an absolute privilege. He has made it a qualified privilege. I am happy to find that he has put restraint on his anxiety to vindicate the press. Therefore, he has put it in this way. In clause 3 you find this language: "unless the publication is proved to have been made with malice". Therefore, if there is malice, if a publisher is given facts and figures and he does not publish it in spite of demand, then the courts may reasonably infer malice. Malice, as you know, means not merely ill-will, it means oblique motive; though it is said to be published for public good, it is with some other motive. Therefore, the courts have got the power to punish the delinquent if there is ill-will, if there is malice, if there is oblique motive.

I think on the whole this is a Bill which deserves the sympathetic attention of this House. We are not taking power, unrestrained power; we are not assuming any prerogative of indulging in general libellous slander either of the private sector or the public sector and therefore I submit that this should be carefully considered by the Select Committee, and I hope the principle of the Bill will be accepted by this House.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Chittor): I oppose this Bill. I oppose this Bill with all the emphasis at my command.

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma: Not vehemence?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Why I oppose it is because I doubt the motives of the Mover.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motives?

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma: Is it a parliamentary expression?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hear him more. Perhaps he might clear it.

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma: He has doubted the motives of an Hon. Member.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Perhaps his next sentence might clear it. Otherwise, I will....

Shri U. M. Trivedi: With all the respect in which I can hold Shri Feroze Gandhi, I still doubt that he is guided not by *bona fide* considerations. Why I feel it is this.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member persists in this.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Now, it is really *mala fide*.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Certainly. I would request the hon. Member not to carry on in this strain. Motives are not to be doubted. He may have different views on a certain point, and there can be differences of opinion even with the best of motives on both sides. If it was said in a lighter mood that is a different thing, but persistently to say it again and again is not fair.

Shri Gadgil: Is it parliamentary or not?

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma: He will gradually come round, don't mind.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I also hope so.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I am sorry that I had to use that language, but if it touches my friend....

Shri Feroze Gandhi: No, no.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I offer my unqualified apologies to him. I have absolutely no mind to injure his feelings, but why I felt like this is this.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: What you said should also be published.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: And with impunity.

Shri U. M. Trivedi : I thank him for that liberality. I think hon. Members will allow me to proceed.

When we make use of this forum with the knowledge that what we speak here in this House is so much privileged that whatever we say here cannot be made a ground for defamation either of a criminal nature or of a civil suit of a libel type, and then if we succeed in running down a particular individual here, name him, give details about false or frivolous or vexatious details about his doings, we desire that those very things which we said here which are not proved may still be published to ruin that man outside in the country. I say that we must cry a halt to have such a desire at our heart that with that desire we want to get it published.

श्री एम० एल० हिंदेवी (जिला हमीरपुर) : क्या मैं माननीय सदस्य से एक प्रश्न पूछ सकता हूँ?

Shri U. M. Trivedi : I want to say this; I feel it. Perhaps with the best of motives, speeches may have been made by particular hon. Members; yet can they say that they do not get funky about it if they are allowed to be published in the press to achieve the same object which they wanted to achieve here inside this House? If that is the object, then I must very respectfully submit that this Bill goes a longer way than we will ordinarily allow.

Ordinarily I would have immediately agreed that a lacuna does exist, but does it exist except by reading the words in the Indian Penal Code, because the exceptions do not cover exactly the privilege which a man can enjoy inside this House? We must remember that the law in England on libel is the same as the law in India so far as the civil law is concerned, and what has been decided in England on the question of civil liability still holds good in India. There is not a single case where any distinction has been made and it has not been said that the law is the same as the law in England is. I find that two of my friends for both of whom I have got very great respect for their knowledge of law, are shaking their heads.

Shri Gadgil : Significantly shaking.

Shri U. M. Trivedi : With great respect to both of them I say that the law is as I said, that the law is that the

civil liability of libels stands on the same footing in India as it stands in England. So, the question of removing this lacuna does not arise. What arises is this, the criminal liability, the liability which is attached under section 499 of the Indian Penal Code. If anyone wants to do a thing for public good and to help the public good, under the provisions of section 499, if a truthful statement which can be verified is made on the floor of the House, it can without any qualms of conscience be published by anybody in a newspaper. And he is completely protected, so far as our law is concerned. I therefore feel....

Shri Feroze Gandhi : He is not protected from any action.

Shri U. M. Trivedi : He is protected from criminal action.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : No.

Shri U. M. Trivedi : You say so, but he is.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : What Shri Feroze Gandhi means is that that may be a good defence, but he is not protected.

Shri U. M. Trivedi : What he wants is an absolute privilege. I say that that privilege attaches to him by virtue of the fact that what he said in the public good is a truthful statement, but with this proviso that there is no malice, and in fact that is the sort of proviso which the hon. Member himself has put down in his own Bill in clause 3 in the following words :

....unless the publication is proved to have been made with malice.".

Now, suppose a Member makes a speech here, and he is also the editor of a paper; then, after making a speech here, suppose he goes and gets it published in his own press. What is there to suggest that it is entirely due to malice, if this law is made? But today, it would be malice, and today he will not be protected even by the provisions of the Indian Penal Code.

But suppose a Member comes here and makes a speech referring to a criminal case in all consciousness and with full conviction that what he has done is in public interest and he is closely connected with a newspaper, wherein the publication is necessary

then what happens? Then I say with a challenge that any man, any good man, who has got the courage of his own convictions and who is the editor of a press can always publish it, and there is nothing to bring any action against him.

Here, look at the example which is there. Shri Feroze Gandhi is not probably well-briefed. I would request him to go and read law of debates in the house; what he speaks today is published and is available for sale, and the price is only three annas or four annas. They are always available for sale, and you can always reprint them as much as you like.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : No, you cannot reprint them.

Shri U. M. Trivedi : You can go and reprint them.

Shri Gadgil : The immunity does not extend there.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : Only if it is by an order of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Should I be a silent spectator when this issue is being settled?

Shri Gadgil : Bad barrister.

Shri U. M. Trivedi : My difficulty is this, that I know too much or I do not know anything.

Pandit K. C. Sharma : (Meerut Distt. —South) : Both may be true.

Shri U. M. Trivedi : It is just possible that too many cooks spoil the broth. With so many lawyers about me, they think that they understand everything and I do not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : If the hon. Member keeps to addressing a layman like myself, then it will be all right. Why should he indulge in discourses with the lawyers?

Shri U. M. Trivedi : They were disturbing me, and hence I was led away. I am sorry. It was a mistake on my part. I shall now address the Chair.

I submit that this Bill is not going to serve any purpose. If Government had felt that it was essential, if any fact had been found out by virtue of which it was possible that the proceedings of this House were made the subject-matter of

an action, of a criminal action, in any court of law, and if such an action had in any manner succeeded, then there would have been a ground for Government to come round and say....

✓ **Pandit Balkrishna Sharma :** There is the Calcutta High Court case.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Let us hear the hon. Member. He has got very limited time. Let it not be spent away in this manner.

Shri U. M. Trivedi :....and that case ought to have been brought forward by Government to indicate that the lacuna does exist. In this particular instance, I do not know whether that case has gone to the Supreme Court and a final decision has been obtained on it. For, our Government are always anxious even to validate the illegal Acts. They would have certainly given protection, if it were a legal act which required validity. So, an exception to section 499 could have been brought in by any Bill by Government. The exception could have been introduced into the Indian Penal Code itself. But this Bill in its present form tries to give an absolute immunity of a type.....

Shri N. C. Chatterjee : Not absolute; it is only qualified.

Shri U. M. Trivedi : Yes, absolute. You call it qualified only because the word 'malice' is there; therefore, it is qualified liability, not privilege.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi : When it is in public interest. (Interruptions.)

Shri U. M. Trivedi : Please do not disturb me.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The hon. Member may leave that part of the job to me, and perhaps I might do it.

Shri U. M. Trivedi : I am sorry. My contention still holds good, and I do maintain that what is formulated here in this Bill is a question of an absolute privilege. With that absolute privilege are added the words:

“....unless the publication is proved to have been made with malice.”

Such a question will arise only when the editor himself happens to be a Member and also a publisher. Then only the question of malice would arise. Otherwise, one Member may be set up to

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

say a hundred and one things against a particular man such as that he is a drunkard, he is a rogue, he is a *bad-mash* and so on, and in this way, all sorts of accusations can be showered on that man on the floor of the House; and then, there may be another gentleman who may have been paid something or the other by a publisher of a paper who goes and publishes all the gibberish that is being uttered here.

Pandit K. C. Sharma : On a point of order. May I know whether such a thing can be uttered here ? It is contempt of the House.

Pandit C. N. Malviya (Raisen) : You cannot permit such things.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : If a Member says that all these things can be uttered on the floor of the House, then is that contempt of the House ? It is not a point of order. Whether we can conceive that such a thing would be uttered or not is the point. That would not be a point of order. He conceives that such a thing can be uttered, and the hon. Member feels that it cannot be friend.

Pandit K. C. Sharma : He should not conceive.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : So, it is only a difference of opinion.

Shri U. M. Trivedi : I shall leave the question of conception to my learned friend.

Shri S. S. More : You better deliver now.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I would request hon. Member to remember that it is a serious matter of very great importance, but we are rather taking it in a lighter mood. We have to consider it very seriously. Besides, there is too much of noise, and perhaps all hon. Members cannot listen to the hon. Member who is speaking.

The hon. Member's time is also up.

Shri U. M. Trivedi : I shall conclude with this one word. My submission is that even the exception that is put down here in the following proviso :

“...unless the publication is proved to have been made with malice.”

is of no use, and it gives complete and absolute privilege to a person who wants to make use of this forum. Therefore, my submission is that the Bill is unwarranted.

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla) : I have had many occasions to listen with great care to the speeches of my hon. friend who has preceded me. On very many occasions, I have differed from him. Today, I find his speech singularly innocent of all logic. I endeavoured to analyse what he said, and the more I analyse his speech, the more I feel that the Bill has been brought forward not one day too soon.

When I persued the language of the Bill, I thought it was capable of considerable improvement. The Select Committee will no doubt prune it. The Select Committee will no doubt bring about certain changes with a view to reflect in precise language the laudable intention behind it.

The law of defamation today, whether we are thinking of criminal culpability or of civil liability, is imperfect in many respects. There are certain persons who are a privileged class and whose privileges, no doubt, well worth preserving, are not of such a high order which the law need jealously guard. There are other bodies whose privileges ought to be preserved, because it is necessary in the national interest, and the law has omitted to do so. The parallel before you is to be found in exception 4 to section 499 of the IPC dealing with the law of defamation. It says :

“It is not defamation to publish a substantially true report of the proceedings of a Court of Justice, or of the result of any such proceedings.”

But, curiously enough, Lord Macaulay omitted to include or omitted to add an exception conferring similar privilege to a house of legislature, whether democratic or nominated or otherwise. Why ? There is an innate anomaly that needs rectification, and that is this. In a court of law, it is usually, ordinarily, the conduct of a single individual or a few individuals which is the subject of scrutiny, and it is open to a lawyer in any court to give all the lip-lashing he can to the witnesses, to the parties, whomsoever he may, like but, of course, a responsible lawyer always knows his limitations and he al-

ways conducts himself with commendable self-restraint. There is also the brake imposed by the Judge. But when it come to a similar person or persons or bodies or corporations who may be doing, in accordance with the contention of one side, considerable damage, may be to the nation, may be to the society, may be to the bulk of the people, you can say with advantage what you like in this House and bring it to the notice of every other colleague in this House which is the voice of the people, but the people of the country cannot know what has been said here because the newspapers have not got the identical immunity.

With the best of motives, anyone of us may in the House bring to Government's notice certain foibles, certain errors, even certain culpabilities of a public person, a public body, a government servant or anybody, in order that the Government may be persuaded to take good action in good time. But that very Member cannot communicate what he has done to his own constituency, neither directly nor through the agency of the newspaper, because a tremendous amount of protection is being made available by the existing law to the person liable, though really guilty as to the allegations which happen to be the subject-matter of the libel. The result, therefore, is that our deliberations or utterances, howsoever weighty, howsoever responsible, howsoever necessary for dissemination to the nation, remain abortive because the newspapers next morning dare not publish what is otherwise considered to be of advantage to the larger interest. Therefore, while a lawyer can say what he likes in the course of arguments with respect to a party, with respect to a witness, with respect to the conduct of all abettors of conspirators, this cannot be communicated to the larger forum, to the larger court that is the nation, by its accredited representatives, and the vehicle for communicating what goes on here seems to be petrified because the law of defamation is in the condition in which we find it today.

Therefore, it is absolutely necessary in the larger interest, in the higher interest, that a similar privilege should be accorded to newspapers and others like broadcasting organisations who are reflecting what is substantially true, what is substantially correct, what is said in good faith and published to the nation at large.

In this connection, the principle underlying the grant of privilege was stated to be—I mean, with respect to judicial privilege—that "though the publication of such proceedings may be to the disadvantage of a particular individual concerned, it is of vast importance to the public that the proceedings of courts of justice should be universally known. The general advantage to the country in having these proceedings made public more than counterbalances the inconveniences to the private persons whose conduct may be the subject of such proceedings". These weighty words become of much greater value when we relate them to the utterances made here and to be brought to the notice of the nation. That privilege will more than counterbalance any inconvenience, any discomfort, to the person who happens to be the victim of those speeches.

Then again, it is a privilege which is not a licence. There are three checks. Whenever a speech is made which attributes impropriety of conduct to an individual, the first check is the Chair, the Speaker himself. The moment I start uttering anything which is improper, which is unparliamentary, which is defamatory, the Chair will check me. The second check is the check of my own conscience. I should see that I shall not abuse this privilege whereby a person who is not here to answer back may suffer. The third check is the check of a responsible newspaperman who will see that he does not publish something that is vituperative, something that is gross, something that is ugly and improper.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: Why not the check of the Members sitting here?

Shri Tek Chand: If my hon. colleague desires to elevate himself to the level of the Chair, his check is certainly there; he is the fourth brake.

Therefore, I feel that these checks are there and there is not the remotest chance that we will take leave of our good sense, of our sense of responsibility and simply let ourselves loose into vulgar, and vituperative epithets with respect to persons not here. But this privilege is necessary because the newspapers should not feel that the Sword of Democles is hanging over their heads. I can say what I like here, but

[Shri Tek Chand]

if these very words of mine are reported by someone else, then of course he can get it in the neck and I go scot-free. That state of law is unfortunate and deserves to be rectified.

It will not be improper to just very briefly see the well known landmarks in the growth and development of the parliamentary privilege *vis-a-vis* the law of defamation in England. There, the speech of a Member of Parliament from his seat was privileged and, but he was the exclusive beneficiary of that privilege. The state of law in England was that statements made by members of either House of Parliament in their places in the House, though they might be untrue to their knowledge, could not be made the foundation of civil or criminal proceedings, however injurious they might be to the interest of a third person.

4 P.M.

This limitation was removed in 1840 by the Parliamentary Papers Act of 1840. It extended the privilege to a small extent; that is to say, protection was extended to publication of any papers by the direction of either House or of any copies of such papers. But the privilege which is being claimed was not yet extended in England in 1840. Later on, of course, it was.

The latest statute law in England is the 1952 Act, to which a reference was made by an hon. Member. But, I wish to invite his attention and that of other hon. colleagues of mine here to section 7. Section 7 extends a qualified privilege to newspapers. The publication in a newspaper with respect to any matters mentioned in the schedule attached to the Act is deemed to be a privilege only if the publication is proved to be made without malice. More than the section itself, the schedule is important. And, the schedule provides extended privilege to a fair and accurate report of any proceedings in a newspaper of the legislature of any part of Her Majesty's Dominions outside Great Britain. In 1952, the newspapers in England had the privilege not only *vis-a-vis* what was reported or said in the Parliament of England alone but to anything reported in the Parliaments or Legislatures of the Dominions. Similar privileges have been extended with regard to the proceedings of international organisations, international courts etc. Therefore, the law should be brought in

consonance with logic and the privilege should be extended not only to newspapers but also to pamphlets and broadcasts.

When my hon. friend who preceded me was referring to the privilege mentioned in the Bill he did not notice that there were not one but more than two hurdles before a newspaper could take protection of law, and the hurdles are firstly, the report should be substantially correct. Secondly, it must be made without malice. Thirdly, and it is the third provision which he did not notice,—the publication should be for the public benefit. With these three hurdles before a newspaper to clear, I do not think there will be any occasion—not one in-a-hundred chance—of its abusing the privileges and in case it transgresses the limits, even then, I submit, the same principles *vis-a-vis* the law courts and what are known as judicial privileges apply to larger degree in the case of reproduction of the deliberations of this House outside the House.

Shrimati Ilia Palchoudhry (Nabdwip): This Bill has come not a day too soon. I thoroughly support the Bill because it was high time that we had a Bill like this. The Press today holds the key to public opinion and it is the responsibility of the Press to mould and create that opinion in a democracy. After all, the public are the people who will assess the good of anything and will reject that which is good. So, the Press must have full freedom to reproduce that which is said in this House because it is here that many policies are decided and many speeches are made and if we cannot get them across to the people, how can the people get full knowledge of what is being done? Otherwise, you shut out really what you are doing in this House from the people.

Sir, Laski has said that "a people without reliable news is sooner or later, a people without a basis for freedom." So, surely the freedom of the Press must be a primary condition in a free country. In fact, the Press in every country has it. England has it; the U.S.A. has it and India is the only country where we have not got it. If you look at some figures which I have taken the trouble of collecting, you will realise, that after all, in an illiterate country like India what small diffusion of news we have of whatever happens in this august House. The circulation of daily

newspapers in India is estimated at a little over 2 million copies and that gives a distribution roughly of 6 copies for every thousand people. Compare it with other countries. For instance, in England there are 596 to every thousand, in the U.S.A. 354, in the Netherlands it is 81, in the Philippines it is 25 and even in Iraq it is 10. But, in India it is 6. So, you can realise what a small percentage of our people really do get the news. It is this small percentage, the intelligentsia that will read the newspaper and it is this small percentage again that will create the opinion of the democratic public. Even if this very small percentage is denied a comprehensive knowledge of the proceedings of the legislatures, what adequate diffusion of information can there be? The democratic public of India must be given full scope to know and hear what has been said in this House. Actually, the very fact that it can be reproduced in newspapers. I think, will constitute a wholesome restraint on Members who may be willing to or inclined to make high-flown or wild speeches in this House. I think it is a practice amongst lawyers that they are allowed to abuse the opposing lawyer.

Shri Tek Chand : It is not the practice.

Pandit K. C. Sharma : They have the highest respect for each other.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury : But, they are encouraged to do that sometimes, as lawyers themselves know! When the case is weak, abuse the opposite lawyer!

But, parliamentary practice and tradition already holds that every responsible Member of this House does not use anything or say anything about which he is not sure and which can harm another person. When this Bill is passed—and I hope it will be passed and also accepted by Government—after it has been duly reformed a little by the Select Committee, I think it will have some effect on the Press also, because when they have this privilege, they will be automatically, more careful.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : Their proprietors will be very careful.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury : The proprietors will be very careful because one does find very peculiar things reported in the Press. I have a little unfortunate experience of my own. When Helen Keller was here, I spoke about

Helen Keller, but imagine my horrified surprise—that I had spoken about 'Helen Killer'! the 'e' having been changed to 'i' and so on. I was glad and thanked my stars that it was not reported as 'Helen the Killer'! It has been said: "You cannot bribe or twist, Thank God, the British journalist". But it has also been said: 'Seeing what the man will do, unbribed, there is no occasion to!' So, I hope the Press will be more careful once it gets this privilege and the re-write man will not let his imagination run riot. The journalists must be the same every where more or less! I hope that freedom and scope which are the very essence of full growth will contribute to the stature of the Indian Press. In India we yet need that ideal Press which is national and yet has international outlook, a Press that can be right without being righteous, a press that can be colourful and vivid without being cheap and nasty. With full protection achieved, of reporting anything that has been said here. I think that that ideal Press will develop in India which will fully justify the highest expectations that Indians have of this national forum, and the journalists of the future behind that Press would feel, that they "sit down at the heart of men and things" abide therewith liking and respect.

Sir, I warmly support this Bill.

Shri M. D. Joshi (Ratnagiri South) : I wish to congratulate the hon. Member, Shri Feroze Gandhi, on bringing this very desirable Bill with regard to the privilege of the fourth estate of the realm. I belong personally to the fourth estate of the realm. So many times I have been proceeded against in the law courts, and on all occasions I have emerged unscathed.

However, the editor runs a great risk in trying to report faithfully the proceedings of a Legislature. I find that at least one hon. Member is unnecessarily afraid that this liberty of the Press, which is tried to be secured by this Bill, will be abused especially by Members here and members of journalism acting in combination. That means that hon. Members in Parliament as well as journalists will have to be in unison or in collusion in wickedness. I do not think that the general character of the Members of Parliament is so low that they will begin to abuse all their powers simply because there is

[Shri M. D. Joshi]

this additional liberty for the Press to be secured still. At the most, I would say that the liberty of the Press, which will be additionally secured by the provisions of this Bill, will cause greater responsibility on Members of Parliament to be guarded in their utterances and greater responsibility on the Chair also which is the guardian of the good character of Parliament. It has been already pointed out by several of my friends that this liberty already exists in several nations—U.K., U.S.A., etc.—and I wish to cite a few examples in which this liberty of the Press is there already in America. I shall cite three cases in which there have been decisions of American Law Courts cited in a book which has been recently published, *Problems of Law in Journalism*.

There was a case *Swearingen vs. Parkersburg Sentinel Company*. The newspaper reported or alleged that twice the amount of money intended for other purposes was transferred into the general fund by the municipal council, of which the plaintiff was a member. The plaintiff was not only a member of the municipal council but was a candidate for mayorship. He went to the court of law and the court decided that the management of the municipal funds was a matter of public anxiety and, therefore, the newspaper was protected and there could be no successful libel against that journal. The judge said :

"Anything connected with the plaintiff's official duties was a proper subject of discussion, which, if made without malice, was not libelous."

It will be found here that the words "without malice" have been inserted in order to give proper protection to an innocent person.

Then there was another case in which even not the most correct report but an ordinarily correct report, which was made more readable by the imagination of the newspaperman, was given protection. The court stated that paraphrasing or restating the substance of official proceedings, and almost universal newspaper practice in the interest of making the stories more readable for laymen, sometimes raises a question of the accuracy of a report from an otherwise privileged record. Therefore, giving a

substantially correct report with an imaginative addition for making the report more readable is also given protection.

Thirdly, there was another case in which the report of the grand jury was made in a newspaper and it was given protection. There the court said :

"A report, by a newspaper, of proceedings had a public meeting of a municipal council, in which proceedings the public has an interest, when the report is a fair and accurate one of the proceedings had, is privileged, even though it contains matter defamatory of another. Reports of such proceedings are privileged in the same manner as are reports of judicial proceedings. It is not necessary in reports of judicial proceedings, and hence of the proceedings of municipal councils, that the report should be *verbatim*; nor is absolute accuracy essential so long as the report is substantially correct."

I need not add to the instances on this. When the law of defamation was laid down in the I.P.C., there was no Legislature. Lord Macaulay and his colleagues had not before their mind's eye the case of the Legislature because there was no Legislature then existing and public opinion was not so insistent and vocal. Now the Legislatures have come into being and the Indian nation is free. We are here in Parliament discussing great matters of moment. It is but natural, and I think it has been rightly said that the Bill has not been brought forward a day soon because we here are discussing matters in the world, matters of moment, and therefore, newspapers ought to be given this very desirable protection. I have done, Sir.

पंडित ठाकुर बास भार्गव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सवाल जो हाउस (सभा) के सामने है, यह मुश्किलात से खाली नहीं है और इसके मुख्तलिक पहलुओं पर गौर करने से कई एक तरह के सुझाव दिमाग में आते हैं कि हमको क्या करना चाहिये। मैं श्री राने का मशकूर हूँ कि उन्होंने यह तजवीज रखी है कि इस बिल (विधेयक) को सेलेक्ट कमेटी (प्रबंध समिति) के सिपुर्द किया जाय क्योंकि बगैर सेलेक्ट कमेटी

को गये इस बिल के ऊपर ठीक तरह से गौर नहीं हो सकता। श्री फोरोज गांधी जो यह बिल यहाँ पर लाये हैं, उनकी खुद यह मंशा नहीं है कि हम लिबर्टी आफ दी प्रेस (समाचार पत्रों की स्वतंत्रता) को इतना बढ़ा दें जितना कि आज के दिन विलायत में है क्योंकि उन्होंने खुद जो अपनी यह तजवीज रखी है उसमें दो सेफगार्ड्स (परिचाण) रखे हुए हैं। अब यह कि वह सेफ-गार्ड्स उसी तरह माने जाय, उनको छोटा कर दिया जाय, या बड़ा कर दिया जाय या उनको मैडिक्स फ्रीम (परिवर्तित रूप) में रखा जाय, इसे सेलेक्ट कमेटी में अभी तय करना है। मेरी अदब से गूजारिश है कि मासूली तौर पर देखा जाय तो आप पायेंगे कि फीडम आफ स्पीच और एक्सप्रेशन (भाषण तथा विचार प्रकट करने की स्वतंत्रता) हमारे फँडामेंटल राइट्स के चैप्टर (मूल अधिकारों के अध्याय) में दफा १६ में दी हुई और १६ (१) का जो पैरा २ है वह उसको एक तरीके से रिस्ट्रेन (नियन्त्रित) करता है। यह फीडम आज हर एक हिन्दुस्तान के बाशिन्दे को हासिल है। लेकिन बतौर मेम्बर पार्लियामेंट (संसद सदस्य) मुझ को जो फीडम आफ स्पीच हासिल है, वह उससे किसी कदर ज्यादा है और वह एक तरह से कास्टिट्यूशन की दफा १०५ में डिफाइन (परिभाषित) की हुई है और उसके अन्दर लिखा हुआ है कि वह फीडम आफ स्पीच हर एक मेम्बर को हासिल होगी, "Subject to the constitution and the rules of procedure" पहले फ़िकर मे यह लिखा हुआ है। अगले फ़िकर में यह लिखा हुआ है कि जो बात मेम्बर यहाँ पर रखेगा और जो कुछ बोटिंग (मतदान) बर्गरह करेगा, उसके बारे में उसके ऊपर कोई सिविल या क्रिमिनल लाएबलिटी (दीवानी या फौजदारी उत्तर दायित्व) नहीं होगी। जिस के माने यह है कि बाबूजूद इसके कि हमारे ऊपर रूल्स आफ प्रोसीजर (प्रक्रिया नियमों) के रूल (नियम) ३३१ में बंदिशें हैं जिस की बिना पर हम डिफैमेटरी (मानहानि कारक) चीजें हाउस में नहीं कर सकते, और मैं समझता हूँ कि जो रूल बने हुए हैं उन पर हम चलेंगे, लेकिन कुछ सूरतें ऐसी भी होंगी जिन के अन्दर कोई शर्स उन रूल्स पर न चले। मुझे याद है कि जब ब्रिटिश गवर्नर्मेंट के एजेन्ट्स (अभिकर्ता) यहाँ पर बैठा करते थे जो कि एजिक्यूटिव कॉमिलर्स होते थे तो जो हमारी स्वराज्य पार्टी के मेम्बर हुआ करते थे वह उन को गालियां दिया करते थे। एक मर्टबा मुझे याद है, पंडित मोती लाल नेहरू ने तकरीर करते हुए

यहाँ फरमाया था कि तुम डाकू हो, तुम चोर हो। इस का उनको जबाब मिला था कि आप जरा बाहर चल कर तकरीर कीजिये, यहाँ तो आप को कुछ भी कहने के प्रिविलिजेज (विशेषाधिकार) हैं। उन को यह चैलेन्ज (चुनौती) मिला था कि यहाँ के और बाहर के रूल्स में बहुत फर्क ह, आप इस तरह से बाहर कहें तो हम आप को प्रोसीक्यूट (मुकदमा चलायेंगे) करेंगे। यहाँ तुम क्या कहते हो, पब्लिक प्लैटफार्म (सार्वजनिक मंच) पर चल कर कहो। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस में शक नहीं है कि जो रूल्स यहाँ के हैं वह पब्लिक के रूल्स से डिफरेन्ट (भिन्न) हैं। अब लिबर्टी आफ प्रेस की बात को लीजिये। सारा विलायत का कानून और सारा हमारा कानून एक चीज पर मबनी (निर्भर) है और वह यह है इंडिपेंजुअल (व्यक्ति) की लिबर्टी (स्वतंत्रता)। वही लिबर्टी प्रेस की है, न उस से ज्यादा है और न कम है अभी थोड़ा अर्सा हुआ यहाँ पर प्रेस आब्जेक्शनेबल मैटर बिल (समाचारपत्र आपत्ति-जनक सामग्री विषेयक) पास किया गया था। यहाँ पर एक राइट रायल बैटल (पूँछ) हुई और यहाँ पर सैकड़ों एतराजात किय गये। मैं समझता हूँ कि जो ब्रिटिश गवर्नर्मेंट है उस के अन्दर प्रेस का आज भी वह हुक्क हासिल नहीं है जो कि वहाँ के एक मामूली बाशिन्दे को हासिल है। अब भी वहाँ प्रेस को परी लिबर्टी हासिल नहीं है। मेरी राय में गोकिं प्रेस कमीशन (आयोग) ने उस को इस तरह से नहीं देखा है, लेकिन ताहम आज हम प्रेस की लिबर्टी को मामूली आदमी की लिबर्टी से बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं। आज हम अपनी लिबर्टी भी जो कि हमें दफा १०५ के मुताबिक मिली है उससे किसी कदर ज्यादा कर रहे हैं। आज हम यहाँ पर जो स्पीच चाहें कर सकते हैं, लेकिन पाट्स्कर साहब हमें चैलेन्ज करते हैं कि जरा बाहर आ कर स्पीच करो ताकि हम डिस्क्स कर सकें कि तुम ने क्या कहा और क्या नहीं कहा। लेकिन अगर एक स्पीच यहाँ दे और आप की हजाजत से उस को हमारे अखबार जल्दी से क्लाप दें तो उन पर मुकदमा नहीं चल सकता है। इस तरह से अखबारों के अख्लाफ ज्यादा ही बढ़े। जो चैलेन्ज यहाँ पर था उस को ही आपने खत्म कर दिया, अखबार बाले को इम्प्रिन्टी (उन्मुक्ति) दे दी। इस तरह से मेम्बरों के भी राइट ज्यादा हुए और लिबर्टी आफ दी प्रेस भी बढ़ती है।

प्रेस इन्कावायरी कमेटी (समाचार पत्र जांच समिति) की रिपोर्ट जो हमारे सामने आई तो

[पंडित ठाकुर दास भार्गव]

उन्होंने जो अपना प्वाइंट आफ व्यू (दृष्टिकोण) रखा उसमें उन्होंने इसकी सिफारिश नहीं की कि इस तरह की लिबर्टी दी जाय, मगर जो हमारा कांस्टिट्यूशन है उस के अन्दर यहां की कार्यवाही छापने के बास्ते यह दिया हुआ है कि या तो खुद हाउस उस को छापे या हाउस की अधारिटी (अधिकार) से छापे। उसके अन्दर हमारी कार्यवाही प्रोटेक्टेड (संरक्षित) है। इस सिल-सिले में जो नुक्ते स्थाल हमारे दिल में आते हैं उन में से एक यह है, और जो स्पीच मेरे दोस्त श्री त्रिवेदी जी ने की उस के अन्दर इसी बात की ज्ञालक थी, वह समझते हैं कि यह राइट किसी कदर मेम्बरान को है, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ जनाब ख्याल फरमायें। श्री फीरोज गांधी ने बतलाया है कि सारी दुनिया भर में प्रेस को राइट ह कि जो प्रोसीडिंग्स (कार्यवाहियां) लेजिस्लेचर्स (विधान सभाओं) की होती हैं उन को छापें। विलायत में ही यह राइट (अधिकार) नहीं है, दसरे मुल्कों में भी ह, हम क्यों यह समझें कि हमेशा एक आदमी अपनी लिबर्टी का नाजायज फायदा उठा कर कोई बात छापेगा। मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि हमारे यहां या स्टेट लेजिस्लेचर्स में भी ऐसा ऐटमास्टिफर (वातावरण) बनेगा जिस में कोई मेम्बर ऐसा करेगा कि फूजूल की बातों को कहे। जो सेफगार्ड (परिचारण) श्री टेकचन्द जी ने बताये, उन के रहते हुए मैं यकीन नहीं करता कि कोई भी इस तरह पर नाजायज फायदा उठाना चाहेगा। यहां पर मिसाल दे कर उन्होंने बतलाया कि अगर कोई प्राइवेट मेम्बर नाजायज फायदा उठा कर ऐसा करे, मुझे जो डर ह वह दसरा ह, और वह यह कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि कोई मेम्बर यहां आ कर किसी हायेस्ट आफिशल (उच्चतम पदाधिकारी) के खिलाफ, मिनिस्टरों के खिलाफ या जो पब्लिक आगनाइजेशन (सार्वजनिक संगठन) हैं उन के खिलाफ तकरीं करे। मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि उन का क्रिटिसिज्म (आलोचना) न हो, जायज क्रिटिसिज्म जरूर हो, लेकिन ऐसा क्रिटिसिज्म न हो जिस का वह जवाब न दे सकें। ऐसा करना उन सब आदिमियों के बर्खिलाफ यहां पर दिये गये राइट्स का ऐव्यू (दुरुपयोग) हो सकता है। लेकिन यह सब चिंतें आउट आफ दी कामन (अझाधारण) हैं। रोजमर्रा की चीजें नहीं हैं। आज लेजिस्लेचर्स की जितनी चीजें होती हैं वह मुल्क के अन्दर जाती ही नहीं हैं। मैं तो ऐंग्लिश (उत्सुक) हूं कि हमारे यहां की प्रोसीडिंग्स जो हैं वह इस तरह से छर्चे जैसे कि और चीर्जे छापी जाती हैं और वह हर खास

ब आप तक पहुंचे। मैं इस बात से इन्कार नहीं कर सकता, और न इस बात से अपनी आंखें बन्द कर सकता हूं कि हमारे देश में लेजिस्लेचर्स की कार्यवाही पूरी तरह से पब्लिक के सामने नहीं जाती। एक एक दो लाइनें लिख दी जाती हैं बाकी छोड़ दी जाती हैं। म अर्जन करना चाहता हूं कि आज जो सेक्षन ४६६ है उस के ६ वें हिस्से में है कि 'पब्लिक गुड (सार्वजनिक हित) के बास्ते' कोई ऐसी चीज छाप दी जाय जो कि डिसरप्टीव (विध्वंसात्मक) हो, खराब हो लेकिन गुड फेय (सदिच्छापूर्ण) में हो तो कोई आदमी उसको सजा नहीं दे सकता। हमारा ला आफ डिफेशन (मानहानि कानून) बन चुका ह। वह भी आप को देखना चाहिये। लाई मैकाले हमारे देश में आये, लाई मैकाले साहब ने सब से बड़ी गिफ्ट (उपहार) जो हिन्दुस्तान को दी वह इंडियन पेनल कोड (भारतीय दंड संहिता) थी जो कि निहायत विजडम (बुद्धिमत्ता) की चीज है। आज भी इस बिल में १ कि श्री फीरोज गांधी ने पेश किया ह उसमें उन्होंने दो सेफगार्ड्स रखे हैं। मैं इन दोनों सेफगार्ड्स से ऐसी (सहमत) करता हूं सारे सेफगार्ड्स के साथ। उन्होंने खुद इसको महसूस किया कि कहीं कोई इस को ऐव्यू न करे, रस बास्ते पहली चीज उन्होंने लिखी कि अगर कोई शास्त्र मैलिस (देष) की बजह से या जैसा कि मैं ने कहा महज इविल डिस्पोजीशन (बुरे विचार) की बजह से, या इम्प्रापर मोटिव्ज (अनुचित मनोवृत्ति) की बजह से, जिस के माने उद्दे में होते हैं खराब नियत से या अनलाफल मोटिव्ज (गैर-कानूनी मनोवृत्ति) की बजह से करे तो वह मैलिस है। उन्होंने यह लिखा कि अगर यह साबित हुआ कि किसी शास्त्र ने मैलिस की बजह से लखा है तो उस सूरत में इस प्रोटेक्शन (संरक्षण) को वह नहीं पायेगा। मैं बड़न आफ प्रूफ (प्रमाण भार) को थोड़ा सा बदलना चाहता हूं। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो गुड फेय में छापे, और उसकी तारिफ इंडियन पेनल कोड में दी हुई है कि 'इन गुड' फेय क्या है। उस में लिखा है :

"believed to have been done
with good care and attention."

मगर 'इन गुड' फेय की शक्ति वह बना दी जाय कि दफा १०६ में है। इस से हमारा मतलब परा हो जाता है। गोकि उस से आदमी पर बौझ कम पड़ता है और छापने वाले को साबित करना है कि उस ने गुड फेय में छापा।

अब जनाब मलाहजा फरमायें, फर्ज कीजिये कि मैलिस साबित है जाती है और पब्लिक गुड भी साबित हो जाता है, पब्लिक गुड में एक चीज

छपती है, सोकन मोटिव अच्छा नहीं है तो उसे सजा मिलेगी या नहीं ? मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि इस चीज को सेलेक्ट कमेटी को सोचना पड़ेगा । जो आइडया इन्कारपोरेट (सन्निहित भावना) इस में है वह इस तरीके से पूरा हो जाता है । गुड फेथ और पब्लिक गुड ऐसी चीजें हैं जो कि कंसिस्टेंट (संगत) हैं अगर उनको साथ रखा जायगा तो कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी । जो हमारा प्रेजेन्ट ला (वर्तमान विधि) है वह हमें मालम है और हम उसको मिस्यूज (दुरुपयोग) नहीं कर रहे हैं । यह ठीक है कि हमारे प्रेस की लिबर्टी जो है वह हमारे मेम्बरों की लिबर्टी से ज्यादा है, अगर वह बढ़ती है, तो कोई नुकसान की बात नहीं है । मैं सेलेक्ट कमेटी की लिदमत में अर्ज करूँगा वह इन बातों पर विचार करे कि हम किस तरह से प्रेस की लिबर्टी को बढ़ा सकते हैं । क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि जब तक प्रेस को आप यह लिबर्टी नहीं देंगे उस वक्त तक इस हाउस की जो कार्यवाहियाँ हैं वह सारी पब्लिक के बास्ते ल्सोजड बुक (बन्द पुस्तक) रहेंगी और पब्लिक को उनसे कोई फायदा पहुँचने वाला नहीं है । पब्लिक तक यहाँ की चीजों का पहुँचाने के लिये कुछ भी व्यवस्था की जाये वे थोड़ी हैं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Shri Velayudhan. There are only seven minutes left.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : The Minister will require about 25 minutes. It is already 4-30.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : He told me that he would require only twenty minutes.

Shri Velayudhan (Quilon cum Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes) Sir, I congratulate Shri Feroze Gandhi for bringing this legislation before this Parliament. He has taken a lot of effort and put a lot of pressure and also—I will say—a little influence, to mould this Bill so that it may be accepted by the Treasury Benches. I was feeling about this—the way in which this was introduced in the House. It is an achievement of the non-official benches belonging to the Congress Party in power to bring in a legislation like this.

It is my humble opinion that it is not a healthy parliamentary practice for a private Member belonging to the party in power to bring such a piece of legislation which ultimately is accepted by the Treasury Benches. I think a Bill like this should have been brought by the Government itself and passed here.

That would have been a better practice. Otherwise, this kind of privileges belong to the Opposition and not to the Members of the party in power. Of course, these are only points relating to the technicalities of the Bill.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava : Sir, with your permission, I want to suggest to the hon. Member that he is taking away the powers of the Congress Party to introduce Bills, which the law has given and the rules have provided for. I would request him to reconsider before he wants to put such a sort of restriction on the Members of the Congress Party.

Shri Velayudhan : There is nothing to reconsider; I am not on the Treasury Benches.

Shri S. S. More : But, we wish him to be there.

Shri Velayudhan : With regard to the Bill, I was practically ignorant about the lacuna that was existing in the privileges of the Members of Parliament, the journalists and the news world. It is very essential that we, who have come here as Members of Parliament duly elected by the people, should ventilate certain grievances here before the Parliament on behalf of the people. At the same time, if it is not made known to the public outside, I think it is a curb on our privileges which will automatically amount to a curb on the privileges of the people as well. Therefore this Bill is very essential to the development of democracy in our country. I had no occasion to know that such a lacuna was there, because anybody making a speech here can make it as a platform or an organ of propaganda. My impression was that when we speak something here, anybody, even we ourselves, can publish it. Now that this Bill has come, I think it is quite essential that we should pass it. It is very important as far as development of democracy in the country is concerned.

We have got restrictions imposed on our freedom by various legislations. Take for instance the Indian Penal Code. Also, several oppressive legislations were passed in this Parliament to curb the powers of the people and even the powers of the Members of Parliament. Therefore, it is a welcome thing that a Member belonging to that Party itself brings a legislation like this. Therefore, I support this Bill. In the beginning I only mentioned about the

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undeserving aspect of this Bill being brought by a private Member and not by the Treasury Benches. The Bill is a small one and I do not think the Select Committee will take a long time to bring it before the House after it has considered it. If it takes a long time even for this Bill, it is very unfortunate.

Sir, I once again submit that I fully agree with this Bill. I give my full support bringing such a legislation before the House and once again I congratulate Shri Feroze Gandhi for having brought it before the House.

Shri Pataskar : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, from the debate it appears that a very large number of Members support the idea underlying a legislation of this type. I believe it is, to some extent, very natural.

So far as the question of law is concerned, I think it had been sufficiently discussed, but to recapitulate I would only put the position like this. So far as the speeches of hon. Members in this House are concerned, there is absolute immunity to them from any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, being taken against them for whatever they say in Parliament or what the members of the different legislatures or in the different legislative assemblies say. So far as the publication also is concerned, our Constitution makes provision that with respect to the publications which may be made by Parliament itself, even if they contain something, I think that publication will not attract any liability whether civil or criminal.

The main question, therefore, is : what about the Press, whose duty it is to report from time to time the proceedings of this House or the different legislatures in India ? So far as the English Common Law is concerned, as was pointed out very rightly, there was a decision in 1868 which made it clear that :

"A faithful report in a published newspaper of a debate in either House of Parliament containing matter disparaging to the character of an individual which had been spoken in the course of the debate is not actionable at the suit of the person whose character has been called in question. But the publication is privileged on the same principle as an accurate report of proceedings in a court of

justice is privileged, viz., that the advantage of publicity to the community at large outweighs any private injury resulting from the publication."

So, the state of law in England is that, ever since that ruling, so far as publication of proceedings in Parliament are concerned they are privileged like proceedings in the judicial courts. Not only that. Subsequently they passed an Act by which this protection was extended to proceedings of local bodies like municipal boroughs and others.

So far as India is concerned, with respect to the civil law which comes under the general law of Torts, we know that the law of Torts was never codified. The hon. Mover on that day referred to some provisions made in one of the draft proposals with respect to codifying the law of Torts. Naturally it was a very very long time back. As we know, the Law of Torts contains several other subjects; for various reasons, it was not codified. Therefore, so far as India is concerned the civil law has not been codified. With respect to the criminal liabilities, as was pointed out, under sections 499 and 500—499 defines what is defamation—we find that there are certain exceptions. Naturally Exception 4 is an important provision, as also Exception 9. Exception 4 says :

"It is not defamation to publish a substantially true report of the proceedings of a court of justice, or of the result of any such proceedings."

Then the Explanation says :

"A justice of the Peace or other officer holding an enquiry in open court preliminary to a trial in a court of justice is a court within the meaning of the above section."

As was pointed out at the time when the Indian Penal Code,—which I agree with Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava is one of the best statutes and has got a very effective purpose,—incorporated this Exception 4 with regard to the proceedings in courts,—the matter would not have assumed such an importance—probably there was no question of such exemption being made in the case of Parliament and legislatures. In those days there was some sort of a legislature consisting of some few nominated

members, mostly of the Executive Council. In those days there was hardly any Parliament or legislative body in India. It was for this reason, probably, that such a provision had not been made in the Indian Penal Code.

Now, having briefly stated the position of law as it stands at the present moment, the main question is : when we passed the Constitution, the Constitution, no doubt, has made provision in article 105 with respect to the rights of Members and the privileges and immunities which they enjoy saying that they shall be on the same basis as the immunities and privileges enjoyed by Members of Parliament in the United Kingdom; but whether that should be extended also to the press, in a qualified or in an unqualified manner, was a matter on which there was difference of opinion so far as the Constituent Assembly itself was concerned. Therefore, that point was not stressed beyond the stage of providing for immunity for the Members themselves. Probably it was thought that by this Constitution we were going to introduce so many important changes and that we were going to give very wide franchise. It was probably thought that it was safer to wait till we come to a definite decision as to whether it should or should not be extended beyond confining it to the Members of Parliament alone. That is the state of things at present.

So far as this question is concerned, there is again another important point. This is a concurrent subject. When we have to legislate on a matter which is within the competence of both this House as well as the State legislatures, it is desirable and it is necessary that we ascertain also the views of the State legislatures concerned. Last time, when this Bill was introduced by the hon. the mover, I tried to gather the views of the different States regarding the present measure. But I have been able to get the views of only seven States. They are as follows: the Saurashtra Government says that it agrees to the Bill so far as it relates to the criminal liability. But it does not accept the principle regarding civil liability. That is the opinion of that Government. That means they are prepared to go to the extent to which probably the Press Commission itself suggested in its report. But beyond that they are not prepared to go.

Then, the Government of Kutch says that concessions proposed in the Bill may be misused and that safeguards in addition to those contained in clause 3 of the draft Bill appear desirable. So, their opinion seems to be that they apprehend that these provisions are liable to be misused and that, therefore, there should be some additional safeguards provided.

The Madras Government has offered no comments. It has nothing to say in the matter.

Then, Tripura is in agreement with the object of the Bill.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : Tripura ?

Shri Pataskar : Yes ; that is also a State Government. It is in favour of the Bill. Then, Assam does not support it. Bhopal has no comments to offer.

Shri S. S. More : What about Bombay ?

Shri Pataskar : I am yet to receive their views as also some other Governments.

Shri Gadgil : There is no one Government there !

Shri Pataskar : So, that is how the matter stands with respect to the legislatures of States. I would, in the circumstances, suggest—looking at the very brief history of this question—to the hon. Members and to the Select Committee to which this Bill might go, that so far as the States and their legislatures are concerned, it would be much safer to make this Bill applicable only to the proceedings of Parliament, and leave it to the States legislatures themselves for their own application. Let the State legislatures subsequently decide whether they want to adopt this law or adopt in a modified form or whether they do not want to adopt it. I hope that would be a perfectly democratic and constitutional method of approaching this question in view of the difference of opinion that has been clearly made out in the reports of the State Governments so far received.

Then, another point amuses me a little. I found that some people seemed to labour under the impression that a Member of Parliament can say anything in this House, as if it is all uncontrolled speech. That is the impression. I cannot quote anybody. But, I believe that it is not correct. Because I find in our Rules of Procedure, there is rule-

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332 which specifically lays down what an hon. Member while speaking ought not to do. Of course, it may be a fact that many hon. Members either are not aware of it or forget it while they speak. That is a different matter.

Shri Gadgil : That is a reflection on the Chair.

Shri Pataskar : But, so far as the provision in our Rules of Procedure is concerned, it clearly lays down that a Member while speaking shall not utter treasonable, seditious or defamatory words. So, in the first place, any hon. Member of this House, so long as these rules stand—they have not been changed—is not allowed to say any defamatory words. So, much harm is not likely to be caused if this Bill is passed. There is this check. The first safeguard is the Rules of Procedure. Under the Rules, nobody shall say anything defamatory. I think good taste also demands the same thing. I am sure my colleagues in the House are all anxious to observe the Rules. There is not much cause for hesitation.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava : What about 'treasonable and seditious'?

Shri Pataskar : They are also there. What is seditious also changes according to the times. What was seditious in pre-Independence days was something different. Now the circumstances are different. I do not want to go into the details of that question. The point that I am now on is that even now there is restriction on what we call reckless of speech of some hon. Members. The people are naturally afraid, not in this House, but as I gather from the opinions received, elsewhere. Then, the Speaker is there, you are there to control and see that the rules are observed. Not only that. You have also the power to expunge anything which has been said in contravention of the Rules of Procedure which are prescribed in this House. Supposing somebody says something, there is rule 393 which provides that it can be expunged.

I find by going through the several objections that are raised, there is this fear. A man may say something here which is entirely defamatory or seditious or whatever we may call it. It may take some time before the attention of the hon. Speaker or the Deputy-Speaker or Chairman is drawn and before they are expunged.

An Hon. Member : He is presumed to be very vigilant.

Shri Pataskar : It may be that before they are so expunged, they may find their way into the press. That is one of the fears, which I am not putting forward in an imaginary way. I would like to point that out so that it may be considered when the Bill goes to the Select Committee to which I have agreed. That is one of the things of which some people are afraid. Of course, I am sure, as I said, the hon. Speaker and the Deputy-Speaker who are the custodians of the honour and prestige of this House, will naturally see that these rules are properly observed. There is always the machinery of Parliament which can look into all these things. I think these fears are not entirely justified. So, there is no reason for much hesitation about what we are doing so far as this Bill is concerned, if, as I said, in the first place we confine it only to the Houses of Parliament and in the next place, we submit the phraseology of clauses 3 and 4 for scrutiny by hon. Members of this House. During the course of the debate I found some of the hon. Members thought that probably it was the anxiety of the Treasury Benches or the Members on this side that this freedom should not be extended to the press. I can assure them that it is far from reality.

Shri S. S. More : Good sign.

Shri Pataskar : Not only good sign, but if I were only to refer to this debate itself, I would say that the Treasury Benches have all along shown a greater regard to bearing and putting up with things which the Opposition very rightly have got the right to say. As Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava was saying....

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava : They also in turn have heard the abuses that now our Ministers are hearing. They were more tolerant because they to an extent deserved the abuses.

Shri Pataskar : Whoever crosses from that side to this side has to have a thick skin. He cannot afford, there is no question whether it is now or before. I will give only one instance. When the hon. Member moved his Bill on the 23rd there was a reference to lawyers. I was only reminded of this casually, I do not make a point of it.

"Where lawyers are not very popular...."

Probably the hon. Member was saying he is not a lawyer himself, but I must state here that though he is not a lawyer, he has taken great pains to study the law so far as this particular aspect is concerned, and really I think that none of the lawyer members who have spoken after him have been able to add to what he has already said. That is a very good compliment though he modestly said he was not a lawyer.

Naturally somebody might have thought that bad lawyers are popular. That has nothing to do now. Somebody might have thought that bad lawyers have become Ministers. I think it is not only the present practice. Even in the past....

Shri S. S. More : Is that not a traditional policy ?

Shri Pataskar : This comes not from the present Minister, but from an ex-Minister. So, it is applicable to all, whether present or ex. It is not applicable only now. It is a very good truth. But even ex-Ministers when they move from these benches and go there, forget this would apply to them. That is what I wanted to point out. So, it is the habit and we have to put up with it. We have all played that game. That matter is different, it does not come into the picture at all.

The only question is what should be done in the matter. Who is defamed, what is the aim, is all different. That is why I believe on the whole it is a very good piece of work that is being tried to be done by the Hon. Mover. He has brought forward this legislation. I think it will be referred to the Select Committee.

Then the question was raised whether it means acceptance of any principles. Well, so far as I am concerned, I am of the opinion that there is no question of any principle involved. Everybody is agreed. As we look into the speeches, the question is : what should be done so that there should be no bar on proper and efficient publication which might correctly give right information to the public in general to which they are entitled, because they are entitled to know as to what we are doing here. Naturally, people outside do not look at it from the point of view whether

we are defaming or not. They think we are Members of Parliament doing work of national importance. Therefore that question we need not at all take into consideration. And I believe that so far as the principle is concerned, nobody wants that there should be any hurdles placed in the matter of the proceedings of this House being properly reported without any malice in the best interests of the society and the nation. It is from that point of view that I agree to the amendment which has been moved by the hon. Member Shri Rane that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee. I hope the suggestions which I have made will be taken into account, and the Bill will emerge in a form which will remove all fears, suspicions and apprehensions in the minds of a few Members, if they still have them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I do not think the Mover wants any more time now to reply to the debate.

Shri S. S. More : No.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : No.

Shri Keshavaiengar : May I know what has happened to amendment No. 2 which I had tabled ? I had put it only for the identical reasons that were anticipated by the Law Minister. We are making provision here for the State legislatures also. So, I thought if it is sent for circulation, the local legislatures, the State Governments and the local bodies and everybody else concerned would be consulted. That was the object with which I had moved this amendment.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : They are already being consulted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : If the hon. Member wants me to put it to the House, I shall put it. But Government are not prepared to accept it. Now that they are prepared to accept the other amendment, it is implied that the other amendments will not be accepted by them. Would the hon. Member like me to put it to vote ?

Shri Keshavaiengar : The Mover has not been pleased to accept the amendment suggested by the Law Minister.

Shri Feroze Gandhi : Yes, I accept the amendment for reference to the Select Committee. I have already told you, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : So, the Mover, Government and others also are agreed that the Bill should be referred to the Select Committee. Now may I know the reaction of the hon. Member?

Shri Keshavalengar : In view of the observations made, I do not press it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The question is:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Shri Hari Vinayak Pataskar, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Shri Tribhuan Narayan Singh, Shri Ganesh Sadashiv Altekar, Shri Narhar Vishnu Gadgil, Shri Nemi Chandra Kasliwal, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad, Shri Abdus Sattar, Shri Balkrishna Sharma, Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi, Dr. Shaukatullah Shah Ansari, Shri A. M. Thomas, Shri Feroze Gandhi, Shri R. Venkataraman, Shrimati Subhadra Joshi, Shri Radhelal Vyas, Shri Paidi Lakshmayya, Shri Tekur Subrahmanyam, Shri Shankar Shantaram More, Shri Jaipal Singh, Shrimati Renu Chakravarty, Shri K. Ananda Nambiar, Shri Amjad Ali, Shri K. S. Raghavachari, Shri Bhawani Singh, Dr. A. Krishnaswami, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, Shri A. E. T. Barrow, Shri Fulsinhji B. Dabhi, and the Mover with instructions to report by the 1st May 1956."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : So, the Bill is referred to the Select Committee.

INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of section 429)

पंडित ठाकर दास भार्गव (गुडगाव) : जनाब दिल्ली स्पीकर साहब, मैं तजवीज करता हूँ कि इंडियन पैनेल कोड (अमेंडमेंट) बिल, अमेंडमेंट आफ सेक्शन 429, को यह हाउस कंसिडर (विचार) करें :

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860, be taken into consideration."

यह इतना छोटा सा बिल है और इतना सेल्फ एक्सप्लेनेटरी अमेंडमेंट (स्वयं व्याख्यात्मक संशोधन) है और वह इतना साफ़ है कि उसके मुताबिलिक बहुत ज्यादा बजूहात देने की ज़रूरत नहीं

है। तो भी चूंकि दफा ४२१ ऐसी बफा है जो कि आम तौर पर काम में नहीं आती है इस बजह से बहुत से लोगों को गालिबन् यह पता नहीं होगा कि यह बिल है क्या और किस गरज से यह लाया गया है।

जनाबवाला, इंडियन पैनेल कोड में ४५२ दफा जो मिस्चिफ (कुचेष्टा) के बारे में है वह इस तरीके पर है :

"Whoever, with intent to cause, or knowing that he is likely to cause, wrongful loss or damage to the public or to any person, causes the destruction of any property, or any such change in any property or in the situation thereof as destroys or diminishes its value or utility, or affects it injuriously, commits 'mischief'."

इसके साथ दो एक्सप्लेनेशंस (व्याख्याएं) हैं जिनकी कि तरफ में जनाब की तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह हैं :

"It is not essential to the offence of mischief that the offender should intend to cause loss or damage to the owner of the property injured or destroyed. It is sufficient if he intends to cause, or knows that he is likely to cause, wrongful loss or damage to any person by injuring any property, whether it belongs to that person or not".

इससे जो अमला हिस्सा है वह इससे भी ज्यादा साफ़ है और वह इस तरह पर है :

"Mischief may be committed by an act affecting property belonging to the person who commits the act, or to that person and others jointly."

5 P.M.

इसका साफ़ बतलाय यह हो गया कि कोई भी शास्त्र स्वाह इस फेल को करने वाला उस जायदाद का मालिक हो या न हो, मिस्चिफ करने वाला माना जा सकता है, चुनावे इसके नीचे ज्वाइंट ओनरेशिप (संयुक्त स्वामित्व) की रैस्ट्रेशन (प्रतिबन्ध) भी दी हुई है। मिस्चिफ का जुर्म साबित करने के बास्ते तीन चीजें जरूरी हैं। सब से पहले इंटेंशन (इरादा) का होना जरूरी है, उसकी इंटेंशन यह हुई : to cause wrongful loss or damage to the public or to any person. जो यहाँ पर लक्ज

दू एनी परसन है तो उसकी जात से किसी आदमी का सवाल ही नहीं है । अगर वह इनवाल्बड (शामिल) हो, अगर कोई शास्त्र पब्लिक (जनता) की तारीफ में आ सके, अगर उसको भी कोई शास्त्र नुकसान पहुंचाये तब भी वह शास्त्र मुजरिम बन जाता है । पब्लिक की तारीफ आपको मालूम ही है :

Portion of the public is also public, according to the definition of the Indian Penal Code.

जिस के मानी यह है कि उसका इरादा पब्लिक के किसी हिस्से को या किसी परसन को नुकसान पहुंचाने का हो या उसको महज इस्तम हो, इरादा न हो कि ऐसा फेल करने से किसी को नुकसान पहुंचेगा, पब्लिक को या उसको तो वह मुस्तहिक हो जाता है दफा ४२५ का ।

जिस सैक्षण की में तरमीम चाहता हूँ उसकी तरफ में आपकी तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ । सैक्षण इस तरह से है :

"Whoever commits mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, mule, buffalo, bull, cow or ox, whatever may be the value thereof, or any other animal of the value of fifty rupees or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both."

इसके साथ जो मैं लिखवाना चाहता हूँ वह सिर्फ इस कद्र है । मैं उस सैक्षण को छूना नहीं चाहता, मैं तो सिर्फ एक प्राविजो (परंतुक) ऐड (जोड़ना) करवाना चाहता हूँ जो इस प्रकार है :

"Provided that the offender under this section shall be presumed to have possessed the intention to cause or the knowledge that he was likely to cause wrongful loss or damage to the public or to any person."

आई० पी० सी० में दफा २३ में रांगफल लास (दोषावह हानि) और रांगफल गेन (दोषावह साम) की जो तारीफ दी हुई है, वह इस तरह है :

"'Wrongful gain' is gain by unlawful means of property to which the person gaining is not legally entitled."

मैं अदब से गजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि जुर्म करने के बास्ते जो उसने एक्ट (कार्यवाही) करना है वह किसी जानवर को जिस का इसमें जिक्र है, हाथी, ऊंट वगेरह, इन जानवरों का killing, maiming or poisoning or in any other manner, करना है या उनको नुकसान पहुंचाना है, जिससे कि उनकी या उनमें से किसी की युटीलिटी (उपयोगिता) खत्म हो जाए । जहां तक इन जानवरों का सवाल है, यह साफ है कि जो जिस जानवर का मालिक है, उसके इलाका भी जानवर एक ऐसी चीज है जो मालिक में या गैर मालिक में तभी ज़ नहीं करता है, पब्लिक के फायदे की चीज है । चाहे मालिक चाहे या न चाहे, वह रहती पब्लिक के फायदे की ही चीज है । वह हर एक के काम आता है । पब्लिक के फायदे की यह चीज इस लिए भी है कि जो उसका मालिक है वह उसे बेच सकता है, खुद इस्तेमाल कर सकता है, उसको वह हायर (किराए) पर ले सकता है, किसी दूसरे को दे देता है, किसी तरह से भी देला जाए वह रहती पब्लिक के फायदे की ही चीज है । इस लिए पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट (जन हित) में इन जानवरों को कंसर्व (रक्षण) किया जाना जरूरी है । आप देखें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि १८०७ में मैकाले साहब ने इन जानवरों के लिये एक कानून बनाया था । इतना ही नहीं, पब्लिक के फायदे के लिये एक और प्रिवेनशन आफ कूम्हन्टी दू एनिमल्ज एक्ट (पशु भ्रत्याचार निरोधक अधिनियम) भी है । यह एक्ट भी उस कानून का एक तरह से पार्ट (भाग) है । मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि जहां तक इनसानी जिन्दगी है वह भी एक तरह से इन जानवरों की जिन्दगी है । साथ ही साथ जिन के पास यह जानवर होते हैं वे लोग इनसे इस कद्र प्यार करते हैं जिस तरह से कि वे अपने बच्चों से प्यार करते हैं और अपने बच्चों की तरह से उनको पालते हैं । हमारे मुल्क में जहां जानवरों की युटीलिटी की बजह से चाहे इन की इज्जत हो चाहे किसी और बजह से, लेकिन अमरीका में भी अगर किसी आदमी के पास एक घोड़ा हो, मेयर हो उसके साथ भी वह इतना प्यार करता है, इतनी मुहब्बत करता है, जेसे कि वह उसकी फैमिली (परिवार) का एक पार्ट हो । जो कहते की बात है गैर जिस कद्र फारेन कट्टीज (विदेशी) में उसके साथ प्यार किया जाता है, वह तो आपको मालूम ही है । तो मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि जहां तक एनिमल लाइफ का ताल्लुक है, हम यह कहना ही पड़ेगा कि एनिमल लाइफ (पशु जीवन) एक तरह से हमारी अपनी लाइफ का एक पार्ट है, एक इंटेग्रल (अभिन्न) पार्ट है और एनिमल से

[पंच लकुरदास भार्गव]

सब से ज्यादा जो फायदा उठाता है, वह इनसान ही उठाता है। इसी चीज को देखते हुए आइ० थी० सी० में संक्षेप ४२८, ४२९ और ४३० बगैरह जोड़े गए हैं।

अब इन्हाँ होते हुए भी सवाल उठता है कि जब इन्हाँ लम्बा चौड़ा कानून मौजूद है और इन्हें संक्षेप मौजूद हैं, तो मैं तरमीम क्या चाहता हूँ और क्यों चाहता हूँ। कानून को मैं हाथ नहीं लगाता। जो कानून बना है उससे मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है, वह बहुत अच्छा कानून है। जानवारों की प्रोटेक्शन (संरक्षणता) का भी कानून मौजूद है। आपको मालम है कि इंडियन एविडेंस एक्ट (भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम) की दफा ४ में इस चीज की डिफिनिशन (परिभाषा) भी हुई है कि प्रूफ (प्रमाण) किस की कहते हैं और डिसप्रूफ (अप्रमाण) किस को कहते हैं, किस के अन्दर प्रिज्यूम के बास्ते इस कानून में दफा ११४ रखी गई है। किसी चीज के अन्दर बाक्यात को देखकर एक प्रॉफेंट (सतर्क) आदमी क्या यकीन करेगा, इसकी मैं आपके सामने एक इलस्ट्रेशन (मिसाल) के जरिये रखना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक मैं प्रिज्यूम का ताल्लुक हूँ ज्यों ही एक मामला अदालत के सामने प्राप्त है अदालत अपने आप को एक प्रॉफेंट मैन (सतर्क व्यक्ति) की हैसियत में रख कर उन बाक्यात से नतीजा निकालती है और इसको प्रिज्यूम करती है कि फलों बात इस तरह से हुई है और फिर उसके बाद किसी नतीजे पर पहुँचती है। काज एन्ड इफेक्ट (कार्य और कारण) प्रपनी नेवर (प्रकृति) में उस तरह से इंटरट्वाइड (जोड़े हुए) हैं कि एक चीज से दूसरी चीज बिकलती है, या दूसरा नतीजा निकलता है। इसके अलावा जो किमिल सा (आपराधिक विधि) का एक मुसल्लमा उसूल है वह यह है :

"Whenever it is provided in this Act that the Court may presume a fact, it may either regard such fact as proved unless and until it is disproved or may call for proof of it.

Whenever it is directed by this Act that the Court shall presume a fact, it shall regard such fact as proved unless and until it is disproved."

कौन सा प्रूफ है, इसमें जाने की मुझे जरूरत नहीं है। मैं अच्छे करता हूँ कि दफा ४ में प्रिज्यूम की अच्छी तरह से व्याख्या कर दी गई है।

अब जो व्याख्या "प्रब्ल्यू" (सिद्ध) और "डिस-प्रब्ल्यू" (असिद्ध) की की गई है वह इस प्रकार है :

"A fact is said to be proved, when, after considering the matters before it, the Court either believes it to exist or considers its existence so probable that a prudent man ought under the circumstances of the particular case to act upon the supposition that it exists."

"A fact is said to be disproved, when, after considering the matters before it, the Court either believes that it does not exist or considers its existence so improbable that a prudent man ought under the circumstances of the particular case to act upon the supposition that it does not exist."

मेरी अदालत से गुजारिश है कि इस केस में आप किसे सामने रखना चाहते हैं। इस में सवाल यह पैदा होगा कि अगर इस प्राविजो को इस में जोड़ दिया जाए तो क्या फक्त पहेंगा। मैं अर्ज करता हूँ कि इस एविडेंस एक्ट में दो तीन बातें ऐसी हैं जिन से कि यह एक्ट अोत्प्रोत है। हम जानते हैं कि मैं प्रिज्यूम के बास्ते इस कानून में दफा ११४ रखी गई है। किसी चीज के अन्दर बाक्यात को देखकर एक प्रॉफेंट (सतर्क) आदमी क्या यकीन करेगा, इसकी मैं आपके सामने एक इलस्ट्रेशन (मिसाल) के जरिये रखना चाहता हूँ। जहाँ तक मैं प्रिज्यूम का ताल्लुक हूँ ज्यों ही एक मामला अदालत के सामने प्राप्त है अदालत अपने आप को एक प्रॉफेंट मैन (सतर्क व्यक्ति) की हैसियत में रख कर उन बाक्यात से नतीजा निकालती है और इसको प्रिज्यूम करती है कि फलों बात इस तरह से हुई है और फिर उसके बाद किसी नतीजे पर पहुँचती है। काज एन्ड इफेक्ट (कार्य और कारण) प्रपनी नेवर (प्रकृति) में उस तरह से इंटरट्वाइड (जोड़े हुए) हैं कि एक चीज से दूसरी चीज बिकलती है, या दूसरा नतीजा निकलता है। इसके अलावा जो किमिल सा (आपराधिक विधि) का एक मुसल्लमा उसूल है वह यह है :

Every man is presumed to intend the natural consequences of his act.

अगर यह उसूल न हो तो सारा क्रिमिनल सा नीचे गिर पहेला। मेरी गुजारिश यह है कि नैचुरल कांसिक्वेंसिस (स्वाभाविक परिणाम) जो एक एक्ट के होते हैं उनकी जह से वह निकल सकता है। मान सीजिये कि एक आदमी किसी को गोली मार देता है। उसको सावित करने के लिये वह कहता है कि मुझ से पीछे लड़े होकर मझे आवार-पावार कर लिया और मेरे हाथ से गोली चला दी। वह सावित कर सकता है कि मैं ने शराब पी ली थी या मुझे शराब पिला दी गयी थी, मुझे होश नहीं था मैं क्या करता, अन-साउंडनेस आफ माइड (मस्तिष्क विकार) भी कह सकता है, वह कह सकता है कि मैं ने ऐसी चीज देखी कि मैं पैशन में भर गया और साफ था कि मुझे यही फेल करना चाहिये था। वह

सेल्फ डिफेंस (आत्म रक्षा) की प्ली (दलील) भी ले सकता है। हालात के मुताबिक उसका गिल्ट (अपराध) जज हो जायेगा। अगर कोई शास्त्र किसी को मार दे तो कानून देखेगा कि आया इसका इरादा मारने का था या इसको इस बात का इलम था कि उसके फैल का यह नतीजा होगा। अगर कोई बन्दूक चला दे और कोई आदमी मर जाये तो कानून यह प्रीज्यूम कर लेगा कि इसका इरादा या तो मारने का था या ऐसा फैल करने का था जिससे दूसरा आदमी मर जाये। तो मैं घटब से अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर कोई आदमी किसी हाथी को मार दे तो अदालत यह प्रीज्यूम कर लगी कि या तो इसका इरादा इस हाथी के मालिक को नुकसान पहुँचाना था या इसको यह यकीन था कि ऐसा करने से पब्लिक को नुकसान होगा। इसके साबित करने की जरूरत नहीं रहती। कोट्ट इसको एज्यूम कर लेती है। तो मैं यह आपसे कोई नई चीज नहीं कह रहा हूँ।

अभी थोड़ा अर्सा हुआ हमारे सामने अनटचेबिलिटी एक्ट (अस्पृश्यता निवारण अधिनियम) आया था और उसकी दफा १५ मे जिक था कि अगर कोई शास्त्र इस तरह का एक्ट करेगा तो कानून यह प्रीज्यूम करेगा कि उसका इरादा यह था कि अनटचेबिलिटी को आगे बढ़ाया जाये। इसका इंटेंशन प्रीज्यूम कर लिया जायेगा कि दर अस्त उसने अनटचेबिलिटी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए यह एक्ट किया। हाउस ने इस दफा को मंजूर किया। जब हालात 'ऐसे हों कि अगर कोई काम किसी दूसरे काम का लाजिमी जुज हो तो कोई वजह नहीं है कि दूसरा प्रीज्यूमशन' किया जाये और कानून उसको प्रोटेक्शन देता है कि अगर वह शास्त्र उसके बर्सिलाफ साबित कर सकता है तो वह जुर्मसे निकल सकता है। अगर मैं कनकलजिव प्रीज्यूमशन (निश्चयात्मक धारणा) रखता तो ऐतराज हो सकता था। मैं ने तो रिवट्रेबिल प्रीज्यूमशन (निराकरणीय धारणा) रखा है।

कुछ अर्सा हुआ इस हाउस से गोल्ड (सोने) के स्मगलिंग (तस्कर व्यापार) का झगड़ा आया था। उस एक्ट की एक दफा १५ मे, जिसका नम्बर मुझे इस बक्त याद नहीं है, गूहा साहब ने इसी तरह की चीज हाउस के सामने रखी थी और उसे हाउस ने मंजूर कर लिया था क्योंकि हम जानते हैं कि स्मगलिंग और वह दूसरी चीज दोनों ऐसे मिले हुए हैं कि एक काम दूसरे का लाजिमी नतीजा है। इसी वजह से कानून में "शैल प्रिज्यूम" रखा गया है। यानी जब एक चीज होगी तो दूसरी चीज जरूर होगी, जैसे कि मैं धुएं को देखकर यह

कह दूँ कि आग होना लाजिमी है। अगर किसी ने किसी जानवर को मार डाला है तो मैं कह सकता हूँ कि मारने वाले की नीयत यह थी कि किसी को नुकसान पहुँचे।

जनाब बाला को याद होगा, क्योंकि जनाब ही उस सिलेक्ट कमेटी (प्रवर समिति) के चेयरमैन (सभापति) थे, जिसने कि रेलवे प्रापर्टी के कानून पर गौर किया था। उस कानून के बारे में मुझको ऐसा मालूम होता कि यह जरूरत से ज्यादा सस्त प्रीज्यूमशन बनता है। उसमे ऐसा हो सकता था कि किसी आदमी ने रेलवे की चोरी न की हो पर उसके पास कोई ऐसी चीज पुश्तहापुश्त से चली आ रही हो पर उसके बर्सिलाफ प्रीज्यूमशन हो जाये। तो मुझे वह प्रीज्यूमशन सस्त मालूम हुआ। लेकिन हमने उस कानून को पास किया। इसी तरह से हमने पोस्ट अफिस के मुतालिक भी कानून पास किया क्योंकि उस तरह का तार सिवाय पोस्ट अफिस के और किसी के लिये नहीं बनता है। हमने कहा ठीक है, हम प्रीज्यूमशन कर लेंगे।

तो मैं ने तीन मिसालें आपको दी हैं। वे इस चीज के मुकाबले जो मैं आज अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कमज़ोर हैं। यहां पर एक ऐसे जानवर को मारने का मामला है जो कि बील नहीं सकता, जो अपनी फरियाद नहीं कर सकता और जिसको कानून ने दफा ४२८ और ४२६ मे प्रोटेक्शन दिया है। अगर किसी आदमी को मारा जाये तो इंजर्ड परसन (आहत व्यक्ति) सबसे पहला गवाह होता है, उसके रिस्तेदार गवाह होते हैं। यहां पर तो वह बेचारा जानवर न खुद गवाह हो सकता है और न उसके बीची और बच्चे ही गवाह हो सकते हैं। अगर ऐसे बेजबान जानवर को, जो कि इन्सान की इतनी खिदमत करता है, कोई मारता है तो यकीनन वह किसी को या तो नुकसान पहुँचाने के लिये ऐसा करता है, या अपने किसी मफाद के लिये करता है, जैसे कि अगर कोई जानवर चोरी का माल हो और उसको मार दिया जाये। या हो सकता है कि किसी को इजा पहुँचाने के लिये ऐसा किया गया हो। हमारी इंडियन सोसाइटी हजारहा बरस से दुनिया भर से इस बात के लिये मशहूर रही है कि वह तमाम जीवों पर दया करती है। हमने हजारहा बरस से इस उसूल को कल्टीवेट (पोषित) किया है कि सारे जीवों के साथ दया की जाय। हमको अपनी इस चीज को कायम रखना चाहिये। इसके लिये ऐक्ट तो मौजूद है, मैं उसको जरा बाजेह कर देना चाहता हूँ कि जिस हालत में कोई शास्त्र ऐसा फैल करे

[पंडित ठाकुरदास भार्गव]

उसके बास्ते प्रीजम्पशन यह होना चाहिये कि फिलबाके इसका जो फेल है वह इस नीयत और इरादे से हुआ है। और मुलजिम को अस्तियार है कि वह साबित कर सके कि उसका ऐसा इरादा नहीं था और न उसे इस नतीजे का इत्यम् था। तो मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि जनाब किसी नक्ते स्थाल से इसे देखें यह मुनासिब है। इस सिलसिले में मैं अपनी गुजारिश को पक्का करने के लिये एवीडेंस एक में कुछ पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ:

"In cases in which a court 'shall presume' a fact, the presumption is not conclusive, but rebuttable. Of course there is no option left to the court, but it is bound to take fact as proved until evidence is given to disprove it and the party interested in disproving it must produce such evidence if he can. Presumption of this sort arises chiefly as follows: where from the nature of the case the truth of the thing presumed is in a high degree probable as for instance, the genuineness of a document purporting to be the Gazette of India, or of a duly signed record of evidence; or else when it is as for instance; a document called for and not produced....."

यही चीज में जनाब की खिदमत में अर्ज कर रहा था। मैं जनाब के तजवें को अपील करता हूँ बतौर जज के और बतौर काउंसिल के। अगर कोई मामला किसी अदालत के सामने आता है तो उसमें यह "शैल प्रीज्यूस" भी खास हालात पर मुनहसिर होता है। जितना फायदा मुलजिम को सेल्फ डिफेंस का मिल सकता है, जितना फायदा उसे प्रासीक्यूशन की एवीडेंस (अभियोक्ता के साक्ष्य) का मिल सकता है वह उसे दिया जाता है। मुलजिम को प्रासीक्यूशन की एवीडेंस से ही अक्सर फायदा मिलता है, डिफेंस की एवीडेंस (प्रतिवादी के साक्ष्य) से भी फायदा मिलता है भगव बहुत कम भोक्तों पर। अदालत टोटेलिटी आफ सरकम्स्टोसेज (समस्त परिस्थितियों) को देखकर ही मुलजिम को शक का फायदा देती है। तो जो मेरा सजेशन (मुक्ताव) है उससे किसी का नुकसान नहीं बल्कि एक तरह से पोजीशन (स्थिति) बाजेह हो जाती है। मैं ने इस चीज को दफा ४२५ दफा के साथ लागू नहीं किया है। मैं ने सिर्फ इसको वहां लागू किया है जहां कि जानवरों का सबाल है। अगर मैं इसको दफा ४२५ के साथ लागू करता तो यह

कहा जा सकता था कि इसमें इनजस्टिस (अन्याय) होने का इमकान है। जनाब इसकी दफा २ को मुलाहिजा फरमायें। मैं अदब से अर्ज करूँगा कि इस से उन जीवों को ज्यादा प्रोटेक्शन मिलेगा जिनको कि कानून ने पहले से ही प्रोटेक्शन दे रखा है। और लोग उन बेजबान जीवों के खिलाफ ज्यादा जुर्म नहीं कर सकेंगे जो कि सोसाइटी की इतनी सेवा करते हैं। इससे प्रासीक्यूशन का भार कुछ कम हो जायेगा। और मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके लिये आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब मुझे मुबारक बाद देंगे क्योंकि मैं उनका ही काम कर रहा हूँ और उनका भार कम कर रहा हूँ। मैं नहीं जानता कि उनका क्या ऐटीट्यूड होगा।

मैं में अदब से अर्ज करूँगा कि जो कुछ मैं ने अर्ज किया है वह किसी मेंटल रिजर्वेशन (मनो निर्बन्ध) के साथ अर्ज नहीं किया है। मैं वे अपने सारे काँड़ (पत्ते) टेबिल पर रख दिये हैं। इसमें किसी का नुकसान नहीं है। इसमें सिर्फ यह फायदा है कि जो इस तरह के आफेंडेंस (अपराधी) हैं वे जल्दी सजा पा सकेंगे।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860, be taken into consideration."

Does the hon. Minister like to give his reaction now, or would he like to hear some speeches?

The Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) : There are only ten minutes left.

Shri Tek Chand (Ambala-Simla) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I rise to oppose the Bill, because, I find on analysis, it will be a negation of law and a negation of justice.

Now, I want you to examine it with a certain amount of care and scrutiny to which the provisions ought to have been subjected. I am surprised, coming from a criminal lawyer of very great repute, for whose learning and talents I have got nothing but the most genuine admiration, that he should have reversed by one stroke of his pen a well-known doctrine, the ABC, or the very elements of Criminal Law "actus on sit reus nisi mens sit rea" is something beyond my comprehension. No act is wrongful unless it is accompanied by a guilty mind or an evil mind. He says that if, while his driver is driving his car say at night, may be because of the contributory negligence of animals,

he happens to break the leg, may be of a goat or of a calf, then his driver is entitled to maximum imprisonment of five years. He will be presumed guilty. This is the proposition that my hon. Colleague puts forward for accepting before this House in all earnestness. He says that if he happens to drive his car, maybe himself, maybe through a driver, maybe otherwise, and if some harm is caused to an animal, not due to his negligence but through the contributory negligence of an animal, maybe a dog, maybe a Siamese cat, maybe an animal that you do not readily notice, under this draconic law that he proposes—even *Draco* will turn in his grave as to the severity of the matter—you will have to presume him to be guilty. It is not merely a discretionary but a mandatory presumption.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : He has applied it only to 429 and not to dogs and cats.

Shri Tek Chand : No, Sir. Kindly read with me section 429. After the list of animals is exhausted....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : "Fifty rupees" is there.

Shri Tek Chand : "Whatever may be the value thereof", it is said : "or any other animal of the value of Rs. 50". Today you cannot get a good dog for less than Rs. 50.

An Hon. Member : Rs. 200.

Shri Tek Chand : Therefore, my submission is that this sentence he imposes upon the negligent man, upon the man who has been rather careless, or upon an innocent man where an animal happens to be negligent.

Not only that. There is another novel proposition in this small Bill. Not only the maiming, killing or damaging of some one's animal by an individual becomes an offence according to him, but it is proposed to make an offence the maiming of an ownerless property. In the proviso he says : "that he was likely to cause wrongful loss or damage to the public or to any person. Now, so far as the public as the owner of any property is concerned, all that I am aware of is the Government. There is no such thing—if I may be pardoned for going back to Roman Laws—as public property or

what are called *res public* or *res nullius*, no-man's property or ownerless property. Ownerless property or no-man's property cannot be treated as public property. Public property is that which is owned by a public body. Therefore, every bird, every animal that stalks the land is a *res nullius* until it is owned either by a body which is public or by an individual. But, according to the learned author of this Bill, any quadruped injured by an accident or otherwise is covered under this law and five years is the dose that he prescribes. He says that. Normally, the law says, prove a person guilty. Bring his guilt home, the onus being on the prosecution. Then, of course, convict him and give him such a sentence which fits the enormity of his crime. But my learned friend says, 'No'. We start with the presumption that the man is guilty. We are not going to hear anything and we are not going to prove anything! Prosecution is not going to discharge the burden or the onus of proving the guilt, and guilt is presumed! A crime has been committed! Now, it is for that person to show that he is innocent. The entire doctrine of criminal jurisprudence is reversed by this. Everybody who damages an animal is presumed to be guilty and is worthy of a maximum punishment of five years. Not only that. He has been more kind to animals than to human beings. Suppose the same injury is done to a child. Take the same illustration of a car. A boy of 8 or 9 or 10 is run over and has his leg fractured or some injury is done to him. The driver will not be presumed to be guilty. There again, the law expects that if you run over a human being and thereby the person is maimed or crippled, the prosecution will prove that the accused person conducted himself in a manner which was deliberate or intentional and it amounted to culpable negligence. That is the worth of human life, and even according to the opinion of my learned friend, there is no such presumption. The words "shall presume" are not there. But in the case of animals, he says, "Well, we are guilty".

My fears are, if this Bill is taken to its extreme limit, I think all of us or at least most of us will be living under a presumption of guilt. I hope we will stop thinking on these lines so that we will not revolutionise the well-settled, traditional rules, principles and canons of criminal jurisprudence.

श्री श्रीराम द्वौरा मिथ्या (जिला बुलन्दशहर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी इस बिल का विरोध करता हूं। इसके विरोध में श्री टेक चन्द ने जो कुछ कहा है वह बिल्कुल सही है। जानवरों के मुतालिक इस तरीके का एक खतरनाक कानून बनाना हमारे मुल्क के लिये मुनासिब नहीं है। अगर किसी बैल की या जानवर की टांग टूट गई तो अदालत यह मान लगी बिना किसी सबूत के कि उसने जुर्म किया है, इस तरह से किसी शख्स या उसके मालिक को गिल्टी प्रैज्यूम कर लेना बिना किसी सबूत के, यह बढ़ा खतरनाक उसल है और किर इसके साथ साथ यह जरूरी नहीं है कि वह जानवर किसी मालिक का हो, किसी का भी हो, कोई जानवर किसी जंगल में कहीं जा रहा हो और अगर वहां कोई दूसरा

जानवर रास्ते में आ गया और उसकी कहीं टांग टूट गई तो वह जुर्म हो गया।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : I presume that, the hon. Member wants to continue his speech on the next occasion.

Shri R. D. Misra : I will speak on the next day.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker : The House stands adjourned, to meet again on Monday at 10.30 A.M.

5.30 P.M.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Half Past Ten of the Clock on Monday, the 9th April, 1956.

DAILY DIGEST

4673

[Friday, 6th April, 1956]

4674

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

The following statement showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various Sessions shown against each were laid on the Table:—

- (1) First Statement:—Twelfth Session, 1956 of Lok Sabha.
- (2) Supplementary Statement No. IV.—Eleventh Session, 1955, of Lok Sabha.
- (3) Supplementary Statement No. VII.—Tenth Session, 1955, of Lok Sabha.
- (4) Supplementary Statement No. XIV.—Ninth Session, 1955, of Lok Sabha.
- (5) Supplementary Statement No. XVIII.—Eight Session, 1954, of Lok Sabha.
- (6) Supplementary Statement No. XXVIII.—Sixth Session, 1954, of Lok Sabha.
- (7) Supplementary Statement No. XXXIII.—Fifth Session, 1953, of Lok Sabha.
- (8) Supplementary Statement No. XXXVI.—Forth Session, 1953, of Lok Sabha.
- (9) Supplementary Statement No. XLIII.—Third Session, 1953 of Lok Sabha.
- (10) Supplementary Statement No. XXXIX.—Second Session, 1952, of Lok Sabha.

COLUMNS

4537-38

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED.

4538

Twenty-fourth Report was presented.

BILL INTRODUCED.

4538-39

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

4541-4616

Further discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Production was continued and the Demands were voted in full. Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research was commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL INTRODUCED

4616

Child Sanyas Diksha Restraint Bill by Shri Dabhi.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE

4616-59

Further discussion on Proceedings of Legislatures (Protection of Publication) Bill was continued. Shri Rane moved

[DAILY DIGEST]

COLUMNS

that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report by 1st May 1956. The motion was adopted and the Bill was referred to the Select Committee.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION

4659-72

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava moved for consideration of the

(Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Section 429). The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR MONDAY 9TH APRIL 1956—

Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research and Ministry of Food and Agriculture.