

time but only at the fag end of the year?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No, Sir.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या प्रोफेसर महालेनोबिस ने यह सुझाव दिया है कि इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने में सरकार के ३०० करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे जिसको कि वहन करना उसके लिये असम्भव है और इसलिये सरकार को इस स्कीम को छोड़ देना चाहिये ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जो नहीं, यह किसी ने नहीं कहा कि स्कीम को छोड़ देना चाहिये ।

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that Professor Mahalanobis has expressed on opinion that providing midday meals now would amount to starvation of the children in the future and, therefore, these Rs. 300 crores must be utilized for other purposes and not for providing meals?

Mr. Speaker: That is entering into an argument.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the midday meals cost two annas per child? I want to know whether Government intend increasing the amount because for two annas we cannot get anything except grams.

Mr. Speaker: He has already answered that question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want him to say whether these two annas are sufficient or not.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ गया है कि इस सारी योजना को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये ३०० करोड़ रुपये चाहिए और प्रोफेसर महालेनोबिस ने जो अपनी राय प्रकट की है और जो कि अखबार में निकली है कि यह प्राथमिकता की चीजे नहीं हैं और इन योजनाओं को अमल में न लाना चाहिये क्या सरकार उनके इस विचार में महमत है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने जो चाहा कहा है ।

Shri Tyagi: Would you please allow a discussion on this question? Because, quite a few members feel that it is extravagant.

Mr. Speaker: If I receive a notice in the proper form, I will consider it.

Shri Tyagi: How long can we tolerate this extravagance?

Mr. Speaker: Then what should I do? If he cannot tolerate it, I will pass on to the next question.

निर्वाचन याचिकाएँ

*३६४. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोक-सभा और राज्य विधान सभाओं के गत चुनावों के सिलसिले में दायर की गई कुल निर्वाचन याचिकाओं में से कितनी याचिकाएँ स्वीकार की गईं और कितनी याचिकाओं को रद्द कर दिया गया;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब में दायर की गई निर्वाचन याचिकाओं के बारे में आवेदन पत्र मिले थे जिनमें यह प्रायंता की गई थी कि पंजाब से बाहर के न्यायाधीशों को इन याचिकाओं को सुनने के लिये नियुक्त किया जाय ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय किये गये; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इन याचिकाओं के शीघ्र निवटारे जाने के बारे में कोई आदेश जारी किये हैं ?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): (a) 46 election petitions were presented to the Election Commission in respect of the last general elections for the Lok Sabha. Out of these 4

were dismissed by the Election Commission, and the remaining 42 have been referred to Election Tribunals. The figures in respect of general elections to the State Legislature are: Assemblies 309 presented, 14 dismissed by the Election Commission and 295 referred to the Election Tribunals.

(b) Yes, Sir. Nine such applications were made to the Election Commission.

(c) Seven applications were granted, and two retired judges of the Allahabad High Court are appointed as Election Tribunals to try the election petitions.

(d) No, Sir. Government are not competent to issue instructions to the Election Tribunals.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पिछले अनुभवों के आधार पर जो यह जानकारी है कि निर्वाचन याचिकाओं के निबटाने में अगले निर्वाचन आ जाने हैं और पिछली चुनाव याचिकाओं का निर्णय नहीं हो पाता है तो क्या विधि मंत्रालय ने इस बार इस प्रकार के कोई निर्देश दिये हैं कि जिन लोगों ने अपनी चुनाव याचिकाएं दायर की हैं उन के लिये कुछ अर्वाच निर्धारित की जाय कि कब तक उनका निर्णय हो जायगा ?

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: There is already a provision in the Representation of the People Act that ordinarily an election petition, so far as the Tribunal is concerned, should be disposed of within six months. So far as the High Court is concerned in the appellate stage, it should be disposed of within three months. The Election Commission gets a periodic report from the Tribunals and checks up the the progress of every election petition. Whenever they feel that it is not progressing well, they ask the High Court to release the particular District Judge from other work and ask him to concentrate on it till it is disposed of.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पंजाब से जो इस प्रकार वेदनपत्र एलेक्शन कमिशन

को प्राप्त हुए कि हमारी याचिकाओं के निर्णय करने के लिये पंजाब से बाहर के जज नियत किये जाय और जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है कि कुछ पर तो इस प्रकार का निर्णय लिया गया लेकिन शेष के ऊपर इस प्रकार का निर्णय नहीं लिया गया तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस का क्या कारण है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वही तो उन्होंने बतलाया कि सात पर लिया गया और बाकी पर नहीं लिया गया ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उन पर क्यों नहीं लिया गया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो उस ट्रिब्युनल की मर्जी थी । ६ ने दरखास्त दी ७ मंजूर हुई और बाहर से दो हाईकोर्ट के जज मंगवाये गये ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it is a fact that some of the election petitions pertaining to the 1957, and even to the 1952 elections are pending. I want to know the number of such election petitions.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इस एलेक्शन के सम्बन्ध में है कि इस में कितनी की गईं।

Shri A. P. Jain: May I know whether according to the present assessment made by Government there are any petitions pending with the Tribunals in which satisfactory progress is not being made?

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: No, Sir.

Siri P. K. Deo: In the case of most of these election petitions filed we find that there has been an unusual delay in the issue of notices to the parties by the Election Commission except in the case of Kendrapara where the election...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He cannot take up an individual case. The

hon. Deputy Minister has said that there is an overall limit put in in the Representation of the People Act.

Shri P. Venkatasubbalu: There is a feeling that judges from outside the State should constitute as election tribunals in all the election petitions. If that is so, may I know whether the Government propose to give instructions to the Election Commission in this direction?

Shri Bibudhendra Mishra: In some cases the Election Commission exercises its discretion under the law and whenever they feel that for some reason or the other a judge from outside the State should be appointed they do it. But in all cases it is not practicable.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या को ईकेस ऐसा भी है जो कि सन् ५७ के आम चुनावों से सम्बन्ध रखता है और उस का अभी तक कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल दूसरा है इसका हममें कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

Pipe-line between Oilfields and Assam Refinery

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*367. { Shri Morarka:
{ Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crude oil pipeline has been completed between the oil fields and the Assam Refinery; and

(b) if so, the total amount spent on the pipe-lines and how it compares with the cost in other countries?

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The entire pipeline system, from Nahorkatiya to Barauni (including cost of pump stations etc.) is estimated to cost Rs. 41.36 crores. Keeping in view the extremely difficult terrain this pipeline traverses, the number of

rivers that have to be crossed, and the fact that a substantial part of the equipment and know-how required for the construction of this pipeline had to be imported, the cost of the pipeline compares favourably with the cost in other countries.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether it is possible for the hon. Minister to give us the actual figures as to how much it costs in foreign countries per mile, and how much it has cost here?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: I have got some figures with me, although the information is not complete. I might quote some of them for the information of my hon. friend. In Iraq, which has 555 miles of pipe-line of 30 inches diameter, it has cost them 206,000 odd dollars per mile of the entire pipe-line including pumping stations. As against this, in the case of the Indian Oil Co., which has 720 miles of pipe-line of 16 inches diameter, it has cost 120,000 odd dollars per mile of the entire pipe line including pumping stations. There are other figures also for Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, America and Canada.

One of the important points to be noted is that the entire length of the pipe-line in Assam crosses about 78 rivers including the Brahmaputra which is one of the most difficult rivers of the world. In addition, approximately 135 railway and road crossings are also involved.

Shri Morarka: What part of the equipment which is used for this pipe-line was Indian, that is, made in Rourkela, and what part was imported?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Originally, when the pipe-line construction started, the Rourkela pipe-line plant had not been installed, and, therefore about 24,000 to 30,000 tons—I am speaking from memory—were imported. Thereafter, the pipes were all commissioned from the Rourkela plant. But the boosters and the pumps and the radio communicators were all brought from outside, and the contract was also given to one of the subsidiaries of the Burmah Oil Co.