

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Monday, March 28, 1960/Chaitra 8,
1882 (Saka).*

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*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[*MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

American Maize Seed for Punjab

*1120. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of American maize given to Punjab Government for seed purposes during the years 1956 to 1959;

(b) the rate and conditions for distribution among cultivators;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of these conditions were not fulfilled; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) The following quantities of American Maize received under T.C.M. Programme were given to Punjab Government for seed purposes:—

Sept. 1956	Double cross seed & Foundation seed.	}	35,560 lbs.
June, 1957	Double cross seed		39,080 lbs.
July, 1957	Do.		33,688 lbs.
	Foundation seed		7,117 lbs.
July, 1958	Do.		846 lbs.
	Total		1,19,506 lbs.

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(b) Double cross seed received during September, 1956, and June, 1957 was supplied to the Extension Staff according to their indents under the expert advice of American Technicians free of cost, for laying demonstrations on the fields of cultivators to make these hybrids popular among the farmers in the Punjab.

The foundation seed was used for ment Farms was sold @ -10/- per lb. Since there was further demand for hybrid seed from Extension Staff for sale, the double-cross seed received in July, 1957, was made available to the cultivators at the same rate at which locally produced seed was sold. But later on it was observed that this seed had lost its germination in transshipment from U.S.A. and therefore it was withdrawn from sale.

The foundation seed was used for production of double cross seed at Government Farms.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From the statement I find that the seed was to be supplied free of cost for laying demonstrations. May I know the number of cultivators to whom this seed was supplied?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Thousands of them have been supplied with the seed. If the hon. Member wants the details, I am prepared to supply him later on.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: From the statement I also find that the seed was again sold at the same rate at which locally produced seed was sold. May I know whether it is a fact that most of the seed which was purchased

from local customers was purchased at a rate of Rs. 40 per maund by the Punjab Government and was sold to cultivators at a rate of Rs. 60 per maund, that is at a profit of Rs. 20 per maund?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It was sold to the cultivators at only ten annas per lb.

Shri Rajendra Singh: In the statement it is said, "later on it was observed that this seed had lost its germination in transshipment from U.S.A., and therefore it was withdrawn from sale". I would like to know how much of the seed was given to the farmers which had lost its quality of germination and, at the same time, when it was discovered that the power of germination had been lost, was the price which had been taken from the farmers returned to them. Secondly, I want to know.....

Mr. Speaker: No, no, only one. Has the hon. Minister followed the question?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I could not follow it and would request the hon. Member to repeat the question.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will kindly repeat his first question.

Shri Rajendra Singh: The question is this. It is seen from the statement that the seeds which came from U.S.A. lost their vitality of germination. I want to know with reference to those seeds which were supplied to the farmers and which had lost the power of germination, whether the price taken from the farmers was restored to them or not.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The first seed we got from U.S.A. and then the local producers themselves produced them. In 1957-58 it was produced by five people in Punjab, and in 1958-59 it was produced in the farms of three people. And that seed was purchased and sold to the farmers.

Mr. Speaker: All that he wants to know is, when seeds of a particular

variety which could not germinate had been sold to the farmers—'sold' means that the price was recovered—after it was discovered that they could not germinate or be useful, was the price that was taken from the farmers returned to them.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In this case it never happened like that. If it has happened in particular cases and they are brought to our notice, certainly we shall look into them.

Shri Rajendra Singh: It is there in the statement.

Mr. Speaker: One word. Hon. Members, during the Question Hour, will kindly be in the seats allotted to them. Except some of them, I recognise hon. Members as soon as they rise in their seats and I know who that particular Member is. Therefore, except in exceptional cases, when they will intimate to me and I will allow them to sit in the front bench, if they are not able to do so—they will kindly be in the seats allotted to them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the attention of the hon. Minister has been drawn to the news item in a Punjab Urdu paper that a huge quantity of seeds was allotted to only one gentleman, General Mohan Singh, that he sold it at the rate of Rs. 40 to the Punjab Government, and that it was actually sold to the cultivator at the rate of Rs. 60? Is it a fact that the seeds were allotted to one gentleman, General Mohan Singh, and that it was sold at Rs. 60 to the cultivator?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: That matter was not brought to our notice. It is the Punjab Government which is mainly responsible. But whenever there is such a case, since there is a great demand for this hybrid maize for seed purposes, naturally something might have happened in that way. If the hon. Member brings it to our notice, we will write to the Punjab Government to take action.

Shri Tyagi: May I know as to what generally was the result of the seed? Did it take well to the soil and, if so, did Government take pretty good

care to see that the seed produced in India was controlled and kept pure from any adulteration of any other seed?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The seed has given, in a majority of cases, exceedingly very good results. And in such cases every care has been taken to see that the seed will not deteriorate in our soil.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the United States of America have specified any particular areas for distribution of the seeds got from that country, or whether option was given to the Government of India?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is both, that is, there are some experts working from U.S.A., and in collaboration with our experts we select some places. For example, Hyderabad is also one. Punjab is another, and the Tarai farm in U.P. is another place.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The statement says: "But later on it was observed that this seed had lost its germination." When did it come to the notice of the Government that it had lost its power of germination and how much of the seed which had lost its power of germination was distributed to the peasants?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The seed in the beginning will be all right. But after some time it loses its germination and it has to be reproduced here and replaced. And whenever it is brought to our notice it will be replaced.

Shri Tangamani: May I know how much of the 1,19,000 lbs. of seeds were distributed to the peasants, and what was the agency, particularly after 1957? There is a reference to the agency in 1956-57. What was the agency after 1957?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is done through the agency of the Punjab Government.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, there is a contradiction between the answer given by the Minister and what is

contained in the statement. The statement says that the seed had lost its germination in transshipment from U.S.A.—so that, it had already lost its power of germination when it was being transhipped from U.S.A. So I want to know how much of the seed which had lost its power of germination was distributed to the peasants.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: If there is any contradiction, I will be the first man to correct it afterwards. But this much is certain: it might be that out of 10 lbs. of the seed that we give to a particular cultivator, a portion of it will not germinate and 70 per cent. will germinate. When I am asked how much of it was.....

Mr. Speaker: He only refers to the statement where it is stated that in the transshipment it had lost its power of vitality.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Not all the seed, only a portion.

Mr. Speaker: That is how it has to be understood.

Shri Sugandhi: May I know whether the seed was first tested before issue for sowing?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Yes, they are generally tested. But every individual seed cannot be tested.

Shri Sugandhi: And later on they did not germinate?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Out of every consignment that we get a sample is taken. Sometimes, even every bag is tested. But they cannot test every seed. Once it is tested we cannot distribute it again.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: The hon. Minister has just now stated that American maize seed was supplied to the cultivators. May I know the maximum quantity of seed supplied to one cultivator?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I do not have the details with me. I have to get them from the Punjab Government.

ग्राम्य क्षेत्र समिति

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*११२१. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री हेम राज :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री ११ दिसम्बर, १९५९ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ७६६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या ग्राम्य क्षेत्र समिति ने इस बीच अपना काम समाप्त कर लिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या समिति के प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी; और

(ग) समिति की सिफारिशों पर क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० बं० कृष्ण-पा):

(क) से (ग). सभा की टेबल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) जी हां।

(ख) भाग १-जनरल और भाग २ बंबई राज्य के रत्नागिरी जिले के बारे में प्रतिवेदन की प्रतियां संसद् की लायब्रेरी में रख दी गई हैं। दूसरे क्षेत्रों के प्रतिवेदनों को भी संसद् की लायब्रेरी में रखने के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

(ग) भाग १ जनरल प्रतिवेदन, जो कि इन क्षेत्रों की ग्राम समितियों से सम्बन्धित है, की प्रतियों को राज्य सरकारों और प्रशासनों का जो सिफारिशों के साथ सम्बन्धित है तथा उन केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालयों को भी जिनका सम्बन्ध सिफारिशों से है आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिये भेज दी गई है। रत्नागिरी जिले के सम्बन्ध में प्रतिवेदन बम्बई सरकार को भेजा गया है। इस प्रतिवेदन को उन सिफारिशों को जिन

पर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कार्यवाही करनी है, सम्बन्धित मन्त्रालयों को भेजा गया है। दूसरे क्षेत्रों से सम्बन्धित प्रतिवेदनों पर भी इसी प्रकार की कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या राज्य सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि वे जल्दी से जल्दी इस बारे में कोई राय दें. या तो क्या कोई समय निर्धारित किया गया है ?

श्री मो० बं० कृष्णपा : जो सिफारिश समिति ने की हैं उनको हमने सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों को भेज दिया है और इसके बारे में जल्दी जल्दी अमल करने के लिये भी प्रार्थना की है।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, पूर्ण मारे देश के लिये तीसरी योजना बन रही है और इस कमेटी का सिफारिशें इन इलाकों के लिये बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण हैं, तो क्या यह कोशिश की जायेगी कि तीसरी योजना में उनको शामिल कर लिया जाय ?

श्री मो० बं० कृष्णपा : तीसरी योजना में इसके वास्तं ज्यादा पैसा खर्च करने के लिये भी हमने प्रार्थना की है।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether a detailed report about NEFA has been compiled and, if so, whether this team has visited the headquarters station of NEFA in Shillong or areas of NEFA?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: NEFA has also been included in the terms of reference. They have given a detailed report about the steps to be taken in NEFA to make it self-sufficient in food.

Shri Basumatari: The hon. Minister has stated that the team have visited some areas in NEFA. May I know the areas and Districts which have been visited, as there are so many districts there?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I do not have the details with me, but I know that they have visited the NEFA area. If the hon. Member is interested, I am prepared to give the details.

श्री भक्त बर्षन : पिछली बार माननीय मंत्री जो ने ब्रादवासन दिया था कि जब इस कमेटी को रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी तब उन पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को जो, इन इलाकों के सदस्य हैं, उस पर विचार करने का मौका दिया जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह मौका कब दिया जायेगा।

श्री मो० ब० कृष्णः : अभी उसकी दो रिपोर्ट हाउस को टेबल पर रखी गई हैं। अभी एक और आने वाली है। उसकी भी हम टेबल पर रखेंगे और उसके बाद माँगें कि इस के बारे में हम क्या इन्तजाम करें।

Shri D. C. Sharma: From the statement I find that only one report relating to Ratnagiri has been placed in the Parliament Library. May I know how many other reports are ready when will they be placed in the Library? Moreover, when will the work be completed, covering the whole of this country?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: The committee has completed the work assigned to it. Two reports have already been placed on the Table of the House. There are a few more reports, which are being finalised. As soon as they are ready, they will also be placed on the Table of the House.

Bird and Co.

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*1122. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Arjun Singh
Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 301 on the 25th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the complaint received against Bird and Company, Parcel Handling Contractors at Howrah,

about their violation of the award of the First Industrial Tribunal of West Bengal has since been examined; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The validity of the contention of M/s. Bird & Co. (P) Ltd., that the award of the First Industrial Tribunal of West Bengal was not directly applicable to them as they were not a party, has been confirmed by legal opinion that has been obtained. Whether they had a liability in this connection, indirectly, arising from the terms and conditions on which they undertook the work and what further action, if any, should be taken, are under examination.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Which was the legal opinion that was taken? May I know whether the Labour Ministry was also consulted in this regard?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir. Labour Ministry and the Ministry of Law, both of them were consulted.

Shri Rajendra Singh: If it is a fact that M/s. Bird & Co. are not implementing the award of the First Tribunal, is it not within your rights to terminate that contract and give it to somebody who would be willing to abide by those terms laid down by the First Tribunal?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That contract ended a long time ago. It was a purely temporary arrangement with M/s. Bird & Co for a few months. It came to an end on the 1st August, 1959.

Shri Tangamani: Is it not a fact that M/s. Bird & Co. under this contract were paying their labourers only Rs. 1.65 per day whereas for similar work the First Tribunal had recommended a much higher rate of daily wage?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That was the point of dispute. We referred the matter to the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Law and they

held that since M/s. Bird & Co. were not a party to the first dispute in which the award was given, this could not be forced on them.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know whether the nature of this work is permanent and, if so, whether the railways have got any proposal to take up this work departmentally?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: For the time being we have no such intention.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know the circumstances under which M/s. Bird & Co. were given this temporary assignment of handling parcels at Howrah goods shed?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There were rather extraordinary circumstances. The contract of the previous contractor, Shri S. C. Kundu, expired on 30th April, 1959. We asked him to continue the work for a few months more, but he refused. Then we had to ask M/s. Bird & Co., who were given the goods handling contract from the 1st of May, whether they could take over this work for a few months until the tenders were finalised. They agreed to that purely on a temporary basis.

Shri Nagi Reddy: Since the Government knew that the contract was going to expire on a particular date, why did they not take into consideration that date and try to fix up a contract before the expiry of the then existing contract so that this anomaly could not have arisen?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We took action well in time. The contract was to expire on 30th April. We called for tenders in February. Five tenders were received. We found that those tenders were not satisfactory, because the prices quoted were very high. So, we wanted to call for tenders again which we did, and that led to this delay of a few months.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether at the time of entering into

contracts Government give any idea to the contractors about the payment to be made to the workers and, if so, whether it was made clear in this particular case?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The only clause in the agreement on this subject is that the contractor should pay a fair wage, as decided by the State Government. In case there is any dispute about fair wage, it is up to the representatives of labour and labour themselves to take it up with the Labour Department of the State concerned. Railways always co-operate with them.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether before appointing M/s. Bird & Co. as a temporary contractor for this work other contractors or companies were consulted and, if so, whose rates were found to be the lowest and most favourable?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: In the first instance, the arrangement was only for one month. Since M/s. Bird & Co. have already been given a contract for goods handling work, we thought it would be better if this was also given to the same contractor.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know by how many months was it extended after the expiry of the original one month?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Just by two months.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I request that Starred Question No. 1129 may also be taken up along with 1123 as it also relates to the same subject.

Mr. Speaker: Is the hon. Minister willing to answer both?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): Yes, they can be answered together.

Mr. Speaker: Very well.

Special Police Establishment in P. & T.

*1123. { ⁺Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 502 on the 17th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Special Police Establishment under the control of Director General, Posts and Telegraphs, has been appointed;

(b) if so, what are their findings on the problem of copper wire thefts; and

(c) what suggestions have been accepted as remedial measures?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) An officer of the rank of D.I.G. was placed on special duty for 3 months.

(b) and (c). The report attributes these thefts to anti-social elements operating in the area and has made recommendations for preventive and punitive action in collaboration with the State Governments concerned. The report is under consideration by the Deputy Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

Theft of Telegraph Wire

*1129. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one and a half maunds of telegraph wire was recovered from a gang in Farukhabad District, Uttar Pradesh, recently;

(b) if so, whether the matter was reported by the Telegraph authorities to the police; and

(c) the further steps taken?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Two members of a gang, reported to be responsible for the theft, have been arrested, and one more has surrendered himself to the Police. The Police authorities are investigating the case.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister just now said that one officer has been appointed to study the causes for three months only. May I know whether this officer will investigate the cases of theft that have been committed during the year 1959-60?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: We thought that three months will be a sufficient period to find out the causes of this theft. Besides, we are also taking action to prevent these thefts by underground cabling and also by using copper weld wire instead of copper wire. Copper wire is the reason for the theft.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: With reference to the reply to Question No. 1129 given by the hon. Minister I want to know whether a report was lodged with the Police and, if so, whether any person has been apprehended so far.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Two persons were arrested originally. Another one has surrendered. The other one is still not found.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the man who has surrendered himself was interrogated and whether he has given out any clue as to how this theft is going on?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I have not got the facts of this case. I only know that he has surrendered himself.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: As the telegraph lines go alongside the railway line—they go together—may I know whether it is the responsibility of the Railways to protect these lines?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: No, Sir. Some of these lines do not go along the railway lines. Therefore the Posts and Telegraphs Department is responsible for keeping them in proper order.

Shri C. E. Pattabhi Raman: In view of this being a crime against society, is any deterrent punishment or any amendment of the law being thought of so far as the theft of copper wire is concerned?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The hon. Member is as much a lawyer as myself. I am sure he will understand that no such action is necessary at the present time.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know whether the jurisdiction of the Special Police Establishment under the control of the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and that under the control of the Ministry of Home Affairs with regard to investigation and prosecution will be concurrent? If so, will not difficulties arise?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: No, Sir. They will certainly be concurrent. The Home Ministry will be kept informed of whatever action we take on this.

सेठ प्रचल सिंह: क्या मंत्री महोदय कृपा करके यह बतलायेंगे कि यह हजारों रुपये माहवार का जो तार चोरी जाता है तो उसको रोकने के वास्ते कोई उपाय किया जा रहा है जिससे यह तार चोरी न जाये ?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am afraid, I am wholly ignorant of what the hon. Member has said.

Mr. Speaker: He must have another assistant.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: There does not seem to be anybody to assist me. If you come to my assistance I will be obliged.

Shri Tyagi: In finding out the theft?

Mr. Speaker: I must have a translator here. Any of the hon. Ministers will translate.

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): Will the hon. Member kindly repeat the question?

Seth Achal Singh: We have been informed that theft of wire worth

thousands of rupees is going on. What kind of arrangement is being made to detect these thefts by adopting suitable methods so that the stolen wire may not be used again?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: That is the reason why we have got the DIG Police to assist us. The theft now is large specially in the Bengal and Bihar areas and in some parts of Uttar Pradesh. We are trying to keep track of the people who are responsible for this theft.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the Department has found out that the regular purchasers of this wire are the suppliers of the Department?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: As far as I am aware they are not the suppliers of the Department. There have been people who have been detected and who certainly are in possession of stolen goods.

Shri M. R. Krishna: I am asking about the purchasers, whether they are the suppliers.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: The purchasers, as far as I am aware, are not the departmental suppliers.

West Bengal River Science Institute, Haringhata

*1126. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grant has been made by the Central Government to the West Bengal River Science Institute of Haringhata, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the amount given so far?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 5,94,233.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Has the Government any proposal to raise the standard of the Institute?

Shri Hathl: The West Bengal Government is trying to see that various

problems are being handled by this Institute.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: May I know if any arrangement for training has been made there?

Shri Hathi: No. This is only a research institute.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the West Bengal Government has submitted a scheme of work to be undertaken in this Institute? If so what is it?

Shri Hathi: Yes Sir. The Institute has various problems which they want to handle. These problems relate to designs of channels, engineering properties of soil, sedimentation studies in streams and reservoirs, sub-soil flow, development of economic alternatives to stone for river protection works and instrumentation etc.

Shri Hem Barua: How is the research undertaken in this Institute co-ordinated with the work generally undertaken by the River Commission?

Shri Hathi: The procedure adopted for such work is like this. There are about 12 such research institutes. Various problems that arise in the country are allotted to these institutes according to the nature of the problem, the technical staff and other facilities that they have. These are the problem which have been given to this station.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में इस तरह के कितने इंस्टीच्यूट्स हैं और अगर नहीं हैं तो क्या दूसरे सूबों के लोगों को यहाँ आकर ट्रेनिंग हासिल करने का मौका मिलेगा?

श्री हाथी : मैंने ज़िने कहा वह ट्रेनिंग सेंटर नहीं है बल्कि रिसर्च इंस्टीच्यूट है।

This is not a training centre. This is a research institute.

Reserved Vacancies for S.C. and S.T. on Railways

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*1132. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that a large number of non-Scheduled Tribe and non-Scheduled Caste candidates have been appointed for the last few years in the reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various Railway Workshops in South Eastern and Eastern Railways;

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to stop such mal-entry into Railway services; and

(c) how many cases have been detected up till now and what sort of punishment has been awarded to them?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No such case has occurred on the South Eastern Railway. However 14 cases have so far been detected on the Eastern Railway.

(b) Under the extant orders the candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes/Tribes are appointed provisionally on the basis of whatever prima facie evidence they are able to produce at the time of recruitment and their claims are then verified through the District Magistrates of the places where they or their families ordinarily reside.

(c) 14 cases have so far been detected out of which services of 12 men have already been terminated and 2 cases are now under examination.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon: Minister has just now stated that 14 cases have been detected from the Eastern Railway. May I know whe-

ther Government have investigated as to who is responsible for the intake of those employees?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: There is the normal agency for recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That agency is well-known to the hon. Member. If some candidates come and produce false evidence and when they are discovered later on, we do terminate their services immediately. But we did relax to a certain extent our arrangements for checking up in order to avoid any hardship that might occur to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates. If any cases of misdeclaration occur we deal with them immediately.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether Government would appoint a screening committee to screen the appointments of the Scheduled Castes who have been appointed during the last ten years?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: No, Sir, Government do not propose to do this.

Shri Basumatari: May I know whether such cases occurred on the North-East Frontier Railway in Assam?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: No, Sir. Out of the 700 candidates recruited on the Eastern Railway, 14 people made false declarations. It is rather a temptation to young men who are out of employment to declare themselves as Scheduled Caste and hope to get through. This is not only confined to the railway candidates, it happens in other places also.

श्री बलजीत सिंह : रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिसट्री ने बहुत से प्रादमी सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट के रिट्रेंच किए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनको इस मिनिसट्री में लेने के रास्ते में कौनसी कठिनाई घाती है कि जिनकी बजह से वे नहीं लिए जा सकते ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां: प्रानरेविल मेम्बर का सवाल बहुत साफ नहीं है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Rehabilitation Ministry is retrenching some people and some of them belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. May I know whether the Railway Ministry would like to absorb those people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes against some vacancies?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It depends on the merits of each case.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो जगहें सिड्यूल्ड कास्ट या सिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब के लोगों के लिए सुरक्षित हैं, अगर उनके लिए उचित योग्यता के प्रादमी उन जातियों में से नहीं मिलते तो अन्य जातियों के लोगों को उन जगहों के लिए लेने में सरकार को क्या दिक्कत है ?

Mr. Speaker: In case Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates do not come in sufficient numbers what is the difficulty in absorbing others? This is an old question. The hon. Minister may answer if he wants.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The position is very well known to this House, it has been discussed on several occasions. The vacancies are reserved, and if the vacancies cannot be filled up during one year, they are carried forward to the next year.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: What happens to the concerned work?

Shri M. R. Krishna: Nothing happens.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: May I know the number of persons who made these false declarations and got entrance into Government service, and the caste to which they belong?

Mr. Speaker: Fourteen, he said.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: To what caste do they belong?

Mr. Speaker: Has he got the information?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: I have not got the *gotra* and all that.

Shri B. K. Galkwad: Do they belong to the higher castes or middle castes? To what castes do they belong?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member does not recognise any higher caste. Why does he want?

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: In case of non-availability of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates, do Government think it proper to fill the vacancies by other people?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: Generally we have found no difficulty in non-technical categories. There has been some shortfall in the technical categories. We fill up those vacancies by non-Scheduled Castes until such time as Scheduled Caste candidates are available or they can be trained.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Just now the hon. Deputy Minister said that the railways find difficulty in getting Scheduled Caste candidates in number to fill up the technical vacancies. What attempts are made by the Railway Ministry to recruit these people and then give training to them while they are in service to fill up the vacancies?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: I have just said that we have already taken some steps and so have the State Governments. They have got their own polytechnics etc., where they can give them technical training.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The Minister said that 700 people had been appointed. May I know whether all these people have been screened; if so, what is the screening agency?

Shri Shah nawaz Khan: For recruiting Scheduled Caste candidates,

we accept certificates from the schools and colleges the matriculation certificates. If the certificate says the person belongs to the Scheduled Castes, we accept him as such. We also accept certificates from MLAs, MPs, Gazetted Officers and SDOs. This is how we recruit these people.

Shri Hem Barua: May I submit, the school-leaving certificate or the university certificate does not bear any caste and therefore when the hon. Minister says that it is done on the basis of this certificate, I think it is not a very correct statement to make?

National Highway No. 7

*1134. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how many miles of National Highway No. 7 from Varanasi to Cape Comorin are still not black topped and motorable; and

(b) the steps being taken to expedite the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Out of a total of 1503 miles, only 195 miles are not yet black topped. All these miles are however motorable, but a few bridges have yet to be completed.

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

STATEMENT

1 Madhya Pradesh (60 miles)

The entire road is blacktopped except for about 60 miles between Rewa and Jubalpur which have Water Bound Macadam surface. The road is motorable. It is proposed to blacktop the Water Bound Macadam surface during the Third Five Year Plan.

2 Bombay (85 miles)

The portion from Hinganghat to Bombay-Andhra Pradesh border is a newly constructed Water Bound Macadam road and requires a few

cross drainage works and three bridges. These works are in different stages of progress.

3. Andhra Pradesh . . . (70 miles)

The portion between Mahboobnagar and Rangapur (about 40 miles) has Water Bound Macadam surface. There are several unbridged minor crossings, estimates for which are under examination.

Between Rangapur and Kurnool a new link (length 29 miles) and 2 major bridges across Krishna and Tungabhadra are under construction. An estimate amounting to Rs. 4,90,300 for a bridge over Hindri has recently been sanctioned.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know if in this National Highway No. 7 which runs from my constituency of Varanasi to Cape Comorin there are 255 miles of road which are not still blacktopped? May I know how long it will take to blacktop it?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I hope in the course of two years it will all be blacktopped.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It appears from the statement that two bridges on the Tungabhadra and Krishna rivers are under construction. How long will they take?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: It is impossible to say how much time it will take, but I am sure it will be finished as expeditiously as is humanly possible.

Shri Heda: May I know whether it is a fact that certain portions of just eleven or 14 miles have been left untouched, with the result that, in spite of the rest of the road being good, the National Highway becomes unmotorable?

Dr. P. Subbarayan. I will have this question examined.

Shri Tangamani: On this important National Highway, may I know whether any diversion is planned in madras State in Madura District and if there is delay, what is the reason?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Diversions are made whenever we find the road goes through a very populous part of the city and of course, all suggestions made by the State Governments are given earnest consideration.

Shri Tangamani: I would like to know whether a diversion has been suggested by the Madras Government near Madura city, and the time by which that diversion work will be completed.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I know the Madras Government have suggested this, and we are trying to see how quickly we can have this diversion accomplished.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: There are a number of bridges and culverts which are pending execution on this National Highway and are being delayed. Are the Ministry giving instructions regarding the expedition of these?

Dr. P. Subbarayan: There are 20,000 miles of roads under us as National Highways, and we have got to establish priorities. Very likely the bridge the hon. Member is thinking of is not in our priorities.

Dust-storm in Delhi

*1137. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a 98 miles per hour dust-storm hit the capital on the 7th March 1960 and paralysed the transport and communications; and

(b) if so, the estimated loss?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, but the transport and communications were only partially affected.

(b) Rs. 6000 on account of the break-down of the telegraph lines on the Delhi-Ambala and Delhi-Bareilly routes and some damage to civil aircraft and buildings at the Safdarjung airport.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What was the kind of damage to the civil airport at Safdarjung?

Shri Mohiuddin: One of the aircrafts moved away from its moorings and slight damage was caused on account of some hindrance.

Shri Feroze Gandhi: There is no dust storm here, but the papers are all blowing up.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the dust storm was of such intensity that even our airport could not provide sufficient protection against it?

Shri Mohiuddin: It was of sufficient intensity, and aeroplanes were diverted. As a matter of fact, the Meteorological Department had forecast the impending dust storm in the morning, that is to say at about 10 'o Clock again at 2 'o Clock and again at 3 'o Clock, and the aeroplanes were diverted.

Mr. Speaker: What can be done if there is a dust storm? I proceed to the next question.

If he wants to put one more question, I have no objection.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if any precautions will be taken in future so that our air services are not dislocated like this?

Shri Mohiuddin: The only precaution that we can take is to warn the aerodromes as well as the pilots about the impending storm.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know whether the Meteorological Department which is under the same Ministry, could not forecast this earlier than 10 a.m. on that day?

Shri Mohiuddin: No, Sir. The indications about the coming of the storm were observed only in the morning. It could not have been forecast earlier.

गन्ना का मूल्य

*११३८. श्री कुशवन्त राय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों की अपेक्षा इस वर्ष चीनी के अधिक उत्पादन पर पचास प्रतिशत उत्पादन शुल्क कम करने के कारण मिल मालिकों को जो ल.भ हुआ है उसका कितना भाग किस प्रकार गन्ना उत्पादकों को दिलाया जायेगा;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई आदेश निकाला गया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उसकी एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखी जायेगी?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). The profit that would accrue to factories due to 50 per cent rebate in basic excise duty on increased production of sugar this year as compared with the average production of last two years has been made shareable between growers and millowners in accordance with the Price Linking Formula which has been suitably amended for the purpose.

(c) A copy of the Order was laid on the Table of the Sabha on 18th March 1960.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to a previous question in this House, the hon. Deputy Minister, Shri A. M. Thomas had stated that some of the sugar factories were paying a higher rate, that is, higher than Rs. 1-10-0 I want to know which are those sugar factories. Are they in UP or in Bihar?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They are in UP; as for the names of the sugar factories, I have not got them before me just now. Some of the factories in UP have paid one or two annas more to attract more cane.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether those mills which were paying extra have been permitted to do so by Government, and if so, whether Government have any proposal to increase the sugarcane price in the case of the other factories?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: No; no permission is required to pay a higher price to the cultivators. If a factory finds that it gets more profit by attracting more cane and crushing more cane and producing more sugar, by paying one or two annas extra, they are at liberty to do so and we would welcome it.

Shri K. N. Pandey: In view of the fact that the workers also have contributed much in having this excess production, will Government think it proper to fix the workers' share also?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This formula applies only to cane-growers and the factories. If the workers also have a share, then there are other ways open to them. There is a committee going into this question.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know when the growers would begin to get this extra price which has been proposed by Government?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: They will get a share of the excess profit earned by these factories by producing more sugarcane, that is, over and above the average of two years by sharing according to the formula called the Price Linking Formula.

Shri Yadav Narain Jadhav: May I know whether the sugar factories which are paying more price have got a better sugar recovery of sugar than the other sugarcane factories?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Certainly, if they start early in November, they get a little less recovery. If they start a little later, then the recovery is more.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether Government have estimated how much the peasants will be getting per maund of sugarcane according to this Price Linking Formula? Will it be Rs. 2 or Rs. 1-14-0?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It will be calculated after the entire sugar is disposed of as to how much money the factories are able to earn, and, then, only, it will be possible to calculate it. In the case of the South Indian factories, per maund of cane, it works out to six annas or seven annas sometimes. In the case of the North Indian factories, it comes down to one anna or two annas. It depends upon the percentage of recovery and the crushing period and so on.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बेसिक एक्साइज ड्यूटी में पचास परसेंट रीबेट देने से किसानों को जो फायदा होगा—किसानों को जो ज्यादा पैसे मिलेंगे, वह मिल वाले देंगे, या सरकार कोई मशीनरी बिठा कर उसके द्वारा मिल वालों से प्रोडर्ज को पैसा दिलायगी।

श्री मो० बं० कृष्णप्पा : हमने जो कनसेशन दिया है, उससे मिल वालों को जो पैसा मिलता है, मिल वाले उसमें से किसानों को पैसा देते हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इससे जो मुनाफा होगा, जो ज्यादा पैसे मिलेंगे, उसमें से मिल वाले तो किसान को देना चाहेंगे नहीं, तो फिर क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी मशीनरी सैट अप करती है, जो कि मिल वालों को मजबूर कर के किसानों को पैसा दिलाए।

श्री मो० बं० कृष्णप्पा : मशीनरी तो गवर्नमेंट ही है। गवर्नमेंट ने गत वर्ष कम्पलसरी फारमुला बनाया था। गवर्नमेंट हिसाब रखती है, कैलकुलेशन करती है। कम्पलसरिबी वे बिल डिप्राइव्ड टू थे।

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know what legal sanction Government have got to make the millowners part with their extra profits to the cane-growers? If they do not part with their extra profits will Government bring forward some legislation to see that the share of the money that belongs to the agriculturists are paid to them by the mill-owners?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have made it compulsory. They are bound to pay. If they do not do so, then we have powers over them to make them pay and we shall make them shell down the amount, since we have made it compulsory.

Shri K. N. Pandey: The hon. Minister has just stated that some committee has been formed to go into the question of the sharing of profits between the factories and the workers. May I know which is the committee where the workers should represent their cases?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: This formula is mainly meant for the cane-growers and the millowners, that is, this sharing formula; if it is necessary that the workers also should have a share then, there are other ways and means of getting a share in the profits for the workers.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: In view of the past experience regarding the payment of extra profits to the growers may I know whether Government have decided to set up any machinery for expediting the work in regard to the payment of the extra price to the growers?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Till last year, it was not compulsory for the millowners to pay according to the formula but since last year, it has been made compulsory by Government, and they have to shell down the money. Otherwise, we have control over them in regard to releases of sugar and price fixation and

various other things, and we can make them pay

Shri Bishwanath Roy: May I know whether Government are going back on their previous announcement which was made perhaps during the time of the late Minister Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai that the extra profit will be shared by the growers also?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: In most cases in South India, and in the case of some factories in the North also, they did pay it; in South India many factories voluntarily paid according to the SISMA formula, and in North India also, some factories did pay it. But since it was not compulsory, many factories refused to pay. But since last year, they will be compelled to pay it.

Shri Tyagi: I want to know under what law Government have given away half of the revenues that would come from the excise duty.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: It is because of this wise, bold and timely decision that the production of sugar has gone up by 3 lakhs tons, and it is likely to go up further. Otherwise, another Ministry would have been a victim of these sugar prices.

Shri Tyagi: We had decided upon a regular rate of excise duty. And it is Parliament's business to decide it. I want to know under what authority Government can give away the revenues that would come to them.

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: I think Government will be the last agency to do anything without any authority. If the hon. Member wants it, I am prepared to place it on the Table of the House.

Shri Tyagi: Under what authority, and under what law?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister wants notice.

Quality of Medicines

*1139. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present organisation for checking quality of medicines manufactured in (i) public sector and (ii) private sector; and

(b) what improvements Government propose in the matter of quality checking?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The organisation for checking quality of medicines manufactured by both the public and private sectors is provided in the Drugs Act 1940 and the Rules thereunder. State Governments have appointed Inspectors and Analysts for this purpose.

(b) Government of India propose to acquire powers under the Drugs Act for the appointment of Central Government Inspectors and Analysts with a view to assisting State Governments in the enforcement of the fact.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is the hon. Minister aware that the present machinery and the present system have been found ineffective, and the Commerce and Industry Ministry are thinking of strengthening it? May I know whether there has been any discussion between the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and if so, what conclusions have been arrived at?

Shri Karmarkar: Government are aware that there is something to be done to improve the present machinery, and, therefore, Government propose to acquire powers, as I said, under the Drugs Act, so that they can have an inspecting machinery of their own.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: Is the check at the manufacturing end or is it also at the retail shops?

Shri Karmarkar: The check is everywhere.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Have Government made any assessment of the quality of the medicines produced and sold? Since we have assessment everywhere, may I know whether in view of the general feeling about the inferiority of the medicines produced and about adulteration, any assessment has been made, and if so, the conclusions arrived at?

Shri Karmarkar: I am not prepared to accept the premises of the question which my hon. friend has put. Government are satisfied by and large about the good quality of the medicines produced in the country. As I said, there is room for improvement, and we are taking powers so that we can assist the State Governments in a question of such importance.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know what steps have been taken to check the quality of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines?

Shri Karmarkar: We are giving serious consideration to the matter, and when we come to conclusions I hope that my hon. friend will support us.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the inspectorates are independent of the Institutes in the public sector or they are attached to them?

Shri Karmarkar: The inspectorates are under the respective State Governments. They are absolutely independent of the factories where the medicines are manufactured.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether Government have got the list of prosecutions and the nature of offences detected by the various State inspectorates? If so, will any directives be given by the new inspectorate which is going to be set up?

Shri Karmarkar: The new inspectorate will be under our supervision and direct control. There is

no question of any directive. It is always under our direction.

The present inspectorates function absolutely under the control of the State Governments. We have no power of direction over them by means of directives issued to State Governments. It is precisely for that reason, as I said in my original reply, that we propose taking powers.

Shri Tangamani: Have Government got any report as to the sort of offences detected by the inspectorates and those which have resulted in convictions under the Drugs Act?

Shri Karmarkar: I require notice.

Shri Daljit Singh: May I know what steps are being taken to check adulteration of, unani and ayurvedic medicines?

Mr. Speaker: He has already said that he is considering the matter.

Levy of Flood Cess in Delhi

*1140. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to impose a flood cess or betterment levy on the beneficiaries of flood protection schemes undertaken by the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposal is still under consideration and details have yet to be worked out.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know how many flood protection schemes were undertaken and how many were actually completed for the benefit of the people of Delhi?

Shri Hathi: The number of schemes taken up in Delhi is nearly 25. I do not know how many of them are completed. The total cost of these schemes is Rs. 1.36 crores.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Is it a fact that

the progress of the flood protection schemes has not been satisfactory?

Shri Hathi: I think they are progressing well.

Robbery in Moradabad-Delhi Passenger Train

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*1142. { **Shri Achar:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarbadi:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether eight passengers travelling in III class in 1 Up Moradabad-Delhi Passenger were robbed on the night of 9th March, 1960;

(b) the circumstances relating to the robbery; and

(c) whether any of the culprits have been arrested?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. An incident occurred in the night of 9th March, 1960, when 2 youngmen robbed at pistol point the passengers travelling in a third class compartment of Rosa-Moradabad-Delhi Passenger between Duganpur and Dhamora stations on Bareilly-Moradabad section of the Northern Railway. These 2 youngmen snatched the belongings of the passengers, comprising of 2 watches, 2 attache cases, and some cash. When the train stopped near the signals of Dhamora station, the miscreants got down and escaped. Investigations are being made by the police.

(c) None so far.

Shri Achar: There were as many as 8 passengers and two men were able to rob them. May I know why the passengers were not able to pull the chain and stop the train?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: This question should be put to the passengers and not to me.

Shri Achar: I want to know how it happened. Was the chain out of order? There were 8 passengers

probably more. Why were they not able to pull the chain?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There were ten persons. These two youngmen whipped out pistols and I think those ten passengers became nervous. Actually one old man out of the ten got up and grappled with the robbers. But he was slapped and then he became non-violent.

Shri Achar: My question was whether the chain was out of order.

Mr. Speaker: Possibly the passengers had no presence of mind. Next question.

Shri Achar: Was the chain out of order?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No, it was not out of order.

श्री जगदीश अशस्त्री : गत वर्ष में उत्तर रेलवे में चोरियों आदि की संख्या बहुत बढ़ी है। क्या सरकार ने इस प्रकार की चोरियों की रोकथाम करने के लिए कोई ठोस कार्रवाई की है या कार्रवाई करने की बात सोची है? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस विषय में कोई ठोस कदम उठाया गया है?

श्री शाहनवाज खान : बहुत ठोस कार्रवाई करने की कोशिश की है। तमाम इंसपेक्टर्ज जनरल आफ पुलिस की यहाँ पर कान्फेंस बुलाई गई थी और हाल ही में चीफ मिनिस्टर साहिबान यहाँ पर जब तशरीफ लाये थे तो वे भी रेलवे मिनिस्टर साहब से मिले थे और उन से भी दरखास्त की गई थी कि यह ला एंड आर्डर का मामला है और स्टेट का मामला है, इसलिए वे हम को अपना अपना पूरा तत्त्वावुन दें।

Cast Iron Sleepers

- *1143. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri V. P. Nayar:

Will the Minister of Railways be asked to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 811 on the 11th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the offers received in response to tenders invited for Cast Iron Sleepers; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) Orders for the manufacture and supply of about 1.77 lakh 'ons have since been placed.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether these orders have been placed with the firm which tendered lowest?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Orders have been placed with one of the firms that tendered the lowest quotations. Actually there were two firms that gave the lowest quotations. There were 65 firms that actually tendered. We took the lowest tender and made an offer to all the firms to supply at the lowest tender rate.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: What was the number of firms which accepted the offer to supply at the lowest tender rate?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: 47.

Shri Basappa: May I know whether the Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati supplied cast iron sleepers? If so, is the quality of the sleepers supplied by them better than those of others? If so, what steps are taken to increase the orders to the Bhadravati Iron and Steel Works as it is in the public sector?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I said, 65 firms tendered and 47 out of them agreed to supply at the lowest tendered rate. We are placing orders keeping in view their performance in the previous years. The orders are placed in accordance with their capacity which is checked up beforehand.

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to know if any steps are being taken to encourage the Bhadravati Iron and

Steel works which is in the public sector.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: We placed orders in the previous years; if their work was satisfactory, next year we increase the orders.

Shri Tyagi: At what rate was the order placed last year and at what rate is it placed this year? Is it a fact that the firm which quoted the lowest has not been given any order this year?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: That is not quite so. The lowest tender was from Messrs. Baijnath Iron and Steel Company Limited and Shri Hanuman Foundries. The rates quoted by them were Rs. 345 per ton for broad gauge and Rs. 370 per ton for metre gauge. For the previous year, I do not have the figures readily available with me. But I think the rates are lower this year than the last year.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In reply to the previous question, the hon. Minister stated that Messrs. Baijnath Iron and Steel Company Limited and Shri Hanuman Foundries were the two firms which quoted the lowest. The contract was not given to Messrs. Baijnath Iron and Steel Company because they were new in the line and Government wanted to know whether they could fulfil the work. As far as the second firm was concerned, there were certain inquiries pending, and therefore, they could not be given the contract. I want to know whether the inquiry in respect of Shri Hanuman Foundries has since been completed and whether this firm has also been given orders or only Baijnath Iron and Steel Company, who are new in the line, have been given orders.

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The Sri Hanuman Foundries have been supplying sleepers to us, and their work in the past has been quite good. There are certain disputes going on with them regarding some previous payments etc. and some cases are in the High Court. We are trying to come to some sort of agreement so that we can allow them to continue the supply.

Irwin Hospital, Delhi

*1145. { ⁺Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Cobalt Plant to treat cancer patients in the Irwin Hospital, Delhi;

(b) the cost of the plant; and

(c) when it is likely to start functioning?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) A proposal to set up a Cobalt Plant to treat cancer patients in the Irwin Hospital, Delhi was received.

(b) Rs. 2,50,000 approximately.

(c) The requirements of the Irwin Hospital will be kept in view while forwarding the request for Cobalt Units to the Colombo Plan authorities for the Capital Aid Programme for 1960-61. It would be possible to put the plant under commission within six months of its arrival at the Irwin Hospital.

12 hrs.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know by what time the plant will arrive and by what time it will start functioning?

Shri Karmarkar: As I said, the decision has yet to be taken whether the Cobalt plant could be supplied during the year 1960-61. After that decision comes the question which the hon. Member asks.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether there are some similar plants in the other hospitals of Delhi for the treatment of cancer cases?

Shri Karmarkar: Not yet; but we are trying to requisition a plant for the Sardarjang Hospital.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what efforts the Ministry has made during the years of the Second Five-

Year Plan to step up the facilities for the treatment of cancer cases in Delhi?

Shri Karmakar: As I said, in addition to what is being done in the Irwin Hospital, we are setting up a new Cancer Wing in the Safdarjang hospital.

Delay in Recruitment on Railways

*1146. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 802 on the 11th December, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have examined the causes of delay in the recruitment on Railways;

(b) if so, the nature thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to eliminate them?

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

(b) There have been some cases where delays took place either in the holding of examinations or in the appointment of selected candidates. Delays in the holding of examination have generally been occasioned by (i) the Commissions having had to stagger their programme because of heavy recruitment during certain periods (ii) the need to issue more than one Employment Notice in the case of certain categories owing to the response being poor and (iii) the need to consolidate piece-meal indents received from Railways. Delays in the appointment of selected candidates have generally been occasioned by (i) non-materialisation of several anticipated vacancies owing to traffic not having developed to the extent expected and (ii) over-assessment of staff requirements.

(c) Railways have been instructed to assess staff requirements with meticulous care and to place consolidated indents on the Commissions in respect of half-yearly instead of yearly requirements. This procedure is expected to ensure a smooth flow of cruets while eliminating the possi-

bility of unrealistic indents being placed on Commissions. At the same time a time schedule has been laid down for the guidance of the Railway Service Commissions so as to ensure that the empanelment of selected candidates is finalised within 6 months or so from the time of receipt of an indent.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In reply to a previous question it was said that one of the causes for the delay was the present procedure. May I know the nature of the steps taken or proposed to be taken to simplify the procedure?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I have just now stated that instead of giving indents on a yearly basis, we are calling for the requirements of the railways for six months. That, we hope, will expedite matters.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

World Agriculture Fair

*1124. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Governments have been directed to arrange receptions for the farmers returning to their villages after visiting the World Agriculture Fair in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the idea behind arranging such receptions; and

(c) whether State Governments will be given some financial assistance in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The idea in arranging such receptions is to stimulate a new feeling of importance of farmers and their occupation and to provide them with an opportunity to propagate the new techniques which they had occasion to observe in the World Agriculture Fair.

(c) No, Sir.

Death due to Seclopan Injection

*1125. **Shri Karni Singhji**: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1124-A on the 21st December, 1959 and state whether the investigation in the case of the death of a resident of Shaktinagar alleged to have been caused by an injection of Seclopan, a brand of procaine penicillin, has been completed?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The Government Analyst has declared the samples of penicillin and distilled water used for injection as of standard quality. No action was, therefore, possible against the firm which made the supplies. The samples of drugs seized in this connection have been released. Since both Seclopan and the distilled water used for injection have been declared to be of standard quality, the death of the patient cannot be attributed to either of the two articles. The police enquiry in the case is still in progress.

Looting of Trucks and Lorries on Delhi-Aligarh Level Crossings

*1127. **Kumari M. Vedakumari**: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent incidents of looting of trucks and lorries at the level crossings on the Delhi-Aligarh railway line; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to protect the railway personnel and the trading public?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. An incident occurred in the night of 29th November, 1959, when 5 trucks were stopped by force by some 10-15 dacoits at the Chuharpur Railway Crossing (which is about 13 miles from Aligarh) on the Delhi-Aligarh Road. The dacoits looted the cash and some clothes in possession of the occupants of 2 trucks.

(b) The State Police have got a police Out-Post within a distance of about two miles from this Railway Crossing, and after the incident they have deputed an Armed Police Guard for patrolling purposes.

Concrete Sleepers for Railways

*1128. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi**: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether experiments to have concrete sleepers instead of wooden cast iron and steel trough sleepers have been successful; and

(b) whether mechanical process of production of concrete sleepers is being adopted?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Railways are still making trials with concrete sleepers and it is too early to say whether they have been successful.

(b) N.; Sir.

Chambal Project

*1130. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi**: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 705 on the 12th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the request of the Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh Governments to modify the interest charges in respect of loans advanced for the Chambal project has been examined by now; and

(b) if so, to what extent the interest charges have been modified?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No modification in the interest rates already stipulated has been agreed to.

Drinking Water Supply in Delhi

*1131. **Shri Yajnik**: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent for providing drinking water by the Delhi Municipality.

pal Corporation during the last year for urban and rural areas of Delhi:

(b) whether it is a fact that several schemes of the Delhi Corporation for providing water by digging ordinary wells and tube wells in the rural areas have been held up by Government; and

(c) if so, whether the sanctioned amount has not been spent for providing drinking water to the rural areas because of the insistence of Government for spending the sanctioned amount only on the provision of piped water by constructing mechanical water works?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The amount spent last year was:

Urban	Rs. 92.14 lakhs
Rural	Rs. 8.00 lakhs

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Dakota-Glider Collision

*1133. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 329 on the 23rd February, 1960 regarding Pakistani Dakota and Glider collision at Nagpur on the 29th January, 1960 and state whether any compensation has been paid by Pakistan Airlines Corporation?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): No, Sir.

Railway Staff Quarters

*1135. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for curtailing the number of additional staff quarters to 55,000 as against 66,000 originally proposed to be constructed during the Second Plan period;

(b) whether the rent realised from the employees for similar quarters is different in different zones; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to remove this disparity?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Due to rise in costs of building material lesser number of quarters could be built within the funds allotted for provision of quarters.

(b) Yes, to a certain extent.

(c) No.

Water Rates

*1136. { **Shri Damani:**
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:
Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:

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

(a) whether review of water rates in the country is contemplated;

(b) if so, whether necessary advice has been communicated to the States; and

(c) if so, the details of the advice so given and reaction of the States thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Governments have been requested to review the water rates with a view to relating them more closely to the current value of crops and bringing in greater uniformity in the scale of the existing water rates in the various regions of the States so as to make the irrigation system self-supporting.

Replies from the Governments of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa only have been received so far. The Governments of Bombay and Madhya Pradesh have intimated that the question of revision of water rates is now under examination. The Government of Orissa have reported that they have taken necessary steps for refixation of water rates.

Bridges in Andhra Pradesh

*1141. **Shri Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the bridges being constructed on Madras-Calcutta National Highway, on the tributaries of river Godavari, in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) when these are likely to be completed?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The progress of the bridge across Gautami is 58.48 per cent; and tenders for the Vasista Bridge are being scrutinised.

(b) The bridge across Gautami is likely to be completed during 1961 and the bridge across Vasista is likely to be completed within 3 years of the commencement of the work.

Supply of Foodgrains to Calcutta

*1144. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that both the Governments of Orissa and West Bengal have urged the Central Government to release more stocks of foodgrains from the Central pool to the Calcutta market for stabilising prices in West Bengal and Orissa;

(b) whether the Central Government have dispatched any quantity of foodgrains from the Central Pool to West Bengal from January, 1960 so far; and

(c) if so, the quantity thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir. The Governments of Orissa and West Bengal suggested to the Government of India that larger quantities of rice be made available to the West Bengal Government for distribution in the State.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Since the beginning of January 1960, the following quantities of rice and wheat have been allotted for distribution in West Bengal:—

Rice	57,775 tons
Wheat	145,100 tons

The quantity of wheat includes direct sales from Central Depots up to the 15th March, 1960.

Separate Railway Zone

1486. **Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have suggested to the Government of India to create a separate Railway Zone with Hyderabad as its Headquarters; and

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

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri F. Jahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A suggestion for the creation of a separate Railway Zone for Andhra Pradesh or alternatively for the transfer of the Central Railway's Headquarters Office from Bombay to Secunderabad or Hyderabad was received from the Andhra Pradesh Government in 1957. After giving the matter a very careful consideration, the Andhra Pradesh Government were informed that neither the creation of a separate Railway Zone for Andhra Pradesh nor the shifting of the Central Railway's Zonal Headquarters from Bombay to Secunderabad or Hyderabad was warranted by operational requirements at present.

Annual Consumption of Atta etc.

1487. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated annual consumption (in tons or maunds) of atta, maida, suji and wheat bran in the States of Madras, Mysore and Kerala; and

(b) what is the milling capacity for each item available in each of the above States at present?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Wheat products are being distributed in the Southern States through trade channels. Apart from the wheat products produced by the mills in the South, the mills in the North are also permitted to send maida, suji and rava to the South. No reliable information is, therefore, available as to the quantities of wheat products actually consumed in the States of Madras, Mysore and Kerala.

(b) The total milling capacity available in each of these States at present is—

Madras	1,35,360 tons per annum
Mysore	45,900 tons per annum
Kerala	Nil

The production of different wheat-products varies from time to time and from area to area according to requirements.

Betel Leaves

1488. Shri S. C. Samanta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Pan (Betel Leaves) exported from the Panchkur, Machada and Bangan stations on the South Eastern Railway since 1948 separately year by year;

(b) the freight charges received by the Railway from those Stations year by year;

(c) what are the total freight charges for all the goods despatched from all those Stations during those years (year by year);

(d) whether there are regular goods sheds in those stations; and

(e) what is the income from imports of goods at those stations year by year from 1948?

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

The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Sone Remodelling Scheme

1489. Shri Kamal Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the examination of the Barrage-cum-Road Bridge which is Phase II in the Sone Remodelling Scheme has since been completed by Central Water and Power Commission; and

(b) if so, the result thereof and when the work is likely to be taken up?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Sone Barrage Scheme has been examined by the Central Water and Power Commission and considered by the Technical Advisory Committee on Irrigation, Power and Flood Control Projects. A decision as to when the work should be started on the Barrage will be taken shortly.

New Station Buildings on the N. Railway

1490. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of station buildings proposed to be constructed next year on the Northern Railway in place of old ones;

(b) whether there is any scheme with the Railway Ministry to change the names and locations of such existing stations as are far off or remote from important villages on the same Railway; and

(c) if so, the names of those stations?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) New station buildings, in place of the existing kutchha type station buildings, are proposed to be constructed at the following 11 stations: (1) Khuda Kurla (2) Dudwindi (3) Gobindgarh-Khakhhar (4) Rura Asal (5) Jagatpur

(6) Punch Rukhi (7) Machro-Wal (8) Paror (9) Dodh (10) Sulhani and (11) Shankar.

(b) Nil.

(c) Does not arise.

Over-Bridge at Shakurbasti

1491. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 276 on the 20th November, 1959 and state the nature of progress made so far in the construction of an overbridge at Shakurbasti?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): Arrangements are being made to take the work in hand.

Irrigation Development Ways and Means Fund

1492. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in 1950 the Planning Commission suggested that an Irrigation Development Ways and Means Fund should be created by each State in India;

(b) if so, whether all the States have done so;

(c) what was the annual contribution of those States which took up the scheme at that time and what is the contribution at present; and

(d) how much those States received as grants or loans from the Centre year-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl): (a) In the First Five Year Plan, it was suggested that an Irrigation Development (Ways and Means) Fund should be created by each State Government for meeting all expenditure on irrigation and power projects. This proposal, however, did not materialise. Expenditure on irrigation and power projects taken up during the First and

Second Five Year Plans is being met partly from the State Government's own resources and partly from the loans advanced by the Centre to the State Governments for this purpose.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Inland Water Transport Committee

1493. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 437 on the 30th November, 1959 and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the recommendations made by the Cokhale Committee on Inland Water Transport; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). The recommendations are still under examination.

Port on Western Bank of Hooghly

1494. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 436 on the 30th November, 1959 and state the nature of progress since made in setting up a deep draft port on the western bank of the river Hooghly?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): The investigations of the technical aspects of the proposal are continuing. The services of a Polish Expert have been secured through the United Nations Technical Assistance Board

to advise on the dredging aspects. Another expert on hydraulics and coastal engineering nominated by the United Nations Technical Assistance Board will be joining shortly. Meanwhile, Haldia has been worked as an anchorage for the lightening of foodships during the period November, 1959 to February, 1960.

Gradation of Foodgrains

1495. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 65 on the 17th November, 1959 and state at what stage is the uniform scheme of gradation of foodgrains?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The basic data have been collected and are under examination by a Committee of the representatives of the Food Department, Central Warehousing Corporation and Agricultural Marketing Adviser.

Building for Public Health Engineering in Calcutta

1496. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 482 on the 25th November, 1959 and state whether the technical sanction for the construction of the building for Public Health Engineering in the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health at Calcutta has since been issued?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): No, Sir; technical sanction will be issued shortly.

Road Bridge between Sankral and Andul (S. E. Railway)

1497. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Unstarred Question No. 1083 on the 8th December, 1959 and state whether any decision has been taken to construct a new road bridge very near to Railway Bridge No. 17 between Sankrail and Andul on South Eastern Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Yes, Sir. There is no justification for the Railway Administration to bear any share of the expenditure on this bridge.

U.K. Equipment for Research Station, Poona

1498. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona, received a gift of equipment worth about Rs. 5 lakhs from the U.K. Government under the technical co-operation scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how it will be utilised in the Research Station?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Research Station received equipment worth about Rs. 4.6 lakhs as gift under the Colombo Plan.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 19.]

(c) The equipment will be utilised for conducting research on River Training, Flood Control, Hydraulic Structures of River Valley Projects, Development and Improvement of ports and harbours, Photo-elastic studies of hydraulic structures, Geophysical Investigation of dams and barrages, Soil and Foundation engineering investigations and other related hydraulic investigations.

Overbridge at Sidhpur Station

1499. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred

Question No. 896 on the 26th August, 1957 and state:

(a) whether the Railway Administration have since decided to construct a railway overbridge at Sidhpur railway station on the Western Railway;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) whether it is a fact that for want of overbridge accidents take place there every year?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government of Bombay's acceptance to the Plans and Estimates for the proposed foot over-bridge which were forwarded to them in July, 1956, is still awaited. The cost was estimated at Rs. 95077.

(c) No, Sir.

Overbridge at Mahbubabad Station

1500. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Railways kindly refer to Unstarred Question No. 1210 on the 21st August, 1959 and be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahbubabad Town Committee have since forwarded any proposal through the Andhra Pradesh Government to the Government of India for the construction of an over-bridge at Mahbubabad station; and

(b) if so, further progress made in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a). Not yet, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

Under-Bridge at Warangal

1501. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1283 on the 21st August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Warangal Municipal authorities have since submitted any proposal for construction of an under-bridge at Warangal; and

(b) if so, the progress made in regard to implementation of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a). Not yet, Sir. The proposal has now been sponsored by the Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) Technical details are under examination by the Railway Administration and the State Government

Darrakal Station

1502. Shri Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1211 on the 21st August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the construction of an overbridge and covered platforms on the Darrakal Station will be taken up during 1960-61; and

(b) if so, when the work is likely to start?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to Dornakal Station. If so, the works of providing cover over platforms and extension of the foot overbridge, have been sanctioned and are expected to be taken up shortly.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में बीज के फार्म

१५०३. { भी पचा देब :
भी भक्त वर्धन :

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

(क) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश में द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में बीज बढ़ाने के फार्म जखोलने की योजना इस बीज पूरी तरह लागू हो गई है; और

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये उपयुक्त उन बीजों की किस्में क्या हैं जिनके बारे में सरकार द्वारा अब तक किया गया अनुसन्धान कार्य पूरा हो चुका है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० ब० कृष्णप्पा):

(क) दस सीड फारमों में से, जो कि शुरू में दूसरी योजना में शामिल की गई थीं, अब तक घाठ स्थापित की गई हैं। इनके प्रतिरिक्त घाठ और फारमों को योजना भवधि के पिछले वर्ष अर्थात् १९६०-६१ में स्थापित किये जाने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) गेहूँ, घान और मकी की कुछ सुधरी हुई किस्में पहले से ही विस्तृत की जा चुकी हैं और उनकी खेती करने के लिये सिफारिश की जा रही है। उन अच्छी किस्मों को विस्तृत करने के लिये जो हिमाचल प्रदेश के लिये उपयुक्त हों, अनुसन्धान का काम जारी है।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पशुधन

१५०४. { श्री पद्म देव :
श्री भक्त वर्शन :

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

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में इस समय किस-किस नस्ल के कितने पशु हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने लाभप्रद और कितने बेकार हैं ; और

(ग) सरकार द्वारा लाभप्रद पशुओं की संख्या बढ़ाने और बेकार पशुओं की संख्या कम करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये गये हैं ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० ब० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) घाठवीं प्रखिल भारतीय पशुधन गणना (१९५६) के अनुसार हिमाचल प्रदेश में ११,७०,७६१ पशु थे जिन में नर ३ वर्ष से ऊपर ३,८१,२४३, मादा ३ वर्ष से ऊपर ४,०१,७३२ और बच्चे ३,८७,७८६।

(ख) उसी गणना के अनुसार लगभग ६,६४४ नर और १,७०१ मादा नाकारा थे।

(ग) उपयोगी पशुओं का अनुपात बढ़ाने और नाकारा पशुओं का अनुपात

घटाने के लिये मौजूदा नस्ल को निम्न ढंग से सुधारा जा रहा है :—

- (१) हरियाना सांड और लाल सिधी सांडों से क्रॉस ब्रीडिंग (Cross breeding)
- (२) चुनी हुई ब्रीडिंग।
- (३) वैज्ञानिक ढंग से बनी हुई डोर साल और उचित चारे के लिये प्रचार
- (४) खस्सी करके घटिया सांडों को भ्रमण कर देना।
- (५) उड़ने वाली बीमारियों की रोक-थाम।
- (६) ऊँचे क्षेत्रों में क्रॉस ब्रीडिंग के लिये जरसी रैड सिधी (Jersey Red Sirdhi) सांडों का और १०,००० फुट से ऊँचे क्षेत्रों में याक सांडों का प्रयोग।
- (७) अच्छे चारे के लिये मौजूदा चरा-गाह भूमि का सुधार।

Landless Labourers in Bombay State

1505. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have received any scheme from Bombay Government for colonisation of the landless labourers in the State;

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

(c) the estimated expenditure thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. Government of Bombay had sent up a scheme for implementation in 1959-60. The scheme envisages the settlement of 110 families of landless agricultural labourers in the villages of Chanda, Yeotmal, and Akola Districts by reclaiming 2,200 acres of land.

The total cost of the scheme is estimated to be Rs. 3,62,000.

Fertilizers for Assam

1506. Shri Bameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the quantity of

fertilizers given to Assam for agricultural purposes during the year 1959-60?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The required information is given below:—

(Figures in tons)

Name of Fertilisers	Qty. allotted	Qty. surrendered by State Government	Net balance allocation	Qty. supplied till 7-3-60	Remarks
Sulphate Amm.	5,200 6,000 (For Jute)	1,800 1,500	3,400 4,500	100 4,500	Against the accepted allotment of 3,400 tons, despatch instructions for only 1100 tons were given by 1-3-60. The supply is in progress.
Urea	400	400	Nil	Nil	
Amm. Sul. Nitrate	860	860	Nil	Nil	
Cal. Amm. Nitrate	300	300	Nil	Nil	

बीजों का विया जाना

१५०७. श्री लुशबक्त राय : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संघ सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को यह आदेश दिये गये हैं कि खंड विकास अधिकारियों द्वारा किसानों को बीज तभी दिये जायें जब वे रसायनिक खाद खरीदें ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० भूतल) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में ट्राउट का विकास

१५०८. श्री पद्म बेब : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा हिमाचल प्रदेश के महासू जिले की सांगला घाटी में बस्पा नदी में ट्राउट मछली के विकास के लिये कोई कार्यवाही की जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या ऐसी कोई योजना विचाराधीन है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री भो० ब० कृष्णप्पा) :

(क) जी हां । शिक्षित संरक्षण स्टाफ को सांगला घाटी में लगाया गया है । महासू जिले में पावर और पस्पा दोनों नदियों की प्रावश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिये रोह्रू घाटी में एक ट्राउट हैचरी (Front Hatchery) स्थापित की गई है । तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में दूसरी हैचरी केवल सांगला घाटी के लिये बनाने का आयोजन किया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में पंचायतें

१५०९. श्री पद्म बेब : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्हें पता है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश के पंचायत सचिवों ने अपनी बेतन बुद्धि के लिये भ्रम्यावेदन दिया है और पंचायतों ने भी उनकी मिफारिश की है ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें यह भी पता है कि न्याय पंचायतें स्थापित होने और उनका काम पंचायत सचिवों को सीपने के परिणाम-स्वरूप इन सचिवों का कार्यभार और दायित्व बहुत बढ़ गया है; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) और (ख) के उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हों, तो सरकार इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) विषय हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन के विचाराधीन है।

Road Dust in Agartala Town

1510. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to inadequate arrangements made by the authorities concerned the people of Agartala Town, Capital of Tripura, are suffering very badly from road dust; and

(b) if so, when and what action is proposed to be taken to improve the position?

The Minister of Health (Shri Kar-markar): (a) and (b). Town roads in Agartala are watered twice daily with the help of one water van. The resources of the Agartala Municipality do not permit at present to provide more water vans for the purpose.

The Tripura Administration have recently started work at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,02,100 for improvement of Agartala town roads. When this work is completed, this difficulty will be removed.

रेलवे बुक स्टाल

१५११. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे अभी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन रेलवे स्टेशनों पर ए० ए० व्हीलर को ३१ जनवरी, १९६० तक बुक स्टाल खोलने की अनुमति दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि व्हीलर के एकाधिकार के कारण दूर-दूर लोगों में बड़ा असन्तोष है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इस दिशा में कोई परिवर्तन करना चाहती है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री स० वें० रामस्वामी) :

(क) जिन रेलवे स्टेशनों पर मेसर्स ए० ए० व्हीलर एंड कम्पनी के बुक स्टाल हैं, उनकी मूचना देने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [वैश्वे परिशिष्ट ३, अनुबन्ध संख्या २०]

(ख) इस संबंध में कुछ प्रतिवेदन मिले हैं कि कुछ स्टेशनों और सेक्शनों पर मेसर्स व्हीलर एंड कम्पनी को पुस्तकें और पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ आदि बेचने का एकाधिकार प्राप्त है।

(ग) इसकी जांच की जा रही है।

Post Offices

1512. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Post Offices proposed to be opened during 1960-61 all over the country; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) About 4500.

(b) About Rs. 10-00 lakhs.

National Savings Scheme

1513. Shri Jhulan Sinha: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state whether any assessment has been made about the increase into the National Savings Scheme collections as a result of the efforts of Community Development Blocks?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): No, Sir.

**Railway Testing and Research Centre,
Lucknow**

1514. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether the experiments conducted by the Railway Testing and Research Centre, Lucknow in connection with the improvement of safety devices on Indian Railways have proved successful?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): A flood warning device for installation at bridges has been tried under field conditions and proved successful. Other safety devices developed at the Research Centre have not yet been fully tested.

**Derailment near Khurmabad Road
Station**

1515. **Shri Subiman Ghose:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the engine in 2 Down Kalka-Delhi-Howrah Mail which along with 8 bogies was derailed between Khurmabad Road and Shiv Sagar Road Station on the Eastern Railway on the 13th August, 1959;

(b) what was the age of the engine and from which station it was taken;

(c) whether the engine was examined by the Railway Officers who enquired into the causes of the accident;

(d) if so, what is the report regarding the engine; and

(e) if reply to part (c) above be in the negative, the reasons for not examining the engine?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 3053 WP.

(b) The engine was placed in service on 5t August, 1958 and belonged to Gomoh running shed.

(c) The engine was examined by the Government Inspector of Railways who enquired into the accident.

(d) There was nothing wrong with the engine which could have caused the accident.

(e) Does not arise.

Andamans Forest Department

1516. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Sardar A. S. Saigal:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that in two places in Middle and North Andamans in the paddy fields 2 to 4 displaced persons have died and a few injured due to falling of commercial timber trees left over by Forest Department; and

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

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes Sir. Two persons died and one person was slightly injured due to the fall of one papita tree in June, 1959 at Atlanta Bay (now known as Durgapur) in North Andamans. The tree fell on account of a severe storm and not due to any damage to its lateral roots. In the areas cleared by the Forest Department for colonisation purposes in the North Andamans, commercial timber trees have been left standing because M/S P. C. Ray & Company to whom the North Andamans forests have been leased out, have the felling rights on these commercial trees. All the trees left over are healthy and growing.

(b) The question of taking any action does not arise as the deaths and injuries were due to natural circumstances over which no one has any control.

Andamans Forests

1517. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Sardar A. S. Saigal:

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

(a) whether in the Andamans in the Collinpur area 400 acres jungle said

to contain 6000 tons of commercial timber were given to one highest tender Shri Govind Rajlu in April 1958 for removing timber in two years;

(b) whether upto January 1960 he has not extracted even 700 tons which has caused a loss of at least Rs. 2,50,000 revenue at an average of Rs. 50 per ton; and

(c) the reasons as to why the Forest Department did not cancel the contract and make alternative arrangement to get the work completed?

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

(b) and (c). Upto January 1960, the contractor had extracted 723 tons and 7.3 cft. of timber. Under the terms of the Agreement with the contractor, he is required to extract only trees marked by the Forest Department. The Agreement does not specify any guaranteed quantity of timber to be extracted by him every month. The question of any loss of revenue to Government or of cancelling the contract and making alternative arrangements to get the work completed, does not, therefore, arise.

Railway Bridge, Malda

1518. Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether representation has been made by the Old Malda Municipality for decking the Railway bridge at Malda on the Mahananda;

(b) whether the Government of West Bengal have requested for the sanction of decking of this proposed bridge and has asked for estimate of costs; and

(c) whether sanction has been given for decking the proposed bridge?

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

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) No. Decking of this Railway Bridge is not feasible.

Payment of Bills to Contractors

1519. Shri Hem Barua: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railway contractors' bills for completed works of construction on the South Eastern Railway are held up for over a year;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware of the hardships that the contractors suffer due to non-payment of their bills in time; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take or have already taken to remove these difficulties of the contractors?

The Deputy Minister of Railways

(Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) No—this is not a general feature. In certain cases, where there were reasonable grounds to believe that contractors had received excess payments, their final bills were held up in the public interest till a correct assessment was made of the amount of overpayments recoverable from the outstanding bills. The balances due to the contractors have been, or are in the process of being, released for payment.

(b) and (c). In regard to the special cases of the S.E. Railway referred to, the progress of payments is under constant watch through special periodical reports.

दिल्ली में अनधिकृत रूप से भूमि को कृषि योग्य बनाना

१५२०. { श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री राधा रमण :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में शामिल भूमि अनधिकृत रूप से कृषि योग्य बनाई गई है ;

(ख) इस प्रकार कितने एकड़ भूमि कृषि योग्य बनाई गई है ; और

(ग) इस भूमि को अनधिकृत रूप से कृषि योग्य बनाने से कितने लोगों का संबंध है ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० बं० कृष्णप्पा):

(क) से (ग). जानकारों इकट्ठा की जा रही हैं और यथा समय सभा को टेबल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Quarters for Workers of Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

1521. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 50 per cent. of the employees working in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works are not provided with quarters;

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to build more quarters; and

(c) whether it is a fact that no private accommodation is available in Mehijam also?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Over 65 per cent. of the Railway staff employed in the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works are provided with quarters

Additional quarters are being provided and it is expected that by the end of 1960-61 about 75 per cent. of the staff will be housed in Railway quarters.

(c) Accommodation is available to some extent.

Tube Wells

1522. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what are the new areas which are selected to drill exploratory tube wells in other parts of the country for collecting geological and hydrological data with the aid of equipment

acquired by the exploratory tube well organisation from the Government of U.S.A.;

(b) whether any assessment of results achieved has been made so far; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krisnappa): (a) The new areas selected so far, for exploration under the Groundwater Exploration Project are as follows:—

1. BOMBAY STATE:

(a) Saurashtra Coastal area and Zalawad district;

(b) Areas in North Gujrat.

2. RAJASTHAN:

(a) Barmer & Jaisalmer districts;

(b) East Rajasthan canal area;

(c) Central Mechanised Farm at Suratgarh.

3. WEST BENGAL:

Midnapore district.

4. UTTAR PRADESH:

Bhabar areas of Nainital and Dehra Dun districts.

(b) and (c). Yes; results obtained so far of exploration conducted under the Groundwater Exploration Project indicate that the following areas are suitable for further development of tube well irrigation:—

1. Narbada Valley (Madhya Pradesh):

An area of about 780,000 acres along the river, west of Jabbalpore have been found suitable for development of tube well irrigation.

2. Rajasthan:

About 1000 sq. miles around Chandan (East and North East of Jaisalmer).

3. Kutch (Bombay):

About 300 sq. miles in Central Kutch.

4. Madras:

Areas in Chingleput and Tanjore District for development of ordinary tube wells and an extensive belt in South Arcot District for development of artesian wells.

5. West Bengal:

Districts of Bankura, Midnapur, Murshidabad, Nadia, 24-Parganas, Malda, West Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and Cooch-Bihar.

6. Uttar Pradesh:

Arazi-Roond-Muhmmadpur -Nawada area of Agra and Mainpuri Districts and Nagla Bhajua-Sonai areas of Etah and Mainpuri Districts.

7. Andhra Pradesh:

East Godavari District.

8. Bihar:

Bichhiya-Rampur Mohania area of Shahabad District, Tangra-Thumbi area of Gaya District, and Mahesi-Akbarnagar area of Bhagalpur District.

रेलवे संहिताओं का हिन्दी-अनुवाद

१५२३. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे शिबन्दी संहिता (एस्टे-ब्लिशमेंट कोड), दूसरी संहिताओं और मैनुअल का, जो रेलवे के नित्य प्रति काम में आते हैं, हिन्दी में अनुवाद करने में कितना समय लगने की संभावना है ? और

(ख) इस पर कितना खर्च होगा ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) रेल संहिताओं, नियमालयों आदि का हिन्दी अनुवाद एक नियत कार्यक्रम के

अनुसार किया जा रहा है। पहले उन नियम-पुस्तकों का अनुवाद किया जा रहा है जो प्रधानतः गैर-तकनीकी किस्म की हैं। रेलवे के रोजाना काम में आने वाली कुछ रेल संहिताओं आदि का अनुवाद १९६१ तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है जिसमें शिबन्दी संहिता और नियमावली भी शामिल हैं। तकनीकी नियम-पुस्तकों का हिन्दी अनुवाद तकनीकी शब्दों के हिन्दी पर्याय बन जाने के बाद शुरू किया जायेगा।

(ख) चूंकि अनुवाद-कार्य अभी चल रहा है और कुछ संहितायें संशोधित की जा रही हैं, इसलिये यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि इस काम पर कुल कितना खर्च होगा।

प्राबिधिक रेलवे शब्दों के हिन्दी पर्यायवाची शब्द

१५२४. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे के कितने प्राबिधिक शब्दों के अब तक हिन्दी पर्यायवाची शब्द बनाये जा चुके हैं ; और

(ख) यह कार्य कब तक समाप्त होने की प्राशा है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय सरकार के विभिन्न विभागों के काम में आने वाले शब्दों के हिन्दी पर्याय बनाने का काम शिक्षा मंत्रालय को सौंपा गया है। उम्मीद मंत्रालय के परामर्श से रेलवे के पारिभाषिक शब्दों के हिन्दी पर्याय बनाये जा रहे हैं। "यातायात" शब्दावली के कुल २,३५० शब्दों के हिन्दी पर्याय सरकार द्वारा अन्तिम रूप से अनुमोदित किये जा रहे हैं और रेलवे इंजीनियरिंग आदि शब्दावली के हिन्दी पर्यायवाची शब्दों की जांच अभी जारी है। चूंकि यह काम अभी जारी है, इसलिये यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि यह कब तक पूरा होगा।

**Port and Shipping Statistics
Committee**

1525. Shri Kaghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the date when the Port and Shipping Statistics Committee was appointed;

(b) the important recommendations of the Committee;

(c) how far these recommendations have been implemented; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the monthly statistics of the foreign trade of India published by the Department of Commerce, Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, contain no statistics, regarding the number and nationality of vessels that entered and cleared at ports of India?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 7th May, 1953.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 21].

(c) The recommendation in regard to collection and compilation of Cargo Statistics is in the process of implementation.

(d) Since January, 1957, the Shipping Statistics have been excluded from the 'Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India' brought out by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta. That Department is however bringing out a separate publication entitled 'Statistics of the Maritime Navigation of India', containing statistics of shipping in the foreign trade as well as coasting trade of India.

**National Projects Construction
Corporation**

1526. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Projects Construction Corporation has put up a workshop in connection with the construction of the Kosi Project, at Bhimnagar, in Nepal very near the headquarters of the Kosi Project at Birpur;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said workshop at Bhimnagar employs more than 1,000 workmen, the over-whelming majority of whom are Indian nationals; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the National Projects Construction Corporation does not allow the workmen employed at their Bhimnagar workshop any of the facilities and privileges granted to workmen under the Indian Labour Laws in general and the Factory Act, Payment of Wages Act and the Industrial Dispute Act in particular?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) The workshop employs about 70 workmen. The majority are Indian nationals.

(c) No.

Anti-Locust Department

1527. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have a department known as Anti-Locust Department;

(b) what are the allocations and expenditure of this department during the last 10 years; and

(c) in which areas this department carried out anti-locust operations during this period?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) There is no separate Department as such, but the work is being looked after by the "Locust Warning Organisation" under the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage.

(b) Allocations and expenditure for the locust work during the last 10 years are as under:—

Year	Allocation (in Rs.)	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1950-51	Separate figures	3,73,985
1951-52	are not available	16,39,737

Year	Allocation (in Rs.)	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1952-53	because there was no separate allocation for locust work in the total budget of the Directorate of Plant Protection Quarantine and Storage.	15,13,195
1953-54	20,29,000	34,46,112
1954-55	34,19,200	17,55,998
1955-56	34,19,800	21,27,247
1956-57	17,27,600	24,04,018
1957-58	10,41,000	10,00,206
1958-59	7,50,100	8,87,445
1959-60	10,17,800	12,86,632

(c) In the desert reas of the Punjab, Rajasthan and Bombay States, covering a total of about 82,000 Sq. miles.

Chinese Method of Paddy Cultivation

1528. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chinese method of paddy cultivation was experimented in India;

(b) if so, the number of farms where the experiment was carried out and the results achieved;

(c) the cost of production per maund in general together with overhead charges and supervision expenses; and

(d) whether Government are satisfied with the cost and quantity produced per acre?

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

(b) A: 28 Government Farms, but the data of the experiments have been received so far from three centres only. No final conclusions can, therefore, be arrived at.

(c) Expenditure figures were available from two centres viz, Pattambi (Kerala) and Nasirpur (Punjab) and are given below:

Centre	Expenditure (Rs./acre)	Mean Grain Yield (md./ acre)
Nasirpur	4270	36.3
Pattambi	2597	16.8

Supervision expenses have not been included in the above expenditure as

the experiments were supervised as a normal part of the duties of the officers in charge of the farms.

(d) The results received so far do not indicate any marked superiority of the Chinese method of cultivation over the Japanese and local improved methods in giving higher yields of paddy. The method is also much more expensive.

Lighthouse at Etimaga

1529. **Shri M. V. Krishna Rao:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to construct a Lighthouse at Etimaga in the mouth of the River Krishna in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under the consideration of Government. Nor has the need for a lighthouse at the place mentioned been suggested to Government so far by any party.

(b) Does not arise.

Community Development Works in Tripura

1530. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent so far on the Community Development works at Amarpur Sub-division, Tripura; and

(b) the major items of expenditure?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Rs. 8.250 lakhs upto December, 1959.

(b) The major items of expenditure are (i) Animal Husbandry and Agriculture Extension (ii) Irrigation (iii) Health and Rural Sanitation (iv) Education (v) Social Education (vi) Communications (vii) Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries and (viii) Co-operation.

मशोबरा (हिमाचल प्रदेश) में ग्राम सेवक और ग्राम सेविकाओं के लिये स्थान

१५३१. श्री पद्म देव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश और अन्य राज्यों के ग्राम सेवक और ग्राम सेविका प्रशिक्षार्थियों के लिये हिमाचल प्रदेश में मशोबरा के स्थान पर एक संयुक्त प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र खोला गया है ;

(ख) क्या वहाँ प्रशिक्षार्थियों और अध्यापकों के रहने के लिये जगह की बहुत कमी है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार इस संबंध में क्या पग उठा रही है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० बेगमूल) :

(क) ग्राम सेवकों के लिये हिमाचल प्रदेश की सीमित आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के बाद ग्राम सेवक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र मशोबरा की सरप्लस कैपैसिटी (Surplus capacity) को जम्मू और लाहौल-पजाब के स्थानीय क्षेत्र के ग्राम सेवकों के प्रशिक्षण के लिये प्रयोग किया गया है। लेकिन हॉम साइन्स विंग में जो केन्द्र से संबद्ध है, अब तक केवल हिमाचल प्रदेश ग्राम सेविका ट्रेनीज (Trainees) को ही दाखिल किया गया है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Food Preservation Industry

1532. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India are going to provide a food preservation industry;

(b) if so, the amount allocated for this purpose; and

(c) the name of places where the industry is to be located?

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

to (c). Certain proposals have been formulated for the Third Five Year Plan concerning development of dehydration and cold storage facilities, preservation of fruit and vegetables and other allied matters. The proposals have not yet been finalized.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय तथा राज्यकीय राजपथ

१६३३. श्री पद्म देव : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कौन कौन से से राष्ट्रीय और राजकीय राजपथ हैं ; और

(ख) १९५६ से १९५९ के बीच उनमें कितने मील की वृद्धि हुई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (डा०

प० सुब्बरायन) : (क) और (ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश में हिन्दुस्तान-तिब्बत सड़क राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या २२ नामक सिर्फ एक ही राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग है। १९५६-५९ के बीच इसकी लम्बाई में कोई भी वृद्धि नहीं हुई है। इस बीच इस शिमला से ९६ मील तक सभी तरह की मोटर गाड़ियों के लायक और इसके प्रायः ९ मील तक सिर्फ जीप मोटर गाड़ी के लायक बनाया गया है।

प्रदेश राजमार्गों के बारे में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथामय सभा-पटल पर प्रस्तुत की जायगी।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में मुख्य गांवों सम्बन्धी योजनायें

१५३४. श्री पद्म देव : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में योजना के प्रारम्भ से १९५९ तक मुख्य गांवों संबंधी कितनी योजनायें प्रारम्भ की गईं ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक जिले में कितनी योजनायें प्रारम्भ की गईं ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० बें० कृष्णाया) :

(क) ग्रामिण भारतीय "की विलेज" योजना

(Key Village Scheme) के अन्तर्गत चार "की विलेज" ब्लॉक्स और विभागीय "की विलेज" योजना के अन्तर्गत एक "की विलेज" योजना ।

(ख) महामु और बिलासपुर के प्रत्येक जिले में २ "की विलेज" ब्लॉक्स और चम्बा में एक विभागीय केन्द्र ।

Manufacture of Teleprinters

1535. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to licence manufacture of teleprinters in public sector with foreign collaboration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government has decided to set up a factory with an annual output of 1000 teleprinters and other accessories for use in the public and private sectors.

Imported Wooden Sleepers

1536. **Shri U. C. Patnaik:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and price of wooden sleepers and timber imported from U.S.A. and Australia (country-wise and year-wise) during the last three years; and

(b) what percentage of the same was found defective or below specifications?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahmawaz Khan): (a) No timber was imported from USA or Australia during the last three years. As regards wooden sleepers, a statement showing the quantity and approximate price of sleepers received during the last three years is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix III, annexure No. 22].

(b) Australia. The accepted supply of sleepers received from Australia do not contain sleepers which are defective or below specifications.

U.S.A. Some of the sleepers have developed cracks, as already indicated in the reply to part (a) of Starred Question No. 49 given in the Lok Sabha on 17-11-1959. The precise number has not yet been ascertained, and the matter is under consideration.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में मोटर-गाड़ियों में चलते-फिरते चिकित्सालय

१५३७. श्री पद्म देव : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के किन-किन जिलों में मोटर-गाड़ियों में चलते-फिरते चिकित्सालयों की व्यवस्था की गई है और १९५९-६० में उनसे कितने लोगों ने लाभ उठाया; और

(ख) क्या हिमाचल प्रदेश के भ्रान्तरिक क्षेत्रों में औषधियों के वितरण की कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री शरदकर) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के महामु, मण्डी तथा बिलासपुर जिलों में मोटर-गाड़ियों में चलते-फिरते एक-एक चिकित्सालय की व्यवस्था की गई है और १९५९-६० में उनसे १९९९ व्यक्तियों ने लाभ उठाया है ।

(ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश के भ्रान्तरिक क्षेत्रों में औषधियों के वितरण के लिये एक एक सञ्चर पर चलता-फिरता तथा ५ बलदारों द्वारा ले जाये जाने वाले चिकित्सालय काम कर रहे हैं ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में हस्पताल

१५३८. श्री पद्म देव : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के भ्रान्तरिक क्षेत्रों में ऐसे कितने हस्पताल हैं जहाँ एम्बेरेयन्स लगाये गये हैं; और

(ख) ये हस्पताल किन-किन स्थानों पर हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करभरकर) : (क) और (ख) हिमाचल प्रदेश के निम्नलिखित अस्पतालों/भारोग्याश्रमों में एक-दो यन्त्र लगाये गये हैं :—

१. जिला अस्पताल, मण्डी ।
२. जिला अस्पताल, चम्बा ।
३. जिला अस्पताल, नहान ।
४. जिला अस्पताल, बिलासपुर ।
५. सिविल अस्पताल, सोलन ।
६. सिविल अस्पताल, रामपुर ।
७. सिविल अस्पताल, धियोग ।
८. सिविल अस्पताल, सुन्दर नगर ।
९. सिविल अस्पताल, जोगिन्द्र नगर ।
१०. टी० बी० सेनेटोरियम, मन्दाघर ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में नर्सों और दाइयों का प्रशिक्षण

१५३६. श्री पद्म देव : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में कुल कितने ऐसे केन्द्र हैं जहां परिचारिकाओं (नर्सों) और दाइयों को प्रशिक्षण दिया गया है और वे कहाँ-कहाँ हैं ;

(ख) १९५६-६० में उनमें कितनी नर्सों और दाइयों ने प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया ; और

(ग) क्या प्रशिक्षण की मर्यादा पर उन सब को नौकरियां मिल गई हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करभरकर) : (क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में उपचर्या एवं धात्रि-प्रशिक्षण निम्नलिखित केन्द्रों में दिया जाता है :—

१. स्नाइडन अस्पताल शिमला में सामान्य उपचर्या प्रशिक्षण का एक केन्द्र ।

२. मण्डी और नहान में सहायक नर्स-धात्रियों के प्रशिक्षण के दो केन्द्र ।

३. अर्की, रामपुर, सूनी, दूयोग, मण्डी, सुन्दर नगर, बिलासपुर, चम्बा और नहान में दाइयों के प्रशिक्षण के ६ केन्द्र :

(ख) १. सामान्य उपचर्या	२
२. सहायक नर्स-धात्रियां	६
३. दाइयां	६२

(ग) ३ सहायक नर्स-धात्रियों के अलावा जो हाल ही में उत्तीर्ण हुई हैं, सामान्य उपचर्या एवं सहायक नर्स-धात्रि कोर्स में उत्तीर्ण सभी सम्मीक्षकों को नौकरियां दी जा चुकी हैं । प्रादेशिक परिषद् उन्हें शीघ्र ही नियुक्ति-पत्र भेज देगी ।

जहां तक दाइयों का सम्बन्ध है, यह प्रशिक्षण मुख्यतया देशी दाइयों के लिये है ताकि वे अपने व्यावसायिक स्तर में सुधार कर सकें और घातरिक क्षेत्र में प्रसूति के मामलों में अच्छी गृह-सेवायें दे सकें । फिर भी हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने २६ दाइयों को नौकरी दे दी है ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में डाक्टर

१५४०. श्री पद्म देव : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९५६-६० में हिमाचल प्रदेश में कितने ऐसे डाक्टर थे जिन्होंने एक-दो, छय-रोग तथा लोक-स्वास्थ्य आदि का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया था ;

(ख) क्या प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले डाक्टर हिमाचल प्रदेश के स्थायी कर्मचारी हैं अथवा अस्थायी कर्मचारी : और

(ग) उनके प्रशिक्षण पर कितना खर्च किया गया ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर): (क)
१९५९-६० में दस डाक्टर इस प्रकार प्रसि-
क्षित किये गये :—

१. कान, नाक एवं कण्ठ	१
२. मलेरिया	१
३. कुष्ठ	१
४. एक्स-रे	१
५. परिवार नियोजन	२
६. स्थितिज्ञान (पी.एच.सी.)	४

योग १०

(ख) चार डाक्टर स्थायी एवं शेष
प्रस्थायी हैं ।

(ग) प्रशिक्षण काल में इन डाक्टरों
को हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने कर्तव्यस्थ
माना और उन्हें उनका बेतन महंगाई-भत्ता,
दैनिक भत्ता तथा कर्तव्यस्थान से प्रशिक्षण
स्थान तक आने-जाने का यात्रा भत्ता दिया ।
दसके अलावा एक डाक्टर को ९० रु०
फीस के तौर पर भी दिये गये ।

Jorbagh Telephone Exchange, New Delhi

1541. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the
Minister of Transport and Communi-
cations be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new
3,000 line automatic telephone ex-
change has been set up at Jorbagh to
serve South Delhi;

(b) the total cost of the building
and the equipment installed;

(c) whether there is a proposal to
further extend the new exchange;

(d) if so, the amount to be spent
thereon; and

(e) when those new lines will be
added?

The Minister of Transport and Com-
munications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a)
Yes.

(b) Total estimated cost of the
scheme Rs. 56.63 lakhs.

(c) Yes.

(d) Estimated amount Rs. 82.92
lakhs.

(e) First 2000 by June, 1961.

Another 2000 early 1962.

12-02 hrs.

POINT OF PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—
Anglo-Indians) rose—

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Home Minis-
ter says that it may be taken up day
after tomorrow.

Shri Frank Anthony: Yes; I have
no objection except that I would like
the rather unfortunate aspersion,
particularly against Mr. DeCruz, to be
removed as early as possible. (Inter-
ruption).

Mr. Speaker: He wants to say a
word of personal explanation.

Shri Frank Anthony: I was put in
a false light; but I am more concern-
ed with the unjust aspersion that was
cast on a very respected member of
my community. Because the Home
Minister had suggested, I verified it—
that I did not reply. I replied at
great length and told him that Mr.
DeCruz is a highly respected member
of my community. He is an Anglo-
Indian. The Home Minister acknow-
ledged my letter and thanked me for
it. Then to put Mr. DeCruz in this
very unfortunate light, for him at
least it was a gratuitous aspersion.

An Hon. Member: It was to be taken
up tomorrow; but it is being taken up
already now. (Interruptions.)

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali):
 What is it all about?

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi):
 We should know the context of the thing.

Mr. Speaker: The only point is about something that came up during the course of the last debate. Shri Frank Anthony wrote to me, that the report in the Press was that he made some aspersions against an hon. member of his community. He wanted to make it clear. I sent a copy of his letter to the Home Minister.

With respect to such matters, when it is a matter of personal explanation regarding a matter arising during a debate, we always take a copy and send it to the hon. Minister so that he may also come prepared, lest it should be one-sided. Only just now I got it and I passed it on to the hon. Home Minister. He said he will look into this matter and come prepared day after tomorrow. In the meanwhile, Shri Anthony wanted that this matter ought to be cleared immediately so far as he is concerned. He has done so. I will hear the hon. Home Minister day after tomorrow.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): The point is a very simple one. I do not want to do any injustice to Mr. DeCruz; if I have done so I am sorry. So far as the particular statement made by me is concerned, it was refuted by Shri Anthony. He had no clear impression about it when he spoke. My own impression was, as I stated in the House. If there has been any mistake on my part, I am also sorry about that. But I cannot say anything definite because I have not seen the papers and the correspondence in question was exchanged 3 years ago. I have to exchange innumerable letters almost every week and I may have erred. I cannot say. But, I will look up and see. If I have made a mistake, I should certainly be sorry for having done so. I am particularly careful in not making any statement which

is in any way erroneous. If I have done so, I am sorry more for my own sake than for the sake of Shri Anthony or anybody else. I think that closes the matter. I will look into it and if I have anything more to say I will say.

Mr. Speaker: If anything more has to be said the hon. Minister will say it that day.

12.06 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948, a copy of the Budget Estimates of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1960-61. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2048/60.]

AMENDMENTS TO DELHI PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION RULES

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub section (3) of Section 24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, a copy of Notification No. F. 32(50)-58-M&PH, published in Delhi Gazette dated the 21st January, 1960, making certain amendments to the Delhi Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1956. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2049/60].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MADRAS PORT TRUSTS ACT

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): Sir, on behalf of Shri Raj Bahadur, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 432 dated the 20th February, 1960, issued under sub-section (2) of Section 8 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2050/60.]

EVALUATION REPORTS OF WORKING GROUP ON HANDICRAFT INDUSTRIES AND SERICULTURE INDUSTRY

Shri Hathi: Sir, on behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following Reports:—

- (i) Report of the working group on evaluation of progress of Handicraft Industries during the Second Five Year Plan. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2051/60].
- (ii) Evaluation Report of the working group on Sericulture Industry. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2052/60].

12:08 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

SEVENTY-NINTH REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Sir, I beg to present the Seventy-ninth Report of the Estimates Committee of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry—Small Scale Industries—Part II (The National Small Industries Corporation Limited, New Delhi).

12:08½ hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

TWENTY-FIFTH REPORT

Shri Barman (Cooch-Bihar-Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-fifth Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Appropriation Accounts (Civil), 1956-57 and 1957-58 and Audit Reports, 1958 and 1959—Volumes I & II.

12:08½ hrs.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS BILL

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman: (Kumbakonam): Sir, I beg to present

the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to legal practitioners and to provide for the constitution of Bar Councils and an All-India Bar.

12:08½ hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

NATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANISATION LIAISON COMMITTEE

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): Sir, I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of Resolution No. F. 16-72/47-Policy, dated the 8th November, 1948, of the Ministry of Agriculture (now Food and Agriculture), as amended to date, the members of Lok Sabha, do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Food and Agriculture Organisation Liaison Committee for a period of three years commencing from the 1st June, 1960, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Resolution No. F. 16-72/47-Policy dated the 8th November, 1948, of the Ministry of Agriculture (now Food and Agriculture), as amended to date, the members of Lok Sabha, do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the National Food and Agriculture Organisation Liaison Committee for a period of three years commencing from the 1st June, 1960, subject to the other provisions of the said Resolution."

Motion was adopted.

12-00½ hrs.

BOMBAY REORGANISATION BILL*

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the State of Bombay and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the reorganisation of the State of Bombay and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Shri G. B. Pant: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I want a clarification about a point of law. The States have all been enumerated in the Constitution. It is not that I am objecting to the introduction of the Bill; the House has agreed to it. I only want to see how we should proceed in the matter. Shall we first amend the Constitution and provide for another additional State as and when it is enacted or shall we first enact legislation and then bring it in the list of the Constitution?

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to give any advice. When the matter arises once again at the consideration stage, if the hon. Member wants to make any reference to this, then it will be time for me to consider and then the hon. Home Minister will consider all these matters.

Shri Tyagi: My fears are that the Bill cannot be permitted according to the Constitution . . .

Mr. Speaker: I cannot help him.

Shri Tyagi: Because, unless we provide for the additional State in the Constitution, we cannot create a State

because the States have been limited; their number is limited in the Constitution and we cannot have a fresh State unless we amend the Constitution providing for another State.

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid the hon. Member is a little too late. When I put the question whether leave should be granted or not, he must have immediately opposed or supported or asked for an opportunity to speak on this matter. He has lost the bus. When it comes to the consideration stage, he can make the suggestions to the hon. Home Minister and he will consider everything. If he is not satisfied he can oppose it or do anything he like at the consideration stage.

12-12 hrs.

RELIGIOUS TRUSTS BILL*

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the better supervision and administration of certain religious trusts.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the better supervision and administration of certain religious trusts."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Hajarnavis: Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill.

12-12½ hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: POLICE FIRING IN SOUTH AFRICA

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I gave notice of a Resolution which I intended moving today. With your permission and the permission of the House,

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 28-3-60.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru].

I should like to make a very minor alteration, a verbal one, in it—inclusion of the name of a place—to make it a more factually correct Resolution. May I read it in the amended form?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I beg to move:

"That this House deplures and records its deep sorrow at the tragic incidents which occurred at Sharpeville and in Langa township near Capetown in South Africa on March 21, 1960, resulting in the death of a large number of Africans from police firing. It sends its deep sympathy to the Africans who have suffered from this firing and from the policy of racial discrimination and the suppression of the African people in their own homeland."

Sir, the other day, when mention was made about this tragic incident in this House, I ventured to say something and to express a sense of shock which, not only this House, but the whole country had experienced on receipt of this news from South Africa. Now, the Resolution I am moving is, as the House will see, if I may use the word, a moderately-worded resolution. It has been deliberately worded in that way, not because any of us feel very moderately about this matter because it is a matter in which strong feelings are aroused and have been aroused in this House and in this country and over a great part of the world. Nevertheless, I thought that it would be in keeping with the dignity of this House and of Parliament if we should express ourselves in this restrained and moderate and rather limited way rather than use strong language. The matter is too serious merely to be disposed of by strong language or any language. It is not the custom of this House normally to consider such

matters which are supposed to be in the internal jurisdiction of another country nor indeed would we like the other countries to consider matters in the internal jurisdiction of this country. That is the normal practice; it is the right practice. Nevertheless, sometimes, things happen and occurrences take place which are not normal at all but which, they are exceedingly abnormal and they become difficult and undesirable for some normal convention to come in the way of the expression of the feeling which is deep-seated and powerful. After all, this House is and ought to be, to some extent a mirror of our people's feelings and therefore, although this is not a normal procedure, we felt that this House should be given an opportunity of expressing the strong feelings which it has, in regard to these tragic incidents.

It is bad enough for a large number of people to be killed or for there being a mass killing as there has been in this place in South Africa a week ago. It is worse to have this killing in the manner it was done, so far as accounts have appeared. You must remember that behind all these lies a certain deliberate policy which the South African Union Government is pursuing. This is perhaps not the time to discuss in any detail that policy, the policy of segregation, apartheid or, however it is called. But it is well to remember all the same what this policy means, both in theory and in principle and in practice. In principle and in theory it is the negation of everything that the U.N. stands for and we stand for, of course. I am putting it from the larger ground of what the U.N. and the U.N. Charter stand for. It is the negation of what presumably every civilised Government today stands for or should stand for. That is a serious matter.

Not too long ago, when voices were raised in a great part of the world denouncing the racial policies of the

Nazi regime in Germany and a great war took place bringing enormous slaughter in its train, it was said that partly at least—there were many reasons—it was because of those racial policies which the old Nazi Government pursued on the basis of master race, with the right not only to suppress but to exterminate people belonging to some other race, which they thought was almost a sub-human race. Now, that policy, in principle, is adopted and openly proclaimed in the South African Union and as has been often stated in this House, that can only lead to disaster because it is impossible to conceive that other countries of South Africa or indeed of any other part of the world would accept that or submit to that policy. That is the question of principle—*apartheid*. But in regard to the actual practice of it, I wonder how far hon. Members are really aware of the details of how the Africans have to live, what they have to submit to, to what conditions of living, where families are torn as under, husband from the wife, father from the son. Without special permission, they cannot leave; they cannot move or do anything without special permits and passes. They may have lived in a place for a whole generation but if they have got a little work outside that place they have to leave that immediately, within a question of hours. But I am not going into that. What I am only pointing out is that it is not merely a question of theory—important as it is, the question of principle and theory—but a question of the practice, the enormous burden that is cast upon them, the African people, by the Government there. They are, as I said, the people whose homeland is that country. They are not aliens; they do not come from elsewhere. The people of Indian descent in South Africa, as we all know, and remember, have had to put up with a great deal of discrimination and suffering and we have resented that. But we must remember also the African people have to put up with

something infinitely more than that and our sympathies must go out to them, therefore, even more than to our kith and kin there.

I am moving this resolution today just a week after these occurrences. It so happened today has been declared by some African organisations as a day of mourning, and perhaps, therefore, it is to some extent appropriate that this resolution should be considered by this House on this day of mourning.

The other day the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom visited Africa and I think in South Africa itself he referred to what he called a wind of change coming or blowing across the African continent. That was a moderate reference to the ferments and tempests that are taking place in Africa. But whatever that may be, it is clear that the policy of the South African Union Government has not taken into consideration these changes, or knowing them, realising them, nevertheless is not going to be affected by them. And they introduce this system, namely, every person has to carry a pass wherever he goes, and he must not go in this area or that area. The House will try to think of it: if every person has to carry a pass all the time, going from one part of the area to another and to be harassed by the police, it is the life not of even a normally semi-free person, but almost the life of a prisoner on ticket or leave. That is what the African population of the South African Union has been reduced to, and it is not surprising that they have resented it and protested against it.

I cannot say without much further knowledge the sequence of events that happened there, but broadly speaking, it was a peaceful protest, as far as we know. There might have been some violence but I cannot say definitely. But the fact remains that these people who were protesting in the main peacefully were mowed down by machine-guns: while at the

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

same time, to terrify them, I suppose, jet aircraft were flying overhead and all kinds of military machines surrounded them.

Something terrible has happened there; something terrible not only on that particular occasion but in the context of the modern world; and it is not surprising that there has been this great reaction all over the world, and I believe the matter is going to be brought before the United Nations.

Now, the United Nations Organisation also, normally, does not interfere in the internal affairs of another country although there have been cases when it has interfered and rightly interfered in giving consideration to those matters. It may be said that this is not a matter for the United Nations—a matter that is likely to lead to violation of international peace and security, that is, the charter of the United Nations. Well, in that sense, in the strict sense of the world, perhaps it is not. But in any real sense of that word, of that phrase, it is very much a matter in which the United Nations, as representing the international community, should consider this, because it involves something of the most intimate concern to humanity itself.

This problem is dividing today, and will divide even more, humanity into large differing and conflicting sections. It means something even worse than a normal war between nations, something of racial conflict spread all over the globe. I do not say all these things will come but they may come and they will undoubtedly come if this kind of policy is persisted in.

So, this matter is not one merely affecting the South African Union. It affects the whole of Africa and indeed it affects all of us, whatever we may be. It is an odd position that a member of the United Nations is using its State power for suppression, for the assertion of its racial superiority

within its territory; that is the question; using the State power in doing something which is objected to and denied by the United Nations in its charter.

This is the background. These are the problems that are likely to arise in the future. Because of this, I have ventured to put forward this resolution for the consideration of this House. Sir, I move.

Mr. Speaker: Resolution moved:

"That this House deploras and records its deep sorrow at the tragic incidents which occurred at Sharpeville and in Langa township near Capetown in South Africa on March, 21, 1960, resulting in the death of a large number of Africans from police firing. It sends its deep sympathy to the Africans who have suffered from this firing and from the policy of racial discrimination and the suppression of the African people in their own homeland."

Shri Braj Raj Singh: (Ferozabad): Sir, I may be permitted to move my substitute resolution. I would like to add Sharepeville and Langa at the appropriate place in the resolution which was given notice of.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House views with great concern the rising tide of racialism in South Africa resulting in the ruthless suppression with violence of a great majority of the population in Sharepeville and Langa townships and trusts that these brutal methods will rouse the conscience of humanity all over the world against the policy of the South

African Government which runs counter to all canons of civilised Government and deserves not only the condemnation of mankind but the assertion of such a forceful worldwide opinion as would make it impossible for the South African Government to pursue its present policy of racialism and ruthlessness." (1)

Shri Khadlikar (Ahmedabad): I may be permitted to move my resolution with a slight verbal change.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Khadlikar: I beg to move:

That for the original resolution, the following be substituted, namely:—

"That this House expresses its deep sense of shock and of sorrow at the outrageous firing that took place in Langa township near Capetown in South Africa and in Sharpville near Johannesburg on March 21, 1960, in which the police killed, wounded and maimed for life, a large number of unarmed and peaceful African men, women and children. It sends its heartfelt sympathy to the Africans who have suffered in the massacre and condemns the policy of apartheid being ruthlessly enforced by the white settlers against Africans in their own homeland. While assuring the Africans of its full support, it appeals to the people of the world to stand by the Africans, in a spirit of brotherhood, in their struggle for political freedom, social equality and human dignity.

And it appeals to the United Nations Organisation to outlaw the South African Government for its unabashed disregard and violation of the Charter of the Fundamental Human Rights." (2)

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I beg to move:

That in the resolutions—add at the end—

"and condemns the South African Government for meticulously executing this policy of racial segregation leading to mass-massacre of men, women and children."

Shri Khushwaqt Rai (Kheri): Since the name "Sharpville" has been included in the Prime Minister's resolution, I need not move my amendment.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, it has already been incorporated in the Prime Minister's resolution.

Shri Radha Raman (Chandni Chowk): What is the time allotted for this resolution?

Mr. Speaker: I hope the discussion will proceed in the spirit in which the resolution has been moved. We do not ordinarily, as the Prime Minister has referred, take notice of events that occur in any particular country. But this is not an event which is of a political nature. It is a human one, a moral issue. It is a negation of the human rights that have been declared and it affects the conscience of the world. In that spirit, discussion may go on and we may express our deep sense of sorrow. One Member from each group may take part and try to be as brief as possible.

An Hon. Member: What about the time?

Mr. Speaker: We shall have half an hour.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay City—Central): Mr. Speaker Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by the hon. Prime Minister and I agree with the sentiments that he expressed while moving the resolution. What is happening in Africa is a sort of a war of liberation that began with the end of the second World War, out of which

[Shri S. A. Dange]

many countries in Asia realised their freedom. That wave is now passing over Africa. But as usual, the imperialist rulers do not realise the strength of that wave nor do they realise the necessity of bowing down to that. Therefore, they are resisting. —but resisting in a peculiar way, in the most inhuman way, but which may not be very surprising.

I am sure in the end the African people are bound to be victorious. But in this fight for their victory, what is the role that we should play and the role that the other powers concerned should play? For example, the minority of white racists and imperialists who rule in South Africa are certainly not doing it on their own. They were planted there by big powers in search of gold, diamonds, mineral wealth and the cheap labour of Africans. First they exported the Africans as slaves to build their plantations. Now they have planted their own racists inside Africa and converted the whole continent into a pit of slavery.

Under these circumstances, a serious duty devolves upon those powers particularly who hold the colonies in the continent of Africa and who directly or indirectly support racial discrimination, whether in Africa or in their own lands. Therefore, it would be very appropriate for us to make a move in the United Nations that this sort of rule that is going on should be condemned and the United Nations, in terms of its Charter, should express its opinion on that.

Secondly we should see that when our Prime Minister meets the others in the Commonwealth Conference—I am sure he will do it—he should bring the whole thing to the attention of the people in such a way that their conscience is moved and make them feel that they can affect events in South Africa far more than what we can do from here. For example, if England, America and France do decide to stop this racial discrimination in South Africa, I am quite sure the

South African racists will bow down to their decisions. For example, the South Africans are not carrying on their trade and their activities in isolation from the big capitalist world of England, America and France.

Already France knows that Algeria is fighting. Ghana has got liberated; Uganda is liberated. They will see that ultimately the whole of Africa is bound to be liberated. If the peaceful actions of these unarmed Africans are to be suppressed by violence on the scale that is being done, I am quite sure the liberated kingdoms and countries of the North African continent are bound to rush to the help of the South Africans. In what way they will help, it is for them to decide. France knows how Algeria is receiving help in its liberation struggle. So, let the South African Government also know that the Africans whom they are suppressing will also receive help from the outside world and also from independent States of Africa.

Therefore, Sir, the fight for liberation of Africa is a fight for everyone. Though we pass a resolution particularly with reference to racial discrimination, yet in general, it involves the problem of the independence of the African people. A very small minority is oppressing a majority people, who are living in their own homeland, as the resolution says.

With these words, I support the resolution. If the amendments are to be accommodated, they should be; but I would also make a request that the resolution should be a unanimous one from this House.

Acharya Kripalani (Sitamarhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party and myself, I support the resolution and I fully endorse what has been said by our Prime Minister. It is true that whatever action takes place in a nation is under the jurisdiction of that nation and may not ordinarily be the concern of another nation. But fortunately today beyond the nation, there is an international world, there is a world of humanity and certain things

that are done within the nations come to be of intimated concern to the whole of humanity. This mass killing in Africa is one such incident.

It certainly makes us angry, but I think it should make us more thoughtful than angry. But in spite of our boasted progress, in spite of the advance of civilisation and culture, often we behave specially in group-like manner, as if we were barbarians. Often it happens that when there are mass killings, the attention of the world is directed towards them. But in South Africa and also in many other places, people are being killed, tortured and put into prison from day to day and that attracts no attention. If human life is sacred, it is not sacred only in the mass; it is also sacred in the individual. As a matter of fact, the individual makes the mass. Let us, therefore, be a little introspective on such occasions and see that we are not caught in the cruelty that we condemn today.

Sir, I support the resolution.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have the privilege to associate myself, on behalf of the Independent Group in Parliament, with this resolution. I am glad that the Prime Minister has given us an opportunity to express our sense of horror at what has happened in South Africa.

I think the Prime Minister was right in drawing attention to the fact that we are not attempting to intervene in domestic problems. He also pointed out that what has happened in South Africa is something perhaps of critical importance for mankind. When I look at it, I feel that it is a challenge to the conscience of the whole civilised world and more particularly, I feel that it is a challenge to the conscience of the democratic world and in a very special sense, it should be a challenge to the commonwealth.

What these killings have sought to do is to focus attention on racialism and I agree entirely with the Prime

Minister when he says that this racialism has in it all the potential of world disaster. What we have seen in South Africa and are seeing is the expression of this racialism in its most brutal and even in its most degraded form. I attempt to look at this problem in a world context and more especially in the context of world democracy. My friend, Shri Dange, I think has indicated what is likely to happen in Africa and perhaps in Asia. If democracy, and more especially the Western democracies, do not condemn this outrage, then my own view is that inevitably the Africans in their torture and in their desperate search for assistance, and particularly some kind of moral comfort, will turn to the Communists because, as we know, the Communists at least pay lip sympathy to the doctrine of race equality and they turn their faces against discrimination based on colour. I think it is time that the Western democracies realise what is the issue, because this belief spreads that democracy is the political creed of the white man and democracy spells just this, that is, merely equality for the white man but disability and torture for those who are of a different pigmentation, then my own feeling is that democracy will not only be rejected in Africa but it will be rejected in Asia.

I have, in my own way, been a humble student of anthropology, and what amuses me is that the responsible leaders in South Africa should talk as if they have never studied the history, and they have certainly talked as if they had never heard of anthropology or anthropological truths. Only this morning I read in the press a statement which has an almost vulgar reference to white civilisation, the supremacy of the white civilisation. Obviously, with all due respect to white civilisation, I would remind people who glory in it that it is only a very recent phenomenon in world history. And if the white nations do not show any sense of history, perhaps they show no commonsense it may be but a very transient phenomenon in world history. Perhaps we do not know very

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much about it, but with my little reading I found that the Negro race, in their own way, have made very proud contribution to the cultural achievements of the world. And what the South African whites do not seem to realise is that the oldest civilisations have not been the white civilisations. There have been the Mediterranean civilisation, the Asian civilisation if you like—and in it I include the civilisation of India—the Mongaloid civilisation and the civilisations from Malaya and if the Western democracies under-rate these and insist on the pernicious doctrine of white supremacy and the supremacy of the white civilisation, then it will bring its own nemesis. And may I say this with great respect to those who indulge in this doctrine of white supremacy that before the whites themselves—I think the British realised in India—that it is not only a short-sighted policy but a suicidally short-sighted policy. Two or three millions of whites in South Africa are not going to stem the inevitable tides of history.

Today, as the Prime Minister has pointed out, South Africa is in a ferment and nothing is going to prevent the Africans ultimately from coming into their own.

May I end with the note that I hope that the Commonwealth countries will take a very strong line in this matter? Because, I think it was the Prime Minister who referred to this fact some time ago that literally the complexion of the Commonwealth has changed. The complexion of the Commonwealth today is predominantly brown and, with the accession of more and more independent African States it may well become predominantly sable hued. Before the Commonwealth is this stark issue. Racialism, I have always felt, is not only an evilism but it is perhaps the most dangerous ism which the world has to face today and either for or against the democracies, particularly the Western democracies, will have to take sides and on the answer will depend, in

my humble view, not only the future of democracy but perhaps the future of mankind.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, I fully associate myself and the Ganathanra Parishad with the sentiments and the feelings of the Prime Minister on the brutal and inhuman massacre of the South Africans by the South African Government. I not only express my sympathy and condolence to all those who have suffered but, at the same time, I salute the martyrs who have paid their lives for their liberties, and I condemn the South African Government for this ghastly killing. It is unthinkable that even in 1960 some Government, who claim themselves to be civilised and who subscribe to the United Nations Charter of Human Rights, and who are the members of the United Nations, should resort to this sort of policy of racial discrimination and differentiation in their dealings with human beings, because of their racial affiliations. It is a clear case of genocide and the United Nations should intervene.

When the resolution on genocide was moved in the United Nations, India had the proud privilege of being the initiator of this resolution and so I think the Government and the Prime Minister should rise to the occasion and should use their good offices to move the United Nations so that they could deal with this matter properly. Our Prime Minister has championed this cause on a previous occasion. I request him that instructions be given to our representatives at Lake Success so that they could move in this matter in the right direction.

In the beginning I thought that my Communist friends would raise a point of order, because it relates to the internal administration of another country, as they did at the time of discussing the genocide in Tibet. They have not done it, and it is a good thing they have not done it, and this House has given its full support to the Prime Minister's resolution.

I urge upon the Prime Minister, at the same time, to reconsider the question of severing India's connection with the Commonwealth; because South Africa is a member of the Commonwealth and India is a member of the Commonwealth and when our approach to this human problem is so different, there cannot be any common meeting ground. I sincerely hope that when India and South Africa differ on this fundamental issue, there is no common cause to sit across a table and discuss. I hope the Prime Minister will reconsider this matter in the ensuing Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

With these words, I whole-heartedly support the Resolution so ably moved by the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker: The Resolution should be treated as a condolence Resolution. We need not go far away from that.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: While associating myself, on behalf of the Socialist Party, with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Prime Minister, I would have liked that this House should have gone further in expressing in concrete terms the feelings which I have seen in the country against the murders which have taken place in South Africa. I feel that the Resolution which has been moved by the Prime Minister does not go long to express those feelings. As the Prime Minister himself stated, it is a moderate Resolution. I feel it is not only moderate, it is also timid, because we have seen it stated that the British House of Commons was to discuss a motion "to protest in the strongest possible terms to the Government of the Union of South Africa" about the shooting and to convey "the abhorrence of the British people that such an outrage should take place within the British Commonwealth". Elsewhere also, stronger feelings have been expressed. Lest it should be taken that perhaps some sort of violence was used on people who were guilty, I may quote here one of the authorities. The Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, the

Right Reverent Ambros Reeves, gave the following account of the Sharpeville riot, as compiled from the sworn affidavits from about one hundred wounded Africans in Beragwanath hospital in Johannesburg.

"The Africans began gathering in the township early in the morning as instructed by Pan-Africanist leaders. They understood they had to protest against carrying passes. They also had the idea that a White man would speak to them at the police station, as they had been informed of this by White Policemen.

The Africans began to gather, but they had not the slightest intention of fighting. They had no sticks. Their leaders had impressed on them beforehand that there was to be no violence.

The Africans were unanimous in pointing out that they would not have allowed women and children to go to the police station if there was to be violence."

So, it is clear that there was no violence on the part of the Africans themselves but it is only the South African Government which indulged in violence.

While associating myself with the sentiments expressed here by the previous speakers, I would like the Government of India to take certain concrete steps. I would like that a strong world public opinion be created and India should do its bit in creating the same against these mass killings in South Africa. Our Prime Minister should refuse to sit in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference to be held in London if the South African Prime Minister participates in it. Our representative in the Security Council must be instructed to take the initiative to condemn the mass killings in South Africa when the discussion in the Council takes place tomorrow. The Government should show its heart-felt sympathy towards the Pan-Africanist movement and help

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it in its own way to achieve its objective. When President Nasser visits this country our Prime Minister should, in consultation with him, evolve a programme under which a second Bandung Conference might be held somewhere in Africa in the near future comprising of the nations of Africa and Asia. India should quit the Commonwealth of Nations and should in earnest try to bring the Asian-African nations closer. The United Nations should be strengthened so as to effectively check such racial outbursts in future. The matter should be taken up in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference if our Prime Minister attends it and some suitable action should be taken by the Conference itself.

Shri Khadilkar: Mr. Speaker, Sir, while sharing the sentiments expressed by the hon. Prime Minister when he moved the Resolution, I would like to add a few observations on this occasion.

I was surprised to hear at the outset the hon. Prime Minister when he said that it is more or less a matter of internal jurisdiction. The world is fast advancing and a time has come when certain issues which are more or less moral issues, issues which have a direct bearing on the world community, should not be considered as domestic issues or issues on which any Government when it expresses itself should be constrained in expressing itself by diplomatic moderation.

So far as the South African people are concerned, I feel that we are united with them by a special bond because the method of struggle which we adopted for achieving independence—I mean passive resistance or Satyagrah the same was conceived in South Africa. In that peculiar background Mahatma Gandhi conceived it. We, in our country after Gandhiji's arrival in this country, practised it and we claim that through that method we have achieved our independence. Therefore when we are connected with the Africans through this bond—a

peculiar bond of struggle and of brotherhood—is it not our duty to give full-throated expression to the feelings of the people in this country and in this House? This is my first submission.

When I make this submission I look at the scene at the present moment in Africa. What is this pass system meant for? There are several types of passes. Everybody has got to carry them. It is meant for pinning down the African labourer to a particular locality so that he cannot exercise his bargaining power and is socially immobilised. As the British Labour Party Leader has observed this morning, the African is entirely made to surrender his bargaining strength and remain ever in subjection of the White settler's domination. This is the position.

Therefore this struggle assumes a peculiar significance in South Africa. It is not simply racial discrimination as it is supposed to be. There is racial discrimination practised in several countries. For the first time it has fortunately not taken a white against black turn because the conscience of the Western world has been aroused. All over the West you find that feeling of sympathy being expressed sincerely. For instance, I was surprised to read this morning that in Norway flags are to be flown at half mast. This is something which would stir the hearts of the people. We are much nearer Africa. Are we not going to take some positive steps about that? Or, are we inhibited in our expression? My hon. friend used the word 'timid'. I would not call it timid, but it is tame and insipid because of some diplomatic propriety. I think that would be wrong and that would not go a long way in giving them support. A time has come when India will have to assure the Africans that we will stand by them in their struggle for political freedom, social equality and human dignity. Unless we say this, giving expression to our feelings, I do not think we are discharging our duty towards our African brethren.

So far as this problem is concerned, it is also on the international level. It will be taken up in the United Nations very soon. When it is taken up there, as I said, there have got to be some limits for the exercise of national sovereignty, as we call it, and certain issues will have to be taken out of national jurisdiction and dealt with on the world plane by the world community. If that is not done at the United Nations and if some sort of definite action is not taken like keeping out nations which are not prepared to abide by certain Charters of the United Nations, just like the Human Rights Charter, because of the diplomatic bargaining that goes on in the international organisation, is India going to be a party to such a bargain? I would like to ask that. Therefore this matter is to be looked upon with all seriousness at this juncture.

The other day I read that our Vice-President has said that at the highest diplomatic level, that is, the summit level, the problem of atom bomb and its dangers to humanity is being considered. But he thought and rightly thought, I feel—that the problem of racial discrimination and racial segregation is equally or even more important and some method must be found out to eliminate this type of perpetuation of apartheid that is being practised and practised in a ruthless manner in South Africa.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj (Wardha): What do you suggest for that?

Shri Kalika Singh (Azamgarh): He is making a speech.

Shri Khadijkar: I am not the Government. The hon. Member asks me: What do you suggest for that? I have some suggestions. It is for the Government to act. Suppose the hon. Prime Minister was not occupying the Prime Ministership and was sitting on this side. The other day when he described this tragedy as a ghastly tragedy and compared it with the Amritsar or Jallianwalla Bagh tragedy, you never asked him

"What do you propose to do about it?"

Therefore I say that it is a question of expressing your feeling and giving them support in their struggle. Another aspect is there. We can extend them help. We can extend there monetary help and help them in every way possible. We can rouse world conscience—that is already aroused—to see that this practice of segregation is stopped once for all and that they are allowed to live in their own homeland with equal dignity. That is the only way.

I would like to utter one word of warning before I conclude. As I said I do believe that we owe certain moral obligation to Africa because Gandhiji got that inspiration for that peculiar method of struggle in a peculiar surrounding where a mass of black humanity was helpless and a white minority was sitting tight over its head. This was the position. He perfected it here. But if no action is taken by the civilised community of the world, as Marx has predicted, in South Africa, it will not be simply a class war, but the class war will take a racial form, and at that a worst type of form.

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Therefore, I would appeal to the Prime Minister not to be restrained or constrained by diplomatic moderation, but give full-throated support and in every way possible help the struggle of Africans for full freedom, full social equality and human justice.

With these words, I move my amendment.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): May I say something?

I have some important points to say.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Siva Raj.