CONTENTS

[Second Series, Vol. XXXIV—August 31 to September 12, 1959 Bhadra 9 to 21, 1881 (Saka)]

No. 21.—Monday, August 31, 1959 Bhadra 9, 1881 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—
- Starred questions Nos. 962 to 970, 972, 974 to 976, 979, 980, 982, 984 and 985

Written Answers to Questions—
- Starred Questions Nos. 961, 971, 973, 977, 978, 981, 983, and 986 to 1010
- Unstarred questions No. 1809 to 1900

Papers laid on the Table

President's assent to Bills

Message from Rajya Sabha

Petition re. renewal of broadcast receiver licences for villages

Rs.: Withdrawal of a Member from the House

Bills introduced

(1) Geneva Conventions Bill
(2) Kerala Appropriation Bill
Government Savings Banks (Amendment) Bill
- Motion to consider
- Clauses 2 to 9 and 1
- Motion to pass
Government Savings Certificates Bill
- Motion to consider
- Clauses 2 to 15 and 1
- Motion to pass
Public Debt (Amendment) Bill
- Motion to consider
- Clauses 2, 3 and 1
- Motion to pass
Motion Re. Fourteenth Report of the Law Commission

Business of the House

Half an hour discussion re. Scholarships to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes

Daily Digest

No. 22.—Tuesday, September 1, 1959 Bhadra 10, 1881 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—
- Starred questions Nos. 1011, 1012, 1037, 1034 to 1021 and 1023

Written Answers to Questions—
- Starred Questions Nos. 1013, 1022, 1024 to 1036 and 1038 to 1052
- Unstarred Questions Nos. 1901 to 1972

Short Notice Question No. 8

Motion for Adjournment—
(i) Reported resignation of Chief of Army Staff
(ii) Food situation

Rs. Procedure for Disposal of Motions for Adjournment
Statement re. Breach in D.V.C. Canal

Bill Passed—

1. Kerala Appropriation Bill
3. Demands for Excess Grant (Delhi)
4. Demands for Excess Grants (Himachal Pradesh)
5. Arms Bill—
   Motion to consider, as reported by Joint Committee

Daily Digest

No. 23.—Wednesday, September 2, 1959 'Bhadra' 11, 1881 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred questions Nos. 1054 to 1056, 1058 to 1061, 1063 to 1066, 1069 to 1071, 1073 to 1075, 1077 and 1078

Written answers to questions—

Starred questions Nos. 1053, 1057, 1062, 1067, 1068, 1072, 1076 and 1079 to 1094

Unstarred questions Nos. 1973 to 2071

Motions for Adjournment—

1. Resignation of Chief of Staff of the Army
2. Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—Food situation in West Bengal
3. Papers laid on the Table
4. Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—Forty-fifth Report
5. Statement re. Accident in Bhakra Dam
6. Bills introduced—
   (1) Travancore Cochin Vehicles Taxation (Amendment and Validation) Bill
   (2) Appropriation (No. 7) Bill, 1959
8. Daily Digest

No. 24.—Thursday, September 3, 1959 'Bhadra' 12, 1881 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—

Starred questions Nos. 1095 to 1102, 1104 to 1107, 1109, 1111 and 1113

Written Answers to Questions—

Starred Questions Nos. 1103, 1108, 1110, 1112 and 1114 to 1117

Unstarred Questions Nos. 2702 to 2744

Re. Motions for Adjournment—

Situations in Calcutta

Papers laid on the Table

Messages from Rajya Sabha

Calling Attention to a Matter of Urgent Public Importance—Army help in floods in Ambala

Point of Information—

Absence of Defence Minister on U.N.O. work

Bill passed—

Appropriation (No. 7) Bill

Motion re. Report of Committee of Parliament on Official Language

Daily Digest
### No. 25.—Friday, September 4, 1959/Bhadra 13, 1881 (Saka)

#### Oral Answers to Questions—
- Starred questions Nos. 1132 to 1136, 1138, 1139, 1144, 1140 to 1143, 1146, 1149 to 1151 and 1153 to 1156
- Unstarred questions Nos. 2145 to 2417

#### Written Answers to Questions—
- Starred questions Nos. 1137, 1145, 1147, 1148, 1152 and 1157 to 1178
- Unstarred questions Nos. 2145 to 2417

#### Motions for Adjournment—
- Situation in West Bengal
- Papers laid on the Table
- Messages from Rajya Sabha
- Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill—
- Laid on the Table as passed by the Rajya Sabha

#### Committee on Privileges—
- Tenth Report

#### Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
- Talks between the President of Pakistan and the Prime Minister of India

#### Business of the House

#### Election to Committee—
- Committee on Public Accounts
- Mines (Amendment) Bill—introduced
- Motion re. Report of Committee of Parliament on Official Language
- Re. Business of the House

#### Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
- Forty-ninth Report
- Resolution re. Reference of the Tibet Issue to the U.N.O.
- Resolution re. Session of Lok Sabha at Hyderabad or Bangalore
- Daily Digest

### No. 26.—Monday, September 7, 1959/Bhadra 16, 1881 (Saka)

#### Oral Answers to Questions—
- Starred Questions Nos. 1179 to 1184, 1186 to 1196 and 1198 to 1201
- Short Notice Questions Nos. 12 and 13

#### Written Answers to Questions—
- Starred Questions Nos. 1185, 1197, 1202 to 1213 and 1215
- Unstarred Questions Nos. 2218, to 2308 and 2310 to 2325

#### Re: Motions for Adjournment—
- Papers laid on the Table
- Messages from Rajya Sabha
- Statement re: Accident to Hoist Chamber in Nangal

#### Committee of Privileges—
- Tenth Report
- Motion re: Vivian Bose Board of Inquiry's Report of Life Insurance Corporation Inquiry
- Daily Digest
No. 27.—Tuesday, September 8, 1959/Bhadra 17, 1881 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred questions Nos. 1216 to 1218, 1230 to 1236 and 1238 to 1239 6835—71

Written Answers to Questions—
Starred questions Nos. 1219, 1227, and 1233 to 1252 6872—83
Unstarred question Nos. 2326 to 2393 6883—6918

Papers laid on the Table 6917—18
Committee on Absence of Members—
Sixteenth Report 6918

Statement re: Accident to a Tug in River Hooghly 6919—62
Motion re: Vivian Bose Board of Inquiry's Report of Life Insurance Corporation Inquiry 6921—60

Motion re: Report of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities 6982—7036

Business Advisory Committee—
Forty-third Report 7036

Daily Digest 7037—42

No. 28.—Wednesday, September 9, 1959/Bhadra 18, 1881 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1253 to 1258, 1260 to 1267, 1269, 1270 and 1300 7043—82
Short Notice Questions Nos. 14 and 15 7082—90

Written Answers to Questions—
Starred Questions Nos. 1259, 1268, 1270A, 1271 to 1274, 1274A, 1275 to 1299, 1301 to 1303, 1303A, 1304 to 1309, 1309A and 1310 7090—7119
Unstarred Question Nos. 1394 to 2437, 2439 to 2485, 2487 to 2505, 2505A, 2505B to 2505C 7116—82

Paper laid on the Table 7183

Messages from Rajya Sabha 7182—83

Committee on Petitions—
Minutes 7184

Committee on Subordinate Legislation—
Sixth Report 7184

Committee on Private Members’ Bills and Resolutions—
Fiftieth Report 7184

Committee on Petitions—
Seventh Report 7184

Correction of Reply to Starred Question No. 1978 7184—86

Business Advisory Committee—
Forty-third Report 7186—90

Travancore-Cochin Vehicles Taxation (Amendment and Validation) Bill—
Motion to consider 7191—7224

Clauses 1 to 4 7224

Motion to pass 7335—66

Motion re: Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities 7337—66

Motion re: Annual Report of the Employees’ State Insurance Corporation 7366—7339

Half-an-Hour Discussion re:—
(i) Manufacture of 748. 7390—60
(ii) Replacement of Dakotas 7390—60

Daily Digest 7361—70
**No. 29.—Thursday, September 10, 1959/Bhadra 19, 1881 (Saka)**

**Oral Answers to Questions—**

- Starred Questions Nos. 1322 to 1324, 1326 to 1328, and 1330 to 1332...
- Written Answers to Questions—
  - Starred Questions Nos. 1326, 1328, 1330 to 1332, and 1334...
- Unstarred Questions Nos. 2262, 2264, 2266, and 2268...

**Statement Correcting repl. to S.Q. No. 1826**

**Motions for Adjournment—**
- Alleged attack on procession...
- Papers laid on the Table...
- Message from Rajya Sabha...

**Miscellaneous Personal (Laws) Extension Bill—**

- Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha...

**Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 219**

**Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill—**
- Motion to consider...
- Clauses 2 and 3...
- Motion to pass...

**Motion re: Report of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities**

**Motion re: Accident to the Hoist Chamber of a Tunnel at the Bhakra Dam**

**Half-an-Hour Discussion re: Tungabhadra High Level Canal**

**Daily Digest**

**No. 30.—Friday, September 11, 1959/Bhadra 20, 1881 (Saka)**

**Oral Answers to Questions—**

- Starred Questions Nos. 1363 to 1365, 1367 to 1370, 1372 to 1375, and 1378 to 1381...
- Written Answers to Questions—
  - Starred Questions Nos. 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376 to 1379, 1390 to 1393...
  - Unstarred Questions Nos. 2274, 2276, 2278, 2280, and 2282...

**Correction of Answers to Unstarred Question No. 1273**

**R e: Motions for Adjournment.**
- Papers laid on the Table...
- Amendment to Direction issued by Speaker under Rules of Procedure...
- Committee on Private Members’ Bills and Resolutions—
  - Minutes...
  - Committee on Absence of Members—
    - Minutes...
- Message from Rajya Sabha...
- Leave of Absence...
- Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 1273...
- Statement re : P. & T. Board...
- Motion re: Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited...

**Sixth Report**

**Minapur Stone Mahal (Amendment) Bill—(Amendment of section 3) by Shri Ramkumar Singh—Withdrawn**

**Motion to consider**
Orphanages and other Charitable Homes (Superintend and Control) Bill by
Shri Ramlal Bihari Lal—
Motion for concurrence to refer to Joint Committee 7880—7932
Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of section 198) by
Shri Ram Sahib Jethi—
Motion to consider 7931—37
Half-an-Hour Discussion:
(1) Co-operative Sugar Factories in Madras 7987—90
(2) Fertiliser Factory in Andhra Pradesh 7997—64
Daily Digest 7965—74

No. 31.—Saturday, September 12, 1959/Bhadra 21, 1881 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—
Short Notice Question Nos. 16 to 18 7975—84
Motion for Adjournment—
Re: Talks between the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakis­
tan. 7984—85
Papers laid on the Table 7986
Committee on Government Assurances—
Minutes 7986
Message from Rajya Sabha 7986—87
President's assent to Bills 7987
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—
(1) Pak protest to Security Council 7987—88
(2) Purchase of Sea Hawk Jets 7988—89
Statement re: Bhakra Dam 7989
Motion re: White Paper on Indo-Chinese Relations 7990—8150
Half-an-hour discussion re: Gorakhpur Labour Organisation 8130—48
Daily Digest 8149—52
Resume of the Eighth Session 8153—54
Consolidated Contents [August 31 to September 12, 1959/Bhadra 9 to 21, 1881
(Saka)] (1)—(vi)

N.B. The Sign + marked above a name of a Member on Questions, which were orally
answered, indicated that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by
that Member.
ORAAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Chittaranjan Steel Foundry

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know how much foreign exchange will be saved by the establishment of this foundry?

Shri Shahnawas Khan: That is rather difficult to say, and I would require separate notice, but most of the foreign exchange that is being spent at present will be saved.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know the terms of the agreement?

Shri Shahnawas Khan: The terms of the agreement are that we shall pay a sum of £1 lakh to the company with which we are collaborating, they will be responsible for supplying all the designs, supervision, advice in procurement of machinery etc.; if it is purchased in England, they will be responsible for the inspection of the machinery; also generally, they are to help us in putting up the foundry and also to train up the necessary personnel.

Shri B. C. Majhi: May I know the estimated cost of this foundry?

Shri Shahnawas Khan: Rs. 2.8 crores, approximately.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: It was decided to collaborate with this firm sometime towards the latter part of 1958. May I know why there is delay in entering into this agreement, and why three years are to be taken for setting up this foundry?

Shri Shahnawas Khan: Before entering into any agreement with foreign firms, we have to take all necessary precautions; first of all, we have to
discuss and agree upon the terms of collaboration, and later on, a regular agreement has to be signed by both sides. It necessarily takes time, and we cannot risk anything in these agreements.

Shri Goray: May I know whether this foundry will be producing some special type of steel?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, it will be mainly producing heavy and medium size castings for our steam locomotives.

Shri Raghumath Singh: May I know whether the payment of £1 lakh will be made in sterling or in rupees, and whether the foreign experts who are going to work in this foundry will be paid in rupees or in sterling also?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The payment will be made in about six instalments; the first instalment will be in pound sterling; the subsequent instalments will be half in rupees and half in sterling.

Shri M. B. Krishna: May I know what percentage of the annual requirements of steel castings will be met by this foundry?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Chittaranjan’s 100 per cent. requirements.

Training for Seamen

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know what kind of training will be given to these seamen?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The training will be to equip them better to go into the sea and to pilot and to meet situations that arise sometimes in navigation.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know the duration of the training?

Shri Raj Bahadur: These details have yet to be fixed in consultation with the State Governments and the Department concerned.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the number of seamen that will be trained under this scheme?

Shri Raj Bahadur: These are details. As I said, in principle, they have been accepted by two Governments.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether those who have passed the general training course for seamen will take to this course or fresh recruits will be taken in?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As the question itself will show, this training is essentially meant for sea-going people on sailing vessels; it is not meant for bigger courses or higher courses which are imparted in places like Bhadra, Mekhala, or Navalaksh; essentially, this will be for the sailing vessels seamen.

Shri Tengumani: May I know whether the training that is going at present in Calcutta and in Bhopal will be augmented to cover these sailing vessels also?
Shri Raj Bahadur: As I have stated, these two trainings are completely distinct; the one is for the bigger vessels, while the other, namely this training under question, is for the sailing vessels. Therefore, this is a new step or a new venture which we are undertaking. We have offered to the State Governments concerned that we shall bear the expenditure involved, to the extent of 50 per cent. The Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Bombay have already agreed in regard to the training; they have also fixed up Kakinada and Bhavanagar respectively; and they have agreed to meet 50 per cent. of the cost. The Madras Government have agreed in principle, and they have fixed Tuticorin, but they have not agreed to meet 50 per cent. of the cost. The Government of Kerala have opposed it in principle; they say that the seamen on these boats are themselves fairly well equipped, and they need not have such training as is proposed; we are approaching the Government of Kerala again.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the British shipowners have decided to shift their recruiting centre from the Calcutta port to some other port in East Pakistan, and if so, whether it is not going to affect the employment opportunities for our seamen, trained or untrained?

Shri Raj Bahadur: I do not know how that arises out of the main question, which is restricted to the training of seamen under sail. My hon. friend may table a separate question.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know whether Government could give us some indication in brief of the type of training that is proposed to be given to these sailing vessels seamen?

Shri Raj Bahadur: With your permission, I may just refer to some parts of this elaborate training, which are as follows: (i) to know the principal parts of sailing vessels and terms relating to them, (ii) to know terms in connection with naming a direction relative to a sailing vessel, (iii) to know principal sails, masts, rigs etc., (iv) knowledge of time on board, (v) knowledge and practice of seamen watches and duties on deck, (vi) cleaning, scraping and painting, (vii) washing and cleaning of decks, (viii) general cleanliness on board the sailing vessel, (ix) how to make bends, hitches, a-knots, etc. etc.

Nautical Engineering Colleges

[Table]

| Shri Barman: |
| Shri S. C. Samanta: |
| Shri Subodh Hansda: |

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

(a) the average number of students who pass annually from the Nautical and Engineering Colleges at Bombay and Calcutta.

(b) the per capita cost involved; and

(c) whether after a few years' service in the ship, a large number of engineers leave marine service and join inland service?

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

STATEMENT

(a) It is presumed that the question refers to the Nautical institutions viz. T.S. “Dufferin” at Bombay and the Engineering College viz. Directorate of Marine Engineering Training at Calcutta. The average number of students who passed out of these institutions annually till 1957 was 48. The number of students who passed out of these institutions during 1958 was 57 in T.S. “Dufferin” and 50 in Directorate of Marine Engineering Training.

(b) Rs. 5,500 approximately in respect of the T.S. “Dufferin” and
Rs. 13,900 approximately in respect of the Directorate of Marine Engineering Training.

(c) No There is, however, a tendency among the qualified Marine Engineers to seek shore jobs after they have had the minimum sea service.

Shri Barman: The reply to part (c) of the question is not definite. The answer is in the negative, but the statement further adds:

"There is, however, a tendency among the qualified Marine Engineers to seek shore jobs after they have had the minimum sea service."

May I know whether Government have got any figures of the number of engineers who have left the marine service and opted for shore service during the last few years, from our own corporations or from any other big shipping corporations?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The answer is quite clear, I may respectfully submit, because the question stated 'a large number of engineers leave marine service and join inland service' 'Inland service' perhaps meant some mechanical engineer's job or some other jobs of that type in the country. We have said, that that is not the tendency, but the tendency is that these officers want to go in for shore jobs. Of course, the service is the same, but instead of going in for sea-going jobs, they want to stick to shore jobs. That is the difficulty.

As regards the number of engineers who passed out—this information was collected in November 1958—out of 284 boys who had passed out till then, as many as 265 were serving at sea which means that there were only about 19 boys who had gone to shore jobs.

Shri Barman: Have Government investigated the cause or causes why these people who have been trained for marine service in these training institutions seek shore service after they have served the minimum period on the sea? If so, have Government thought of any remedy for it?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The figures I have just given do not prove the point or confirm the premises which the hon. Member seems to suggest, because out of 284 boys, as many as 265 are at sea-going jobs. Apart from that, it is obvious that people would like to remain at shore so far as they can and not at sea. It may be that there is a tendency in that direction, but there are allowances and other attractions for sea-going jobs. Apart from that, we have got engineering jobs in this department on the shore as well, for example, they may be working on overhauling, repairs, workshops etc.

Shri S. C. Samanta: With reference to part (b) of the question, in one case the per capita expenditure is Rs 5,500 and in the other it is more than 2½ times that amount. What is the reason for that?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The first reason is the duration, secondly, engineering training definitely involves a higher expenditure in view of the fact that it requires engineering equipment, other specialised types of training with some apparatus and other things. So it is obvious that it will cost more.

Shri Subodh Hansda: In view of the increasing demand for qualified marine engineers may I know whether the intake of students to these institutions will be raised?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Yes, the annual intake was increased to 65 from 50 from August 1958. It has been further increased this year to 100 boys, from August 1959, so far as the Directorate of Marine Engineering Training is concerned.

Shri Tangamani: How many of the officers who have been trained in the Pufferin have got jobs in various shipping companies, and how many have not got any jobs at all so far?
Shri Raj Bahadur: I think all those who have been trained in the Dufferin are employed and the question of unemployment, I think, does not stare them in the face.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether any of them are employed in any foreign shipping companies?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There may be. I will require notice for that.

Chittaranjan Locomotive Works

+1314.  

Shri D. C. Sharma;  
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether production in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works has gone up during 1958-59;

(b) if so, to what extent, and

(c) the number of locomotives manufactured during the same period?

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

(b) By one locomotive

(c) 165 locomotives

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what is the maximum capacity for producing locomotives at the Works and when will we reach the optimum production so far as those Works are concerned?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The revised target laid down for production during the Second Plan period was 14 locomotives per month. That is the maximum that we are going to do. That would mean 168 locomotives, equivalent to 200 locomotives of the average size. That maximum target has been reached already.

Shri D C Sharma: In view of the expansion of railways during the Second Plan period and thereafter, during the Third Plan period, is there any proposal pending with Government to expand the present Locomotive Works or to build some other locomotive works to meet the needs of the country?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I said, at present we are producing 168 locomotives at Chittaranjan. This number is sufficient for our present requirements and for the requirements of the Third Plan period. As the House is aware, we are now going in for dieselisation and electric locomotives. We will be manufacturing more of those. An order for 10 electric locomotives has been placed with Chittaranjan. We hope to produce more of electric locomotives at Chittaranjan later also.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Is there any proposal to expand this Workshop?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As I have said, the capacity is sufficient.

Shri C. D. Pande: The first part of my question has been covered by the reply already given. The second part is this: Are Government aware that they are still placing orders for large numbers of diesel locomotives with ALCO in U.S.A.? 100 locomotives were supplied previously and orders have again been placed for more of them. Is it the intention of the Government to expedite dieselisation as well as manufacture of electric locomotives?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As the House is aware, a policy decision was taken that the development of diesel locomotives was to be left to the private sector, and for the time being, the railways have no plan for manufacturing diesel locomotives.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister has stated that with Chittaranjan, we are able to meet our requirements. May I know whether all the types which are in use on the railways are manufactured at Chittaranjan?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: At Chittaranjan, we are only producing WPs and WGs. Those are the standard types that are being manufactured.
As the other types—they may be very old ones—go out of date, they are replaced by Chittaranjan locomotives.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: As a result of this increase in production, has the cost of production of a locomotive also come down? If so, to what extent, and how does it compare with the cost of production of locomotives in TELCO?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am very glad the hon. Member has asked this question. I say it with pride that in 1953 when we complied with the first order the cost per locomotive was Rs. 8.33 lakhs and at present, with the seventh order, it has been brought down to Rs. 4.48 lakhs—which includes everything. It is coming down further. About TELCO, the House is very well aware of the fact that the matter is under arbitration. We will know the exact price after the arbitrator has given his award. I may tell the House that the price demanded by TELCO is something like Rs. 3.9 lakhs whereas we are offering a little less, Rs. 3.75 lakhs or so.

Shri Narasimhan: We were told that the manufacture of diesel locomotives had been left to the private sector. Have the private sector taken any steps to install a factory for the purpose?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We are aware of the fact that certain Indian firms are in touch with various other firms for collaboration with them to produce diesel locomotives in India.

Shri Thirumala Rao: May I know what is the average weight of these locomotives that are being manufactured, including the tender? Also, are they suitable for hauling long passenger trains like the Canadian engines?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The total weight of a W.P. engine produced at Chittaranjan when in working order is 173.65 tons. When it is empty, that is, when it is not filled with coal and water, the net weight is 123.55 tons.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Are they capable of hauling long passenger trains?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, they are quite capable of hauling long passenger trains of 14-15 coaches.

Shri Hem Raj: Most of the narrow gauge engines have outlived their lives. Is it proposed to have some factory for the manufacture of narrow gauge locomotives in India?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: As the House is aware, narrow gauge lines are a dying out proposition and the number of narrow gauge locomotives required annually is very small; and, it will not be economic to produce narrow gauge locomotives in India.

Shri Sardar A. S. Saigal: Is there any proposal to manufacture diesel engines by the public sector?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No, Sir.

Shri Goray: If, as the hon. Minister said, Chittaranjan are producing all the locomotives we require, for whom are the TELCO producing?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Chittaranjan are producing B, G. engines; and the TELCO are producing metre gauge locomotives.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question; let the engines move now.
Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2010 on the 23rd April, 1959 and state:

(a) the further progress made in the introduction of C.H.S. Scheme for Members of Parliament;

(b) the nature of the scheme as finally decided; and

(c) when the scheme will be introduced?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information asked for is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

**STATEMENT**

(a) The question of extending the C.H.S. Scheme to Members of Parliament was recently reviewed by the Ministry of Finance, which took the following decisions:

(i) The facility for three dispensaries exclusively for the use of the Members of Parliament being excessive, in as much as under the C.H.S. Scheme one dispensary is provided for 2,500 families, only one dispensary should be opened for the Members of Parliament instead of three dispensaries as contemplated earlier.

(ii) The expenditure on this account should appropriately be a charge on the budget of the Parliament and not on the budget of the Ministry of Health.

(b) The suggestions of the Ministry of Finance were considered by the Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament at the meeting held on the 7th September, 1959. The Joint Committee decided that (1) there should be three dispensaries, one each in North Avenue, South Avenue and Constitution House or near about an addition to the First Aid Post in the Parliament House; (2) the three dispensaries may be opened to other Central Government employees also; (3) the contribution from Members of Parliament may be recovered at the same rate as for the Central Government employees on the salary basis; (4) that difference between the cost of the scheme and the contribution from the Members of Parliament should be borne by the Ministry of Health.

(c) The decisions of the Joint Committee are under examination. It is hoped to implement the scheme by the time of the next session of the Parliament.

Shri Bum Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the Ministry of Finance has considered the suggestions of the Joint Committee? If so, what is the final decision of the Ministry of Finance?

Shri Karmarkar: I understand that the representative of the Ministry of Finance was also present at the recent meeting. But this matter will have to be formally processed through with the consent of the Finance Ministry.

Shri Bum Krishan Gupta: My question was this. There is some difference between the decision of the Finance Ministry and the view taken by the Joint Committee. In view of this, may I know whether the Ministry of Finance has accepted the view taken by the Joint Committee?

Shri Karmarkar: I understand that at the meeting of the Joint Committee—the latest—the representative of the Ministry of Finance was also present. But, as I said the matter will have to be processed through Finance finally.
Shri Thirumala Rao: In view of the fact that this scheme has been pending consideration before Government for several years, will the hon. Minister see that it is expedited at least by the expiry of the life of this Parliament?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: A good suggestion.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The statement shows that the contribution will be on a salary basis. May I know what is the amount of contribution which would be recoverable from Members of Parliament?

Shri Karmarkar: I presume Rs 5 per month.

Shri Tangamani: What is the view of the Government and the Health Ministry about 3 dispensaries as against 1 dispensary alone which would be made available for members of Parliament as suggested by the Finance Ministry?

Shri Karmarkar: The Health Ministry is of the view that has been given now by the Joint Committee.
Salandi Reservoir Project

Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3273 on the 20th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have finally approved the Salandi Reservoir Project in Orissa, and

(b) if so, the nature of decisions taken?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Shri Panigrahi: After the 20th April, 1959, may I know whether the Planning Commission has, at any time, discussed this matter with the State Government?

Shri Hathi: The Planning Commission as such has not discussed this matter with the Orissa Government. But the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission examined this and suggested to the Orissa Government to see whether an integrated plan of this nature could be made so as to fit in with the Bhimkund scheme. Those proposals have now been received from the Orissa Government on the 27th June and they are being examined.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether in this Salandi Reservoir Project almost all the preliminary work has been completed? If so what was the cost of the preliminary work and what would happen if the Planning Commission do not approve the project?

Shri Hathi: The preliminary work that has been done could be utilised because the question is only that of integrating the benefits of the scheme with the benefits that will be derived from the Bhimkund project. It might have an additional bed regulator so as to fit in with the channels from the Bhimkund channel. But the preliminary works would not be an expense which would be useless.

Shri Panigrahi: May we know whether this project will be taken up simultaneously with the Bhimkund project or after the completion of that project?

Shri Hathi: We cannot say whether they will be taken up simultaneously or one after the other. That will depend upon the Third Plan.

Shri Sadasiv: May I know the stage at which the Bhimkund project is and whether it will be started and completed in the course of the Second Five Year Plan?

Shri Hathi: We have received the project report of Bhimkund that is being examined. That is the stage at which it is. I cannot say whether we can start it in the Second Five Year Plan or not.

Shri B. C. Mallick: May I know how many acres of land can be brought under cultivation with this project?

Shri Hathi: This scheme envisages to irrigate annually 3.28 lakh acres.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The hon Minister said that the Technical Committee is examining it. Is it the Hathi Committee?

Shri Hathi: That is known by that name. But that is the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: May I know whether the Government is going to accept the Bhimkund project scheme submitted by the Government of Orissa?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it some different scheme?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The hon Minister said that they are considering the proposals for the Bhimkund project and so this pro-
just is not being taken up. I want to know whether Government has approved or not. I only want to know whether the benefits that are to be derived from the Salandi project will be available to the people after the Bhimakund project has been accepted by Government.

Shri Hathi: That project is under examination of Government. Whether it is accepted or not we should plan in a way that in case it is accepted, this scheme should also have the benefit of the other scheme.

Cost of Production of Foodgrains

Shri Ajit Singh Barhadi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any economic survey has been undertaken to assess the cost of production of foodgrains; and

(b) what would be the basis of fixation of foodgrain prices when the State takes over trade in foodgrains?

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

(a) No specific economic survey has been undertaken by the Government to assess the cost of production of foodgrains in the country

(b) Government purchase prices for foodgrains have to be fixed with the object of ensuring a reasonable price to the producer as well as the consumer and keeping in view the post-harvest prices during the previous years.

Shri Ajit Singh Barhadi: What is the criterion for the fixation of a reasonable price to the farmer if no economic survey has been made?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have said that no specific survey as such has been conducted. But for the benefit of the House I may give this information that the Central Government have undertaken certain investigations on the cost of production of foodgrains. An enquiry was conducted by the Economic and Statistics Directorate in collaboration with the Research Programme Committee of the Planning Commission but the results of the different States vary and the figures are wildly divergent.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether the Government has taken any step to assure proper prices for the farmers and producers and if that is so what is the definition of proper prices?

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already said that our procurement prices are based on the procurement prices that existed in 1962-63 when there was control. Then we have also taken into account the post-harvest prices of subsequent years. Based on these, the procurement prices have been fixed. I may also state that although the figures are divergent for the various States, the procurement prices that we have fixed are not unreasonable compared to the cost of production.

Shri Tyagi: The House is anxious to know on what criteria the prices are fixed. It is not enough for our satisfaction to know that whatever prices prevailed in 1963 have been taken into account and the same prices have been fixed without a real survey taking notice of the cost of production or the cost of living. What are the criteria? We want to know. Is it done arbitrarily?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The survey results have been partly taken into account. Of course it is theoretically desirable to base the procurement prices on the cost of production but there are difficulties. This question was gone into by a Conference of the FAO/FCAFE and its conclusion is to this effect:

"Establishment of a farm price level solely on the basis of cost
of production estimates was criticized for its failure to take into account the demand for the commodity on domestic and foreign markets, for neglecting the interests of consumers and unless done on a sector basis, for lack of consideration of the relationships between prices of competing commodities for which the development policy of a country may have assigned different priorities."

Seth Govind Das: Is it not a fact that the Grow More Food Campaign did not succeed to the extent the Government wanted it to succeed because this survey has not been made and is it worthwhile to go on fixing procurement prices according to the 1952-53 prices because since then the prices of all commodities and all necessities of life are increasing?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That aspect has been taken into consideration. I may inform the House that there is no question of not conducting any survey at all. We have taken into account the various aspects. The Asoka Mehta Committee has gone into this question and has recommended a price of Rs. 15–17 per maund. For calculating the cost of production, you have to take the cost of family labour, cost of hired labour and the rent of the plot etc. All complicated factors have to be taken into account. But it is practically impossible, in view of the divergent figures that we have got for the various States to fix a procurement price on the cost of production. I may also say that the hon. Members have been clamouring that there must be some uniformity in the fixation of prices for procurement. How can there be uniformity if there are such divergent figures?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: They have said that they have not conducted any survey about the fixation of prices of foodgrains.

Shri Ranga: They do not propose also!

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether they propose to conduct some survey, in view of the divergent views that have been expressed in the different States?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have conducted surveys for three years from 1955-56 on a crop rotation basis. I referred to these surveys in my answers to the supplementary questions. The necessary surveys were being made by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics in conjunction with the Planning Commission.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: In view of the fact that the new harvest will be coming soon, may we know whether the Government is proposing to overhaul and reconstitute the statistical organisation that are there for surveying and fixing the cost of production of foodgrains, besides reorganising the items of expenditure to be calculated for the production of foodgrains?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to the procurement prices for the next harvest, that is being attended to by us and we will be in a position to announce the prices before the procurement from the new crop actually begins. With regard to the strengthening of the statistical organisation, some recommendations have been made by the Asoka Mehta Committee and they have been taken note of and some organisational improvements have been effected and are also being thought of.

Some Hon. Members rose:

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think the only way is to pass on to the next question.

Shri Tyagi: It is a very important question.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I agree. But would it be possible to have all these answers and discussions during the Question Hour? I could permit seven or eight or ten or fifteen. But there are twenty or twenty-five Members who want to put questions. It might be discussed in some other form but so far as the Question Hour is concerned I find it difficult to allow this.
Shri A. C. Guha: May I suggest that a statement showing procurement prices in different States may be laid on the Table of the House?

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The Hon Minister may call a meeting of the Members who are very anxious about this.

Shri Ranga: Only to repeat this kind of answers? That would be useless.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): May I add, Sir, that I have seen the anxiety of the House. Surely, this question would further be examined. Prices have got to be related to the cost of production. There is no doubt about it. But there are difficulties as indicated by my hon colleague but even then the cost of production must be the main consideration so far as the price-fixation is concerned. If any survey on a scientific basis is considered necessary in order to arrive at it, it would not apply to the immediate task, because the crops are now coming in and something has got to be done. I shall examine that point sympathetically and get it done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Next question.

Children's Park, Public Swimming Pool etc. in New Delhi

Shri Radha Raman
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have approved any scheme of New Delhi Municipal Committee regarding (i) Children's Park, (ii) a swimming pool, (iii) an open air theatre, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The New Delhi Municipal Committee have sanctioned schemes for (i) establishment of a Children's Park at India Gate and (ii) construction of a swimming pool in the compound of the M.B. Higher Secondary School, Reading Road, New Delhi. The plans for these projects have been prepared by the Chief Architect, C.P.W.D. The Committee have no proposal for constructing an open air theatre, but a scheme for setting up a National Youth Centre, which will include an open air theatre is under consideration of the Government of India in the Ministry of Education.

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

STATEMENT

(1) Children's Park—The New Delhi Municipal Committee have sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of a Children's Park at India Gate in accordance with a plan prepared by the Chief Architect, C.P.W.D. The Committee propose to establish this park on the lines of Japanese Model Park. Necessary work is likely to be started very shortly.

(2) Swimming Pool—The Committee propose to construct a swimming pool in the compound of the M.B. Higher Secondary School, Reading Road, New Delhi. Detailed plans for the scheme have recently been prepared by the Chief Architect and will be considered by the Committee in due course.

(3) Open Air Theatre—The Union Ministry of Education have drawn a scheme for setting up a National Youth Centre, which will include an open air theatre. This centre is proposed to be set up in the ridge area near Talkatora Gardens.

Shri Radha Raman: In the statement it is said that the Committee propose to establish this park on the lines of the Japanese Model Park. What will be the actual features of these Japanese parks? May I also know whether any assistance will be sought from the Japanese Government or the Japanese Embassy in this connection.
Shri Karmarkar: The Japanese parks are a little more catching than the Indian parks—that is, more attractive. A Japanese expert was recently here and was consulted in this matter and it is in accordance with his suggestions that this is being done.

Shri Radha Raman: What is the actual amount that is going to be spent on this park and how long will it take to get the work done?

Shri Karmarkar: The estimated cost is Rs 50,000, and the work on the scheme is likely to be started very shortly.

Shri D C. Sharma: May I know what are the features of the children's park in Japan which make it more attractive than the parks that we have already in this country?

Shri Karmarkar: Normally, the Japanese way of doing things is artistic. There are also a variety of things like that. If the hon Member is so interested, I shall ask the New Delhi Municipal Committee to exhibit a picture of the Japanese park.

Shri Radha Raman: In the statement it is mentioned that there will be a national youth centre near about the Ridge area and the Talkatora Gardens. May I know what will be the activities that this national youth centre will conduct and what are the other details with regard to this?

Shri Karmarkar: This centre is supposed to create facilities like open air theatre, swimming pool, recreation hall, hostels etc.

Shri Hem Barua: In the statement it is mentioned that the swimming pool is proposed to be located within a school compound. May I know whether it will be made available to all children? if not, whether Government do not consider it proper to find a place that might be available to all the public in general?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, that is exactly the question which arose in my mind. There is no information on the record. I shall try to find it out and place it on the Table of the House.
Skri S. V. Bamaswamy: (a) Yes, Sir, survey was conducted and earth-work started during the year 1800. (b) Cost of the earth-work was approximately Rs. 6.25 lakhs and it was done over about 68 miles. (c) Reasons are not exactly known, but in all probability this scheme was due to the financial stringency prevailing during those days. (d) No.

Skri S. V. Bamaswamy: Sir, it is not true to say that the earth work was done throughout the entire line. The length is 157 miles. The earth work was done only up to 68 miles. Probably it was done as a famine relief measure. We are giving it up because there is no financial justification for this.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: (a) Yes; but the damage to the railway property was approximately Rs. 5,000. (b) The cause of the derailment is being studied.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know the reasons of the derailment, and whether it is a fact that cases of derailment are increasing?
Shri Braj Raj Singh: Are they not being investigated?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: They are being investigated and are under study.

Shri Raghnath Singh: Nearly four months have passed. May I know the reasons for the delay in the enquiry and investigation about this derailment?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Four months might have passed. We are studying the whole thing. We cannot rush through the thing.

Shri Hem Barua: The fact that the hon. Deputy Minister has said that the causes are being studied, means that the causes do exist to the knowledge of the Deputy Minister and they are now being studied? May I know what are those causes that are under study?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The cause is pillage of the brass bearing of the travelling water tank next to the engine.

Shri Subiman Ghose: May I know whether any accident bulletin was issued fixing responsibility on any person or employee for this derailment.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The fixation of responsibility is under consideration.

Shri Tanganuud: May I know whether this accident took place in a place very near to the place where the major accident to the Calcutta Mail took place about a year ago?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That took place on 23rd November 1957. It is somewhere near that place.

Shri T. R. Vittal Rao: May I know whether this accident was at the very spot where the major accident happened?

Shri Deputy-Speaker: He has answered that.

वक्तमय में महपीयों का समेलन

को बाजपेयी;

च. १९२१; बी घासर;

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यहू वत्तो ने कुछ करते कि:

(ख) क्या वह वचन है कि नगर निगमों के महजोरों का एक प्रभावित भारतीय समेलन हुआ है। है उद्योग में समय हुआ?

(ल) यदि है, तो हम समेलन का प्रमाण क्या था और इसमे किन किन विषयों ने विचार किया था; और

(ग) क्या यह प्रकार के समेलनों का प्रायोजन प्रतिवर्ष करके ने विचार है?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (बी बार्फर): (ख) जी हाँ.

(ल) यह समेलन निगमों द्वारा बनाम वष की जाने वाली कोठाइयों पर विचार करते तथा उनको पूरे करने के उपाय सुझाने के लिये घोषित किया गया था।

इस समेलन के कार्यक्रम की एक प्रति समा की मेज पर रख दी गई है।

(ग) जी हाँ। महजोरों का वार यह था कि महजोर-समेलन प्रति वर्ष प्रायोजित किया जाए।

बी बाजपेयी: क्या यह समेलन में कोई विभाजित निर्धार नियंत्रित किये गये और क्या उन नियंत्रों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था की गई है?

बी बाजफर: हाँ, निर्णय ही हो चुके।

उनके बारे में स्वास्थ्य विभाग चल रहा है।

बी बाजपेयी: विश्व संघी में एक विषय यह था कि नगर निगमों के अधिक सामने में किस प्रकार के बुद्धि की जाए।

मैं जाना है कि क्या इस समेलन में
राजस्थान नदी प्रोजेक्ट

फिल्ड फ्रांसलिफ्ट योजना के लिए नए निर्देश

श्री दीपक शर्मा: मैंने जानना चाहा कि केसर जाल के लिए प्रदान किए गए निर्देश के लिए प्रभावी मार्ग उपलब्ध है। यदि केसर जाल के लिए प्रदान किए गए निर्देश उपलब्ध है, तो क्या केसर जाल के लिए प्रदान किए गए निर्देश सही हैं?

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Shri Ram Krishna Gupta: In the statement I find that preliminary discussions on the plan have been held with the concerned authorities. May I know what is the result of the discussions?

Shri Hathi: The committee which has been appointed is preparing a plan. I have not got the results. They have not yet prepared the plan.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Pakistan authorities are raising some objection to the construction of this canal project and, if so, what is the nature of that objection?

Shri Hathi: This question does not relate to those aspects raised by the hon. Member. This question relates to the preparation of a master plan for the area.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether any master plan has also been finalised for the construction of this main canal?

Shri Hathi: We do not call that a master plan. That is a project report. That project report is completed. This relates to the development of the area which has to be fed by this canal.

Shri F B Patel: May I know whether the Rajasthan Canal is proposed to be connected with Kandla?

Shri Hathi: There is an idea of doing that.

Sardar Iqbal Singh: May I know whether in this master plan any area has been reserved for those persons who will be ousted from the Punjab region in the matter of construction of this canal in that area?

Shri Hathi: As the statement says, the master plan will take two or three years, but the preliminary plan is expected to be ready within the next six months. It is not yet ready.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We do not understand it.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: If we do not allow him to make an attempt, how can we promote Hindi?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If he cannot read, let him go to school.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: May I make a suggestion? In such cases, the answer may be drafted in Hindi, not in the Devanagari script but in the Tamil script.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He must read in English.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Fortunately, I know Devanagari and therefore I am reading it as given in the Devanagari script.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He will read the answer in English.

(Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: 34 Metre Gauge Wagon-loads of grain were loaded by Chaudhary Chetram Samuhik Sahakari Samiti of District Sriganganagar during the period 1-6-1959 to 24-6-1959 in priority class 'C' of the Preferential Traffic Schedule. The Government are not aware that some person in District Ganganagar secured wagons in the name of the said Samiti.)
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a Railway official of the Eastern Railway posted at Bandel station has misappropriated a sum of rupees three lakhs, and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken against that official?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 54,514.50 has so far been revealed as a result of a Fact Finding Enquiry. Six Railway employees are suspected to be involved in this fraud.

(b) Disciplinary action has been initiated against these six officials who have since been placed under suspension.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: May I know the means adopted by the officers to misappropriate this huge amount?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: They were making fictitious payments on false thumb impressions.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member wanted to know the measures adopted.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The measures adopted were, the same person was putting on his thumb impression over and over again.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not the measures adopted by them but the measures that the Government have adopted. What is the modus operandi?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Shri wanted to know the modus operandi followed by the accused officers.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know when this case was detected and whether the police was informed or not? Or, is it only after the investigation that a case was launched?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The information came to us on the 24th June. Departmental enquiries were immediately initiated and action is being taken. As soon as the departmental action is finalised, we propose to hand over the case to the SPE.

Shri S M Banerjee: May I know since how long this misappropriation was going on and the number of men who are involved, and whether some of them belong to Class II or Class I service?
Shri Shahنawas Khan: Investigation is going on. We have seized the records.

Shri Barrow: He wanted to know since how long it is going on.

Shri Tyagi: The Minister has stated the case was detected, for the first time, in the month of June, and departmental enquiry is going on. Four months have passed. June, July, August and September. I wonder why the case has not been handed over to the police yet, if it is a case of embezzlement.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): The case will have to be handed over to the police. First we have to have a preliminary evidence for the case. So far as the investigation is concerned, it indicates that this fraud was going on since 1957. As has been stated, six persons are involved in it. They have been placed under suspension, and as soon as we find that we have enough material to proceed with the case, the matter will be handed over to the Special Police Establishment.

Shri Tyagi: Parliament has passed an enactment. The enforcement police always deal with such cases. May I know why it was not given to the enforcement police to prosecute that person?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: We have had experience of the enforcement police also. There is at times much delay in that and after there is an investigation, in many cases, they ask us to proceed departmentally. In order to avoid that delay, we first see whether we can deal with it departmentally. If we find we cannot deal with it departmentally, we have to give it to the S P E.

Shri T B Vittal Rao: May I know what were the daily average earnings at the station? When the fraud was going on since 1957, was the station not inspected by the travelling inspector of accounts?

Shri Shahنawas Khan: It is not in the station accounts, it is in the payment of labour working under the permanent way inspector.

Shri P. R. Patel: My request is that so far as Question No 1334-A which has been included in the supplementary list is concerned, I only want that the report may be placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The answer would be placed here.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Movement of Goods

*1322 Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken by Government to improve the movement of goods on various Railways during the period from May, 1959 to the 31st July, 1959, and

(b) the percentage of increased income in comparison to last year for the corresponding period.*

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S V Ramaswamy). (a) The sustained drive to speed up movement generally, which has been on for the last few years, was kept up. In addition, 10 Express Goods Services covering Northern, Western, Eastern, Central and Southern Railways and 14 Crack Specials covering South Eastern, Northern and Western Railways were introduced during the period from May 1959 to 31st July 1959.

(b) The percentage of increased income from goods traffic during June 1959 over June 1958 was 4.7. Percentage increase in income from goods traffic during July, 1959 over July 1958 was approximately 3.6 per cent.
The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. F. Subbarayan): It is expected that a multi-channel Radio-telegraph Service between India and the U.S.A. via Manila will be available by about April, 1960. There is already a radio-telephone Service to the U.S.A. via London.

Loss of Foodgrains

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The annual loss of foodgrains on account of Rodents is estimated to be about 2.4 million tons.

(b) and (c). As part of the last Rabi Production Drive, the State Governments undertook concerted operations on a large scale to kill rats. In Delhi state about 35,000 acres were covered. During the current kharif campaign also, the States are taking measures for destruction of rats on a campaign basis. A note, indicating the limes on which rat eradication campaigns should be organised, is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 63.]

Import of Spare Parts Required for Tractors

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohduddin): (a) A directive has since been issued to the Indian Airlines Corporation under Section 34 of the Air Corporations' Act to undertake and operate, for a period not exceeding one year, on an experimental basis, a thrice weekly air service to Bhopal on the Delhi-Gwalior-Bhopal-Indore-Bombay route.

(b) and (c) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have informally discussed with the Corporation a scheme for an internal network of air services in that State at their cost. Their final proposals and requirements are awaited.

Air Services to Bhopal

The Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not bringing Bhopal on the air map of India so far or to make it a regular airport as was assured by the Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation on the 3rd April, 1959 in the budget debate;

(b) whether it is a fact that Madhya Pradesh Government have agreed to bear a loss upto 25 lakhs of rupees to maintain air service between Indore and Bhopal; and

(c) whether Government have received proposals for providing air services between Bhopal-Jabalpur, Raipur-Rourkela-Nagpur, or Raipur-Rourkela-Waltair?
Written Answers

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

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

(b) Foreign exchange for two proposals to import spare parts of tractors and bulldozers of the value of Rs 78,000 and Rs 70,736 has been released. The third proposal received in July, 1959 for import of additional quantity of spare parts of the value of Rs 42,000 is under examination.

Agricultural University, New Delhi

*1330 Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi has been converted into an Agricultural University,

(b) if so, what are the different branches of agriculture in which the degree courses for the award of MSc and PhD are being offered, and

(c) the number of students admitted every year for these post-graduate courses?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shi M V. Krishnaappa): (a) Yes. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute has been accorded the status of a University under section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, (3 of 1956), for the purpose of awarding MSc and PhD degrees.

(b) The degrees of MSc and PhD are awarded in the following branches of the Agricultural Sciences at present:

(a) Agronomy,
(b) Botany,
(c) Chemistry,
(d) Horticulture,
(e) Entomology,
(f) Mycology and Plant Pathology.

(c) A maximum of one hundred students is admitted to the MSc course and 50 students to the PhD degree course every year. The actual number admitted is subject to the seats available at the time of admission.

National Highway in Manipur

*1331. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Highway from Mao to Moreh has been taken over by the Manipur Administration, and

(b) if so, what steps the Manipur Administration have taken in accordance with the National Highways Act for the development of this road since the time it was taken over?

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

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

STATEMENT

This section of National Highway 39 is being maintained to National Highway standards, by the Manipur Administration since the 1st April 1958. The works of National Highways are generally entrusted to the respective State Governments who act as agents to the Central Government. No new works have yet been taken up. Rs 7.00 lakh have been provided in the revised Second Five Year Plan for the restoration of any slips that occur in this section. The road has already fully black-topped surface.

Kalinga Airlines Crash

1332. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Engineer Shri A. C. Shekhar signed...
a certificate of safety of the aircraft VP-DGP of Kalinga Airlines on the date of its crash on 3rd August, 1959;

(b) whether the certificate of aviation was due to expire on the 18th August, 1959;

(c) whether it is a fact that he had no mechanic to carry out the daily inspection and register it in the mechanics column;

(d) whether this was the plea for not repairing floor board beams found broken two months ago; and

(e) whether this Engineer had been found guilty of negligence by the Katju Committee?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.
(b) The certificate of airworthiness of the aircraft was due to expire on the 15th August, 1959
(c) No, Sir
(d) Government has no information that the floor beams had broken and had not been replaced.
(e) He was found guilty of making certain false entries in the aircraft log-books.

Power-Driven Boats for Fishermen in Andhra

1333. Shri Rama Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Centre has been approached by the Andhra Pradesh Government for allocation of funds for the purchase of oil engines for power-driven boats for being supplied to the fishermen; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M V. Krishnappa): (a) In the annual plan of the Andhra Pradesh Government for 1959-60 there is a provision of Rs. 4.33 lakhs for supply of engines under the scheme for improvement of indigenous craft and tackle. No request specifically for allocation of additional funds for the purchase of diesel engines for boats has been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Colourisation of Vanaspati

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspati in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture has written to the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona not to pursue research for colourisation of vanaspati; and

(b) the reasons that prompted the Ministry to issue such a directive?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Ukai Irrigation and Power Project

Shri P R. Patel:
Shri Fatehsinh Ghodasar:

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

(a) whether the Planning Commission have got the Ukai Power and Irrigation Project surveyed by experts; and

(b) if so, whether they have received the reports of the experts?

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

(b) Yes, Sir

Pusad-Darwha Railway Line

Dr. M. S. Aney: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred
Question No 524 on the 17th August, 1959 and state:

(a) when the decision to drop the proposal of the restoration of the dismantled Pusad-Darwha line was taken, and

(b) whether Government propose to publish or place on the Table the report of the enquiry, evidence and other data on the basis of which the decision to drop the proposal was taken?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) In June, 1958

(b) No, Sir

Sugar Factory at Hastinapur

*1337. Shri K. N. Pandey:
Shri Bhakt Danhau:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that licence was issued to a party about two years ago to establish a sugar factory at Hastinapur (U P),

(b) whether any progress has been made so far in regard to erection of the factory,

(c) whether there was any condition in the licence that the displaced persons will be employed for the construction work and also for running the factory, and

(d) if so, whether this condition has been fulfilled?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 was granted on 6th November, 1957

(b) Not much progress has been made. Some buildings for factories and godowns are at present under construction

(c) No such condition has been laid down in the licence. However as a condition for giving a loan it was stipulated by the Ministry of Rehabilitation that the company would recruit all unskilled workers and as many other workers as possible from displaced persons. The loan has not yet been given

(d) Does not arise

Electric Multiple Unit Coaches

*1338 Shri Subiman Ghose.

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether the Electric Multiple Unit Coaches delivered on the 6th June, 1959 by M/s. Jessop and Co
are equipped with lavatories or toilet rooms; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways
(Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) One
Unit of three coaches was delivered
on the 6th June, 1959 and these coa-
ches are not equipped with lave-
tories or toilet rooms

(b) The reasons are

(i) the period of journey is very
short;

(ii) stations are close to each
other and train services are
also frequent A passenger
can detrain at a station if he
wants to use the lavatory and
catch the next train,

(iii) it is the accepted practice not
to provide lavatories in the
suburban stock

Allotment of Tank Wagons

*1339. Shri A. K. Gopalai:
Shri Kunlan:
Will the Minister of Railways be
pleased to state

(a) the procedure of allotment of
Tank Wagons for movement of mol-
asses in bulk to distilleries of U.P
and West Bengal,

(b) whether any programme is
drawn up for movement of molasses
in tank wagons and whether the same
is approved by the Railway Board
under Section 27-A of the Indian
Railways Act of 1890 as in the case
of exclusive allotment of TVS (Vegetable
Oil Tank Wagons) to specific Vanas-
pati factories, there are no pro-
grames and, therefore, it is neces-
sary to issue ad hoc orders under
Section 27-A of the Indian Railways
Act

Jalkundi Multipurpose Project

*1340. Shri Ram Shankar Lali:
Will the Minister of Irrigation and
Power be pleased to state the present
stage of the Jalkundi Multi-purpose
Project in Uttar Pradesh?

The Minister of Irrigation and
Power (Shri Hathi): The investiga-
tion and exploration work for the pur-
pose of determining the feasibility of
constructing a dam at Jalkundi, in
Nepal, on the Rapti river, is in
progress

Pradip Port

*1341. Shri K. C. Jena: Will the
Minister of Transport and Communi-
cations be pleased to state

(a) the tonnage handled by the
Pradip Port in Orissa during 1958-59

(b) whether any complaints have
been made to Central Government
about the transportation difficulties; and

(c) if so, the nature of the com-
plaints made and the steps taken to
remove them?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Transport and Communications
(Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 22,822 tons

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise.
Upper Sileru Hydro-Electric Project

"1342. Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3597 on the 28th April, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have since approved the Upper Sileru Hydro-Electric Scheme; and

(b) if so the present stage of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a). Not yet, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Waste Land

"1343. Shri Naushir Bharucha: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of the pressing need to grow more food, any suggestions have recently been circularised by the Union Government to State Governments to bring all waste land or cultivable land under plough,

(b) whether the Union Government are aware that in Bombay State large tracts of cultivable land have not been utilised for food production, and

(c) what the Union Government propose to do in the interest of greater food production?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa); (a). No Sir The State Governments are already aware of the importance of bringing waste land under plough and are already taking action in this direction with the financial assistance available from the Centre for the purpose under the Grow More Food Rules. However, the Government of India have recently appointed a Committee of Experts consisting of Central & State Government officers to make a survey of cultivable waste land still available in the country and to suggest measure for their reclamation.

(b) According to latest statistics available, cultivable waste land in Bombay State is 4.62 million acres

(c) Necessary action will be taken on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee of Experts mentioned in reply to part (a) above.

Railway Line from Pandu to Siju

"1344. Shri Amjad Ali: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey of a Railway line from Pandu to Siju area of the Garo Hills district was undertaken;

(b) if so, how far it has proceeded, and

(c) whether there is any prospect of connecting Pandu with Bongaigaon via Goalpara by an extension from Pandu?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A survey for a line connecting Pandu to Amjanga was done in the past. The revision of this survey has now been completed, and for the portion beyond from Amjanga to Darangiri, a survey has also been ordered.

(c) No Sir The proposal is not included in the Second Five Year Plan approved by the Planning Commission.

New Postal Stamps

"1345. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to issue new postal stamps bearing pictures of Tamil classical writers like Valluvar, Kambar and Elango and national heroes like Bomman, Mahakavi Bharathi, V.O. Chidambaram, Thiruveka in the near future; and

(b) if so, when and whose pictures will be published?
The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):
(a) No.
(b) Does not arise.

**Train Derailment**

1346. Shri P. G. Deb: Shri Goray:
Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether fourteen people were injured when a passenger train going from Manmad to Poona via Dhond was derailed between Visapur and Belwandi; and

(b) if so, the details of the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). At about 09:35 hours on 31-8-1959, while 402 Up Manmad-Poona Passenger train was running between Visapur and Belvandi stations on Manmad-Dhond section of Central Railway, its engine and seven bogies next to the engine derailed. As a result, 15 persons were injured of whom, two grievously

**Export of Animals**

1347. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 225 on the 16th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the negotiations with the Viet-Nam Government for the export of buffaloes, cows and bulls have been concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b) The terms and conditions for export of 150 Hariana cattle and 50 Murrah buffaloes have been communicated to the Viet-Nam Government. No agreement has been concluded yet.

**Government Model Poultry Farm, Delhi**

1348. Shri R. C. Majhi: Shri Subodh Hansda:
Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether training is being given to the students at the Government Model Poultry Farm, Delhi Cantonment;

(b) if so, how many students are being trained at a time; and

(c) the duration of the training period?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Nearly 100 students participate in each session, twice a year.

(c) The duration of training period is four weeks.

**Ships from Japan**

1349. Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Raghunath Singh:
Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 277 on the 16th February, 1959 and state the progress made so far in utilising the balance of 311 billion Yens for purchase of ships from Japan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The matter is still under negotiation between Indian Shipping Companies in the private and public sectors and the Japanese shipyards.

**Electricity in Orissa**

1350. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a deficit of electrical power in Orissa;
(b) whether the Orissa Government have made representations to the centre to increase the ceiling limit for power projects in the remaining years of the Second Plan period, and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl):** (a) No, Sir

(b) Although there has been no specific request from the Government of Orissa for increasing the ceiling limit for power projects in the Second Plan, they have proposed the installation of a thermal station either at Jharsaguda or at Talcher to meet the growing demands for power which the State Government anticipated

(c) These proposals have not been accepted so far because of paucity of foreign exchange

**Work on Najafgarh Nallah, Delhi**

*1351 Shri Radha Raman Shri Vajpayee*

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether the work of Najafgarh Nallah is progressing satisfactorily to ensure its completion before the monsoon as planned

(b) whether it is a fact that Bharat Sewak Samaj is doing the earth work and that it had obtained the help of the Army personnel for expediting the work of the Nallah,

(c) what arrangements for coordination of work exist between the Bharat Sewak Samaj, Delhi Administration and Army authorities, and

(d) the difference between the estimated cost and the actual expenditure on the work?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathl):** (a) The work of desilting and removal of humps in the Najafgarh Drain in a reach of about 12 miles has almost been completed

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The work was awarded to the Bharat Sewak Samaj by the Central Public Works Department on a contract basis. The Samaj obtained some assistance from the army authorities. The question of making any special arrangement for coordination of the work of the Samaj and the army personnel did not arise. The progress of execution of the work by the Bharat Sewak was, however, reviewed periodically at meetings convened by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply

(d) The work has not yet been completed. The difference between the estimated cost and the actual expenditure will be known only after the work is completed and the accounts are closed

**Indian Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac**

*1352 Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Greenwich Mean Time has been replaced by a new standard of measurement known as Ephemeris Time and is being introduced in the Indian Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac for the year 1960, and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

**The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohindrin):** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. India has adopted the Ephemeris Time in the Indian Ephemeris from 1960 onwards in pursuance of the resolution passed by the International Astronomical Union in 1955 to adopt the Ephemeris Time in all national ephemerides, in order to have uniformity with other nations in indicating the position of the planets in the Ephemeris. A statement is laid on the table giving technical reasons

**STATEMENT**

The Greenwich Mean Time, lately called Universal Time, had so long been the basic measure of time in terms of which the positions of the
Sun, Moon and planets were calculated and shown in the Ephemeris. It has been observed for some years past that the rotation of the Earth, by which the Universal Time and in fact all mean solar times are determined, is not uniform, it has got a gradual retardation as well as fluctuations for various reasons, as a result of which the Universal Time does not increase uniformly. As a uniformly increasing time-scale is the independent argument necessary in dynamical astronomy, it has been decided in accordance with a resolution of the International Astronomical Union held at Dublin in 1855 that the positions of the Sun, moon and planets would be given in all the national ephemereses with effect from the issue of 1960, not in terms of the Universal Time but of Ephemerides Time defined by resolution of 1952 meeting of the International Astronomical Union. This has been done in all the national ephemereses from the 1860 issue, and India have also adopted the same. Due to the existence of the fluctuation factor in the rotation of the Earth and consequently in the expression of Ephemeris Time, it is not possible to give a definite value of Ephemeris Time in advance; it is possible only to estimate an approximate value by extrapolation. The difference between the Ephemeris Time and the Greenwich Mean Time is now very small, the estimated value of the difference for 1960 is 35·0 seconds of time, so that at Oh-Om-Os G.M.T the Ephemeris Time is Oh-Om-35s.

Mayurakshi Project Canal

*1352—A Shrimatiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of West Bengal have asked for financial assistance for extension of Mayurakshi Project Canal;

(b) whether it is a fact that Government of India first promised Rupees 30 lakhs and then refused to pay the same;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government of West Bengal could not avail of the said amount for shortage of time; and

(d) the reasons for refusing financial assistance now?

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

Statement

An additional provision of Rs. 3 crores was made by the Government of India for loan assistance to States for certain medium irrigation schemes, including a sum of Rs 30 lakhs for the construction of additional distributaries of Mayurakshi Project under the Miscellaneous Development Fund. This was over and above the loan amount allocated to the States during 1958-59. In November, 1958, the Government of West Bengal reported that as the working season had already advanced, not more than Rs 15 lakhs could be spent by March, 1959 and that the balance of Rs 15 lakhs would be spent by them by June, 1959. Immediately after this, the Planning Commission informed the State Government that the amount of Rs 15 lakhs proposed to be spent by them during 1959-60 would not be available during that year, and that the provision required for that year could be made by them in the Annual Plan for 1959-60 in the usual manner. Subsequently, the amount of Rs 15 lakhs proposed to be spent during 1958-59 was also surrendered by the State Government.

Black Market in Postal Articles

*1353 Shrimati Mazida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the "Statesman (Calcutta Edition)" dated the 30th July, 1959 that black-marketing in postal articles such as postcards,
inland covers and envelopes is going on at Durgapur; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) The matter has been reported to the police authorities. Arrangements have also been made to ensure that adequate quantities of postage stamps and postal stationery are readily available for sale.

Import of Tractors

*1354. Shri Subbiah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras Government have requested the Centre to issue licences for the import of tractors for Madras; and

(b) if so, the number of tractors asked for and licences issued?

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

(b) The Madras Government asked for the import of 50 agricultural tractors. The State Government have been advised to purchase them from the stocks available with the dealers.

*b) मन्त्री में सड़कों का चोटिया किया जाना

1354. भी सहका स्वायत्त : क्या व्यासपालिका मंत्री यह बात नहीं कह रहे हैं कि:

(क) क्या उनके व्यक्ति में यह वात में है कि नई विल्ली नगर-पालिका का सड़कों का चोटिया करने का काम बिल्कुल अथवा पुलिकार्यों के विचर ताल-मेल न होने के कारण रक्षा पाया है; और

(ख) इस स्थिति में तुर्की करने व ब्रह्मूर्त काम को गुरू करने के लिये कौन से ठोस कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (भी कर्मचारी) :

(क) नई विल्ली में सड़कों का चोटिया करने का काम इस सम्बन्ध में नई विल्ली नगर-पालिका की अधिकारी जिम्मेदारी पर कोई निर्णय न हो सकने के कारण रक्षा पाया था।

(ख) इस स्थिति में तुर्की करने व ब्रह्मूर्त काम को गुरू करने के लिये कौन से ठोस कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

Saw Mills in Andaman Islands

*1356. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some saw mills were closed down in Andaman Islands for want of orders;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) the loss suffered on account of the closure of these saw mills?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member refers to Government Saw mills. If so, no saw mill was closed down in Andaman Islands for want of orders.

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

Ferry Service Across Brahmaputra

*1357. Shri Amjad Ali: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the global tenders for purchase of two ferry crafts for the crossing of Brahmaputra on Jogi-ghope-Pancharathna have since been examined and tenders accepted; and

(b) if so, when the ferry-crafts are likely to be put in service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bhadur): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Tenders called for the purchase of two ferry crafts for the crossing of
Brahmaputra on Jogighope-Pancharatna were not global. They were called from certain Indian firms by the Director General of Supplies and Disposals and the tender of Messrs. Garden Reach Workshops Ltd., Calcutta for Rs. 8,18,160 was accepted.

(b) The first ferry is likely to be put to service by February, 1960 and the second one before the middle of that year.

“Nyaya” Panchayats in Delhi

*1958. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether “Nyaya” Panchayats have started functioning throughout Delhi;

(b) the nature of assistance proposed to be given by Government for the smooth functioning of these Panchayats; and

(c) whether any arrangements have been made for the training of the Panches of these “Nyaya” Panchayats?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri N. S. Murthy): (a) No, Sir. Under the recently amended Panchayat Act, elections are proposed to be held in October next and Panchayats would, it is hoped, start functioning thereafter.

(b) The expenditure of Nyaya Panchayats will be met from Gaon Sabha funds. Also, it is proposed to appoint a Panchayat Inspector for each block to supervise and assist in the smooth functioning of Panchayats.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Power Engineering Research Centre

*1959. I Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: I Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1907 on the 20th April, 1959 and state at what stage is the proposal of setting up a Power Engineering Research Centre?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathur): The plan and estimate for setting up of a Power Research Institute at Bangalore have been prepared and the scheme is under consideration of the Government.

The project report for the Switchgear Developing and Testing Laboratory at Bhopal is under preparation.
Central Nursing Service

*1361. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to constitute a Central Nursing Service; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The question of constituting a Central Nursing Service is under the active consideration of the Government of India. The details are being worked out.

Collision at Dharmavaram Station

*1362. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 25th June, 1959 Katpadi-Dharmavaram passenger train collided at Dharmavaram station with a goods train on Southern Railway, and

(b) if so, the causes of the accident?

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

(b) According to the Provisional findings of the Government Inspector of Railways, the accident was due to the failure of the Railway staff.

Ayurveda

2506. Shri D. C. Sharma:

Shri Jhulan Sinha:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 133 on the 11th February, 1959 and state:

(a) the progress since made in examining the report of the Committee appointed to evaluate the present status of Ayurvedic medicine; and

(b) the action, if any, taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The report is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

National Academy of Medical Sciences

2507. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1832 on the 12th March, 1959 and state the progress made so far in establishing a National Academy of Medical Sciences?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The proposal for the establishment of a National Academy of Medical Sciences, was circulated to State Governments, Union Territories, Universities and representative Medical Associations for their views. No replies from the State Governments have been received, except from Madras and Andhra, who have stated that the matter is still under consideration Certain Universities and Medical Associations have sent their views on the proposal. After all the replies are received the matter will again be placed before the Central Council of Health.

Electrification of Railway Stations

2508. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) the number of Railway Stations electrified during the year 1959 (upto the 31st August, 1959) in different Railway Zones; and

(b) the amount spent thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 64.]

(b) Rs 6:14 lakhs approximately.

Earnings on Northern Railway

2509. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the earnings on the Northern Railway from the 1st January, 1959 to the 31st July, 1959, as compared to the corresponding months during the year 1958?
The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(From January, 1958 to July, 1959)

- Advisory Committees on Railways

Advisory Committees on Railways

2510 Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3466 on the 23rd April, 1959 and state

(a) whether the information regarding the expenditure incurred by the various Advisory Committees constituted by the Ministry of Railways during 1958 has since been collected, and

(b) if so when it will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b) The expenditure incurred on some of the Advisory Committees set up by the Ministry of Railways in 1958 has been collected. But that in respect of some others is under collection and the final figures will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as they are ready.

Development of Fisheries in Bombay State

2511 Shri Pangarkar. Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount of grants released to Bombay Government for the development of fisheries during 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Under the revised procedure, figures of grants released by the Government of India to various State Governments are maintained for groups of schemes and not separately for individual schemes. One such group is “Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries”. For this group of schemes an amount of Rs 25.40 lakhs is admissible to the Government of Bombay as grant for the year 1958-59. The exact amount of grant under this group to be released to the Government of Bombay will be worked out on the basis of actual expenditure for such schemes during 1958-59.

Caterers on Secunderabad Division

2512 Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the number of caterers on Secunderabad Division of the Central Railway, and

(b) the number of complaints received against them during 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 65

(b) 53

Passenger Amenities

2513 Shri Pangarkar. Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the nature of passenger amenities which are proposed to be provided on various stations on the Purna-Purli-Vaijnath Section of the Central Railway during the current year, and

(b) the amount allotted for providing these amenities during 1958-59 and the sum actually spent?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The following amenities are proposed to be provided at Parbhani station only on the Purna-Purli-Vaijnath Section

(i) Asphalting station approach road

(ii) Provision of latrines and urinals

(iii) Electrification of station (subject to the availability of continuous power supply from the local authorities)

(b) No allotment was made for the above works during 1958-59 and hence no expenditure has been incurred.

Lallaguda Railway Workshop

2514 Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the total allocation for development of Lallaguda Railway Workshop
during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) the details of the various phases of the programme; and

(c) the number of coaches produced there per day at present?

The Deputy Minister for Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). A statement furnishing the required information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 65.]

Railway High Schools

2515. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway High Schools, Railway-wise; and

(b) the pay-scales of teachers in these schools, Railway-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There are 23 High Schools on the Railways. The break-up of these Railway-wise is shown in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 66]. There are, however, 10 Higher Secondary Schools besides, details of which are also given in the Statement,

(b) The scales of pay of teachers in Railway High Schools only shown in the second statement are uniform for all Railways. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 66].

Stabilisation of Assam Rail Link

2516. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 446 on the 19th February, 1959 and state the progress so far achieved in the work of stabilisation of the Assam Rail Link?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The work of strengthening the link route consists primarily of rebuilding of bridges providing deeper foundations, with additional waterways where necessary, strengthening protective works, realignment replacement of Dips by bridges and other ancillary works to protect the Railway embankment from floods.

Out of a total of 39 such works (involving 51 bridges), 17 items (involving 19 bridges) were completed in 1957-58 except for erection of girders in a few cases. Out of 15 items (involving 22 bridges) taken up during 1958-59, 12 have been completed except girder erections in few cases, 7 items involving 10 bridges remain to be taken up in 1959-60.

It is expected that all the works planned for the strengthening of the link route will be completed by the end of 1960, provided girders are received in time.

Some of these works have already functioned effectively, and, during the 1958 monsoons, avoided dislocation of traffic.

Derailment near Chandi Mandir Station

2517. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 4th June, 1959, an engine and two wagons of a goods train derailed near Chandi Mandir Railway Station on Kalka-Ambala Section; and

(b) if so, the reason for the derailment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, but the engine and three wagons derailed.

(b) Defect in track.

Train Derailment

2518. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 12 wagons of a goods train were derailed on the 3rd June, 1959 at Amdara
Railway Station on the Manikpur-Jabalpur line; and

(b) if so, the reason for this derailment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No. However, on 2nd June, 1959, at about 20.05 hours while No X55 Down Goods train was passing through Amdara station, on the Jubbulpore-Manikpur section of Central Railway, thirteen vehicles of the train derailed within the station limits.

(b) Failure of mechanical equipment of the Engine.

Seed Multiplication Farm in Tripura

2519. Shri Dasaratha Deb Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of tribal and refugee agriculturists are being displaced at Champak Nagar, Tripura, due to acquisition of land for a seed multiplication farm,

(b) if so, whether any alternative land has been offered to them,

(c) whether any representation has been made for de-requisition of this land, and

(d) if so, the decision of Government in the matter?

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

National Savings Certificates

2520. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the number of complaints received during 1957-58 for non-payment on National Savings Certificates when presented for payment;

(b) the nature of the complaints;

(c) the steps taken by Government of India in the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 346 complaints

(b) and (c) The complaints arise out of the following difficulties:

1. The certificates are registered in one office and payment is required in another.

2. Doubts as to the identity of the holder. To overcome both these difficulties, a system of identity slips which bear the signature of the holder and is issued to him, has been introduced.

3. Irregularities in the issue of National Savings Certificates.

This arises on account of ignorance of Rules on the part of the postal staff and instructions are issued to educate them from time to time.

Co-operative Laws

2521. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Shri Sinhasan Singh; Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state the nature of response received from the State Governments who were asked by the Government of India to submit suggestions for simplification of Co-operative Laws and Procedure?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): Co-operation being a State subject, the Government of India have not asked the State Governments to submit suggestions for simplification of Co-operative Laws and procedures. Some broad suggestions were, however, communicated to the State Governments who have been asked to appoint small Committees of
non-officials and officials to examine the whole question of the Co-operative Law, Rules, Procedure etc., and to make recommendations to the State Governments. The State Governments would no doubt take appropriate action on the Reports of these Committees. The Government of West Bengal have already constituted such a Committee.

Irrigation Schemes in Andhra Pradesh

2522 Shri M. V. Krishna Rao: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) the amount allotted by Central Government for implementing Major and Medium irrigation schemes in Andhra Pradesh during 1959-60 and

(b) the major irrigation works in the State for which the amount will be spent?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) A sum of Rs 1,186.42 lakhs was allocated to the Government of Andhra Pradesh during 1959-60 for implementing their major and medium irrigation projects, including the Nagarjunasagar Project. This includes 10.00 lakhs provided for investigations during 1959-60.

(b) A statement of major and medium Irrigation Projects is laid on the Table [See Appendix IV, annexure No 67].

Rural Electrification in Andhra Pradesh

2523. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Government have requested for any aid for the rural electrification programme during 1958-59 and 1959-60,

(b) if so, the action taken thereon,

(c) the amount granted in 1958-59, and

(d) the amount proposed to be granted in 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Development of Fisheries in Orissa

2524 Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the various types of equipment like cold storage, ice factories, pumps etc. which have been given to Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan so far from such aids received from Technical Co-operation Administration and other aid programmes for development of fishing in the country, and

(b) in which centres in Orissa such aids are being utilised?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnapa): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix IV, annexure No 68].

स्वीताला का चीनी का कार्यनाम

२५२५. श्री मानवेश शाह क्या चाशा तथा छूट मजी यह नवाने फिरा कररोग कि

(क) क्या स्वीताला में चीनी का नया कार्यनाम या गुरुना स्वीताला चीनी कार्यनाम भरीवने की प्रस्माना छोड़ दी गयी हैं, शाशा

(ख) यदि ह, तो क्या किसानो से $ चाशा चन्दि मन की दर से डूबना किया गया धन लौटने के लिए बादेश दिये जा चुके हैं?

चाशा घार हृषी उपलब्ध (बी वाले एक) शाशा

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सुनाए दिए हैं कि 1956-57 के बारे में चीनी के कार्यनाम का कार्य झल्कियोजनक होने के कारण शाशा गालिया द्वारा कार्यनाम एक बन्द करते नीति दिये जाने पर गया अत्यावश्य ने 25 जुलाई, 1956 के यह निष्काश किया कि कार्यनाम को झल्कियोरित्र के शाशर पर चलाने के लिए उनके गढ़े के मृद्व में से $ मन का प्रदोष भागी
Duty-Free Shop at an International Airport in India

2526. Shri Manabendra Shah: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have under contemplation a proposal to establish a duty-free shop at one of India's international airports, and

(b) if so, when the scheme is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) The Government is still considering the pros and cons of establishing a duty-free shop at one of the international airports.

Railway Higher Secondary School Teachers

2528. Shri Damar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that on the recommendations of the First Pay Commission (CPC) some unified scales of pay were fixed by the Railway Board for Railway Higher Secondary School Teachers from the 24th April 1950 and certain minimum qualifications were prescribed against each scale for those to be promoted after that date

(b) whether it is also a fact that relaxation in the prescribed minimum qualifications was permissible for existing employees on 24th April, 1950 and not for those promoted after the 24th April, 1950,

(c) whether it is also a fact that Railway Board have granted certain relaxations in qualifications for headmasters to be promoted as Principals of upgraded higher secondary schools against the existing Rules, and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes.
(b) Yes, but the instructions issued subsequently in 1958 recognised teaching experience for promotion in lieu of a degree or a diploma in teaching

(c) No

(d) Does not arise

Co-operative Societies

2529 Shri Sanganna: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1253 on the 27th March, 1958 in respect of the recommendations of Sir Malcolm Darling pertaining to the Co-operative Societies and state

(a) whether opinion of the State Governments has since been received, and

(b) if so, what is the gist of the State Governments' opinion, in this behalf?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b) The State Governments of Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and West Bengal and the Administrations of the Union Territories of Delhi, Manipur and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have reported the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations contained in the "Report on certain aspects of co-operative movement in India" by Sir Malcolm Darling. A summary of the reports received is laid on the Table [See Appendix IV, annexure No 69]

P. & T Exchange Maintenance Committee

2530. Shri Subodh Hansda: Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether the report of the P & T Exchange Maintenance Committee has since been submitted to Government, and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee?

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

(b) The Committee, after taking into account the rapid development of local exchange networks has made many recommendations regarding both maintenance work in the exchanges and the organisational control over maintenance at the Central and Regional levels. The suggestions are still in the stage of consideration by the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs

Renaming of Roads in New Delhi

2431 Shri D. C. Sharma: Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1025 on the 9th March, 1959, and state

(a) the progress made so far in considering the proposal received from the New Delhi Municipal Committee to rename King Edward Road as Azad Road and Queen Victoria Road as Rajendra Prasad Road,

(b) whether any suggestions have been made to rename some other roads in Delhi and New Delhi apart from the above mentioned two roads, and

(c) if so, the action taken on these suggestions

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The New Delhi Municipal Committee has dropped the proposal

(b) The following suggestions have been received for renaming some other roads in New Delhi:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Name</th>
<th>Name suggested</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>King Edward Road</td>
<td>Maulana Abul Kalam Azad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Marg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen Victoria Road</td>
<td>Krishna Marg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading Road</td>
<td>Birla Mandir Marg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bazar Road (near Babar Road)</td>
<td>Federation Road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harding Bridge</td>
<td>To be renamed after</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lady Harding Avenue</td>
<td>the name of Shri Rash Bihari Bose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maud Road</td>
<td>Udyan Marg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baird Road</td>
<td>Bangla Sahib Marg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havelock Road</td>
<td>Kali Bari Marg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market Road</td>
<td>Market Marg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) The matter is receiving the attention of the New Delhi Municipal Committee

Antibiotics

2533. Shri D C Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the number of persons who, while travelling on foot-boards of trains, fell down and died during 1959 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): 33 during 1959, upto 31st July.

Coaches and Wagons in H.A.L, Bangalore

2534 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether the production of coaches and wagons in Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore has gone up in 1958-59,

(b) if so, to what extent, and

(c) the number of coaches and wagons manufactured in 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) Yes, in respect of coaches No order for the supply of wagons was placed on them

(b) By 22.3 per cent over the previous year’s production i.e. 1957-58. 170 Nos and 1958-59 208 Nos

(c) 208 Coaches No order for the supply of wagons was placed on them.

Central Health Education Bureau

2535. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the progress made so far in the construction of a building for the Central Health Education Bureau?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The progress on the construction of the building of the Central Health Education Bureau up to the 15th August, 1959 is about 70 per cent. The work is expected to be completed by the 31st March, 1960.
Hospital near Pusa Road

2538. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3827 on the 1st May, 1959 and state the progress made so far in the construction of a 100-bed hospital near Pusa Road?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): No progress has been made. The site on which it was proposed to construct the hospital has not so far been acquired as the land-owner has started litigation and an injunction order has been issued by the Punjab High Court.

Central Medical Library

2537. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the nature of steps taken so far in establishing the Central Medical Library and opening of its branches in the five zones of the country.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A statement giving the information asked for is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

A Committee was constituted in March, 1959 to draw up a scheme for the setting up of the National Central Medical Library at Delhi. The Committee has recommended that there should be a Medical Library at the following three levels:

(i) Medical Service Libraries attached to Colleges and Research Institutes.

(ii) State|Central Medical Libraries at the State Capitals.

(iii) National Central Medical Library at New Delhi.

The scheme is likely to entail an expenditure of Rs. 37 lakhs non-recurring, and Rs. 8.73 lakhs recurring.

In view of the non-availability of funds during the Second Five Year Plan, to finance the scheme for the establishment of the National Central Medical Library with zonal libraries, it will be considered for inclusion in the Third Five Year Plan. After the Central Library has been established at Delhi, the work of opening the zonal libraries in the States and at Medical Colleges and Research Institutions will be taken up.

Training Facilities in Medicine and Surgery

2538. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 730 on 27th February, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Second Upgrading Committee appointed by the Government of India to suggest measures for the development of training facilities in medicine and surgery has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

Training of Refractionists and Opticians

2539. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 722 on 27th February, 1959 and state the number of student (State-wise) that will be trained under the scheme for training of refractionists and opticians during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (1) U.P.

(i) Gandhi Eye Hospital, Aligarh: 27 candidates are receiving training at present in the session started in January, 1958. Admissions for the session ensuring from August, 1959 are being made. The duration of the training course is 2 years.
(ii) Eye Hospital, Sitapur: 32 candidates are receiving training at present.

(2) Andhra Pradesh. Sarojini Devi Hospital and Institute of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, Hyderabad:—19 students are receiving training at present.

Trained Personnel for Health

2540 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assessment of requirements and resources of trained personnel for health up to the end of the Third Plan period has been made;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of the steps proposed to be taken to meet their requirements?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise

Eatables at Rewari Station

2541. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that eatables sold by the hawkers at the Rewari Station on the Metre Gauge Section of Northern Railway are of a very low standard and it causes great harm to the health of the people taking them; and

(b) if so, the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve the quality of eatables?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) During the last two years there has been no public complaint about the poor quality of eatables sold by the vendors at Rewari. But on two occasions the quality of eatables sold was found to be unsatisfactory by the supervisory officials.

(b) In the two specific cases the contractors have been fined Rs. 25 each. Also, supervision will continue to be exercised.

Delivery of Postal Articles in Punjab

2542. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are villages in Mohindergarh and Hissar Districts in Punjab where delivery of postal articles is made once or twice a week;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide more postal facilities at such places; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. F. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, it is so in Hissar District, but in Mohindergarh District villages are served twice or more than twice a week.

(b) and (c) Yes, by opening more post offices and employing more Extra Departmental Delivery Agents.

Study of Ayurveda

2543. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering a proposal to establish Chairs of Ayurvedic Medicine in the Colleges of Modern Medicine with a view to stimulate the study of Ayurveda; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal is?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) The Committee recently appointed by Government to assess and evaluate the present status of Ayurveda have inter-alia recommended that State Government should take up the question of establishment of Chairs of
Indian Medicine in Modern Medical Colleges The recommendations of this Committee are still under consideration

Supply of Wheat to Bombay

2544. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the total quantity of wheat supplied to Bombay State from 1st January, 1959 to 30th June 1959, and

(b) the price at which it has been given?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) About 3,35,000 tons

(b) Rs 14 per maund, inclusive of the cost of gunny FOR destination station or ex-Central depots in the State

Poultry Farms in Bombay State

2545. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the number of Regional Poultry Farms at present in Bombay State,

(b) whether there is any proposal to establish any Regional Poultry Farms during the year 1959-60 in Bombay State, and

(c) the estimated cost of the Farms?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and

(b) Only one Regional Poultry Farm is to be established in Bombay under the Second Five Year Plan. This Farm has recently been set up and is expected to go into production soon

(c) The estimated cost of this Farm is Rs 8 lakhs spread over 2 years

Engineering Graduates

2546. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the number of Engineering graduates who have received practical training in major River Valley Projects in India during 1957-58 and 1958-59?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The number of Engineering graduates who received practical training on major River Valley Projects during 1957-58 and 1958-59 is 72 and 161 respectively

Mobile Postal Facilities

2547. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to extend mobile postal facilities in the towns of Punjab and rural areas therein during the rest of the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): There is no such proposal

Leprosy in Orissa

2548. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No 75 on the 18th November, 1958 and state the total allocation made to Orissa for 1959-60 under the Leprosy Control Scheme?

*The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): A sum of Rs 3.30 lakhs has been earmarked for Orissa for Leprosy Control Scheme for the current financial year

Mental Hospital, Delhi

2549. Shri Radha Raman:

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 1376 on the 2nd September, 1958 and state the arrangements Government would actually make in the Mental Hospital to be set up temporarily in the land available in the premises of the New Jail at Tehar?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Estimates for certain
additions and alterations in the existing building of the Central Jail to meet the requirements of the proposed temporary Mental Hospital are under consideration. One post of Civil Assistant Surgeon Grade I, one post of dresser, two posts of Ward attendants and two posts of sweepers have been sanctioned.

Air Hostesses

2550. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the number of Air Hostesses trained for Air India International this year specially for JAP aircrafts?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): The Air India International Corporation trained 13 Air Hostesses during the year ended 31st March, 1959 but none of them was specifically trained for Jet Age Programme. The Corporation are, however, shortly recruiting additional Air Hostesses to meet their requirements for jet operations.

Air Services in N.E.F.A.

2551. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether any programme for opening new air services in the North-East Frontier Agency area has been chalked out, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) There are no immediate plans for the opening of new services in that area.

(b) Does not arise.

Derailment near Goski (S. Railway)

2553. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 20th July, 1959, a goods train was derailed near Goski on the Guntakal-Raichur Section of the Southern Railway, and

(b) if so, the causes thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Dislocation of Rail Traffic in Calcutta

2554. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that general strike in Calcutta on the 25th June, 1959 affected railway traffic particularly trains which were to leave Calcutta or arrive there on that day;

(b) if so, what was its extent and duration, and

(c) how many passenger trains were held up?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) Yes. The running of trams to and from Sealdah and Howrah was affected.

(b) The running of Eastern Railway trains to and from Sealdah (Calcutta) and Howrah from 6.00 to 18.00 hours and South Eastern Railway trains to and from Howrah from 5.00 to 18.00 hours were affected.

(c) About 139.
Co-operative Societies

2555. Shri Pahadia: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state
(a) whether it is a fact that the number of co-operative societies in the country has increased considerably during the last six months;
(b) whether it is also a fact that increased number specially belongs to co-operatives of landless labourers working on farms of others, and
(c) if so, what special steps were taken to encourage these co-operative societies?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha shortly.

Vacancies at Civil Hospital, Imphal

2556. Shri L. Achaw Singh. Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state
(a) whether vacancies in the staff of the Civil Hospital at Imphal have been filled up,
(b) if so, how many of them have been filled up, and
(c) whether they have filled up from local recruits?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Some of the vacancies have been filled up.
(b) The following posts have been filled during the current year upto the 20th July, 1959

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation of post</th>
<th>Number of post</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Medical Officer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Class IV Employees</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Pharmacists</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Non-Medical Assistants</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Auxiliary Nurse/Midwife</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Nurses</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Midwife</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Drivers</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(9) Sweepers</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>48</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) All the above posts except the post of Medical Officer have been filled from local recruits.

Advisory Committee for Imphal Civil Hospital

2557 Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:
(a) whether any advisory Committee has been formed for the Imphal Civil Hospital, and
(b) if so, the names of members of the Committee.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar) (a) Yes
(b) 1. Chief Medical Officer, Manipur now called Director of Medical and Health Services Chairman
  2. Shri Krishna Singh Member
  3. Shri Kishor Chand Jain Member
  4. Mrs. Akim Anganal Member
  5. Mrs. Sikka Member
  6. Shri A. Dhum Member
  7. The Chairman, Imphal Municipality, Manipur Member
  8. Resident Medical Officer, Nursing Home at Imphal Secretary

Nursing Home at Imphal

2558. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:
(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Nursing Home at Imphal; and
(b) if so, when it is being set up?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No
(b) A new hospital with sufficient accommodation for paying wards and cabins is proposed to be established shortly. A separate Nursing Home is not considered essential.

Civil Hospital, Imphal

2559. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state
(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the present site of the Imphal Civil Hospital; and
(b) whether the present site has been found unsuitable for development of the present Hospital?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b) No proposal on the subject has so far been received by the Government of India from the Manipur Administration.

Recruitment of Class IV Employees in Eastern Railway

2560. Shri Muhammed Elias: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that a senior subordinate or a single officer is not entitled to make any recruitment in Class IV services in Eastern Railway without proper announcement and without including an outsider as a member of the Selection Board;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that this procedure was not followed in the case of Signal Workshop, Eastern Railway Howrah during the last few years;

(c) whether it is a fact that this was brought to the notice of the Administration, and

(d) if so, why no action was taken to investigate the irregularity in the recruitment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, except for recruitment of Casual Labour, and substitutes for P Way Gangs;

(b) Yes, only on one occasion in the month of February, 1958;

(c) Yes;

(d) As soon as the irregularity was detected, the panel formed in February, 1958 was cancelled.

Treatment of Snake-bite

2561. Shrimati Ila Falchadorhuri: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether Government of India's attention has been drawn to an article under the caption “Treatment of Snake-Bite in Russia” by Mr. E. Doakach appearing in the Magazine Section of the “Sunday Hindusthan Standard” Delhi Edition dated the 12th July, 1959,

(b) whether any steps have been taken to get complete information in regard to the anti-snake venom serum used in Russia for the treatment of snake bite, and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes

(b) There is no information of significance which the Government of India is not already aware of.

(c) Anti-snake venom serum therapy for poisonous snakes of India was started in 1906 and two institutes are manufacturing the serum required for the country.

Letter Boxes

2562. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) the total number of villages in Ludhiana District of Punjab where the facilities of letter boxes have not been provided so far, and

(b) the target date by which such villages will be provided with letter boxes?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The Posts and Telegraphs Department does not provide letter boxes in every village. The policy of the Department is to provide letter boxes in rural areas in localities which post two or more letters per day and are situated at a distance of one mile from the nearest post office or a letter box. There are in all 805 villages in whole of Ludhiana District. Out of these, letter boxes are justified in 565 villages. Letter boxes could not be provided in 7 villages only.
(b) The supply of letter boxes in these 7 villages is expected to be completed within one month.

Carriage and Wagon Repairing Workshop, Rajpura

2563. Shri Ajlt Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration to expand and extend the Carriage and Wagon Repairing Workshop at Rajpura; and

(b) if so, the nature of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Bridge over River Ghagra at Ayodhya

2564. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 659 on the 1st December, 1958 and state the progress made so far in the construction of Bridge on Ghagra river at Ayodhya in Uttar Pradesh State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): The Guide bunds for the Ayodhya Bridge have been completed. The plans and estimates for the bridge proper have recently been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and are under examination.

Calcutta Dental College

2566. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have decided to give financial assistance to the
Calcutta Dental College to enable it to put through its expansion programme;

(b) if so, the quantum of the aid; and

(c) the details of conditions, if any, attached thereto?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes Financial assistance will be given for increasing the number of admissions from 30 to 40

(b) and (c) The Central assistance will be subject to the following ceilings and will be limited to the rest of the Second Five Year Plan period

(a) non-recurring expenditure Rs 35,000/- for each additional seat provided

Central assistance will not exceed 75 per cent of this amount

(b) Recurring expenditure Rs 8,000/- per additional seat

Central assistance will not exceed 50 per cent of this amount

The Central assistance will commence from 1959-60 onwards

The Government of West Bengal have been asked to reserve 50 per cent of additional seats i.e. 5 seats for students coming from States other than West Bengal

Chief Minister Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri: (v) $5,000/- was the quantum of the aid.

(b) and (c) The assistance will be subject to the following ceilings and will be limited to the rest of the Second Five Year Plan period

(a) non-recurring expenditure Rs 35,000/- for each additional seat

Central assistance will not exceed 75 per cent of this amount

(b) Recurring expenditure Rs 8,000/- per additional seat

Central assistance will not exceed 50 per cent of this amount

The Central assistance will commence from 1959-60 onwards

The Government of West Bengal have been asked to reserve 50 per cent of additional seats i.e. 5 seats for students coming from States other than West Bengal

बीकानेर विश्वविद्यालय के रेलवे-कर्मचारियों के लिये विद्यायान

23-15. यी ५० लाख वाणिज्य : क्षय रेलवे में यह बीताने की क्रिया करने के लिए सुविधाएँ की है। कर्मकार के द्वारा विश्वविद्यालय के रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिये विद्यायान दिने के लिये जितने व्यक्तियों को तेहरो दिन उनके लिये दिने लोगों ने भवन का काम समय पर समाप्त किया,

(क) क्षय उन व्यक्तियों को अपने काम के लिये रेलवे में दूरा-दूरा युगलान कर दिया है,
Air Services to Steel Plants

2569. Shri Sanganna: Shri Raghunath Singh:
Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to start air service to connect the three Steel Plants in the country,

(b) if so, when,

(c) whether it is to be a daily service or otherwise;

(d) whether any traffic survey has been carried out, and

(e) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (e).

The Indian Airlines Corporation are interested in operating an air service connecting Calcutta with Jamshedpur, Rourkela and Bhilai and are at present engaged in a study of the traffic potential and the available facilities.

Telephone Exchange, Chiplum

2570 Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Telephone Exchange for Chiplum Town of Ratnagiri District is sanctioned,

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

(c) whether it is a fact that there is great demand for having direct telephone connection to Karad Satara Sangli via Kalana Nagar, and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government?

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

(b) The work will commence early and is expected to be completed by March, 1960

(c) Yes

(d) Trunk line between Karad and Chiplum via Pophal and Koyannagar has been approved and estimate sanctioned. This work is also expected to be completed by March, 1960

Substitute for Milk

2571. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) whether an American Specialist in Child Nutrition has invented a vegetable substitute for milk which was exhibited in the Ninth International Congress of Child Doctors on the 23rd July, 1960 at Montreal, and
(b) if so, whether Government have examined the possibilities of introducing the substitute in India?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) We have no information regarding this

(b) Does not arise

2573. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether Northern Railway has under consideration any scheme of providing a halt station or a crossing station between Malipur and Bilwai Stations on Mughal Sarai-Fyzabad section

(b) if so, the details thereof

(c) what other halt or crossing stations are proposed to be provided on this section, and

(d) what is the time schedule for the construction of these stations?

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

(b) A Crossing Station is proposed to be constructed between Malipur and Bilwai stations

(c) Two more crossing stations viz one between Mihrawan and Jaunpur and the other between Akbarpur and Katahari are also proposed to be constructed on this section

(d) The station between Malipur and Bilwai is expected to be opened in the year 1960-61 and the other two in the year 1961-62

Holiday in Postal Department

2574 Shri Wodeyar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Postal Department is declaring as holidays some dates other than those observed by the State Governments,

(b) whether this has resulted in holding up delivery of important mail like registered letters to offices by two days, and

(c) whether the holidays for the Department are fixed after duly looking into the regional holidays observed by the States?
The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The Post Office holidays are granted only on certain prescribed occasions which are laid down by the Department. The dates on which the Post Office holidays are to be observed are however fixed in advance every year. The dates of holidays of the State Governments are duly taken into consideration while fixing these days. In order to ensure uniformity the dates on which the Post Office holidays are to be granted are so fixed that they are the same throughout the whole country. This is done in order to avoid any possible dislocation in mail communications. This may result in a few Post Office holidays falling on dates other than those declared by some State Governments but such instances are very rare.

(b) This happens in very rare cases when the two dates do not coincide.

(c) This is covered by answer to (a) above.

Breach in Lallgarh-Bikaner Line

2575. Shri P. L. Barupal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the causes of breach of railway line between Lallgarh and Bikaner Stations of Northern Railway on the 26th July, 1959,

(b) the expenditure incurred on restoring the breach;

(c) the number of the trains, which were detained owing to the breach in the above line and for what period,

(d) whether Railway Department has sued any body for the damages; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The breach was due to a cut having been made in the bund of the Municipal tank close by on the west of Railway track.

(b) Rs. 7,000.

(c) The particulars of trains detained and cancelled on 26-7-59 and 27-7-59 as also the extent of detention in each case and the section on which the trains were cancelled are indicated below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Section on which cancelled</th>
<th>Trains on which cancelled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On 26-7-59</td>
<td></td>
<td>H. M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>BBB Passenger Lallgarh-Bikaner</td>
<td>3 BBS Mixed Lallgarh-Bikaner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>BBB Passenger Bikaner-Lallgarh</td>
<td>2 BBS Mixed Bikaner-Lallgarh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) Not yet

(e) The matter has been referred to the Collector for investigation and fixing responsibility and on receipt of the report from the Collector, the case will be considered.

Inspectors in Railway Workshops

2576. (Shri Anthony Pillai:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any class of men are engaged as progressmen or inspectors in the Southern and Western Railway workshops for controlling and expediting the pace of production or repair, and for inspecting the quality of production;
(b) what are the scales of pay applicable to such comparable classes of men at each of the workshops; and

(c) whether any steps are being taken to bring about uniformity if the scales of pay vary for similar or comparable categories?

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

Contractors

2577. Shri Anthony Pillai:

Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken by the Railway Administrations to assess whether contractors engaged by them pay fair wages to their workers,

(b) what rates of wages are paid by the cargo handling contractors at Bombay, Calcutta, Kharagpur, Madras, Tiruchirapalli, Cochin, and Vizagapatam;

(c) whether there are any proposals to decasualise them.

(d) whether cargo handling equipment such as fork lift trucks and mobile cranes have been introduced at the said centres.

(e) if so, on what basis are they hired out to the contractors; and

(f) on what basis and at what rates are the contractors paid for handling of cargo at the said centres?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) In the agreements for contracts on Railways for handling goods, the following clause is included generally:

"The contractor shall pay not less than the fair wage to the labourers engaged by him on the work; the fair wage being the wage, including the allowances notified at the time of inviting tenders for the work and where not notified, the wages paid for similar work in the neighbourhood. The labour, wages and allowances shall also not be less than those prescribed by any provincial Law etc., if applicable to contract labour engaged on Railways in the locality in which the labour works. The contractor shall keep a proper record of such payments etc. and submit a certificate every month to the Railway Administration of his having done so."

A notice showing the rates of wages to be paid to workers is also required to be published by the contractor and exhibited prominently near the place of work, and made easily accessible to all workers.

The enforcement of these provisions is generally in the hands of the Labour Departments of the State Governments.

(b) Details have been given in a statement laid on the Table [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 71]

(c) There are no proposals at present to engage labour departmentally for handling work at stations where the work is done through contractors.

(d) and (e) Fork Lift trucks and mobile cranes (i.e. propelled vehicles which lift goods and move them over platforms) are not in use at present

(f) The rates vary for general good goods in bulk, coal etc. and also for loading, unloading, and transhipment. The rates for handling of general goods are given in a statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 71.]

Railway Quarters, Madras

2578. Shri Anthony Pillai:

Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class III and IV Railway employees posted in Madras City;
(b) how many quarters have been provided for them; and

(c) how many more quarters are proposed to be constructed for them during the Second Plan period?

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

Class III
20,116

Class IV
16,666

(b) 2,306
(c) 872

Integral Coach Factory, Perambur
2579.

Shri Anthony Pillai:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any reduction in the cost of manufacturing coaches at the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur

(b) if so, by what amount has the unit cost been reduced each year since its inception;

(c) how does the cost of manufacture compare with the cost of similar coaches manufactured in Switzerland, and

(d) whether the reduction in cost is due to reduction in cost of raw materials or stores or overheads or any other factor?

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

(b) Average cost per shell year-wise is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1955-56</td>
<td>2,13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956-57</td>
<td>1,92,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>1,22,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958-59</td>
<td>92,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959-60 (on date)</td>
<td>85,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) The ex-works cost in Europe is about Rs. 1,07,000

(d) The reduction in cost is due to increased production at I.C.F. resulting in reduced labour and overhead charges per unit built.
Windmills

2581. Shri Subbliah Ambalam: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:
(a) what steps are being taken by Government to set up Pilot Windmills in various States;
(b) whether Government propose to give subsidy and loans to interested farmers to set up windmills in their farms;
(c) whether any of the Indian firms manufacture windmills; and
(d) if so, their names and the approximate cost of the same?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Utilization of wind power is at present being investigated under a research scheme of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Council has since developed two types of low cost windmills suitable for lifting water for small scale irrigation purposes and domestic water supply in rural areas. The Council propose to manufacture 200-250 windmills from indigenous materials and to instal them in the various parts of the country for experiment.
(b) Under the Grow More Food Rules, water lifting appliances are already eligible for loan and subsidy and this would also apply to windmills.
(c) No.
(d) Does not arise.

Purchase of Land for Railways

2582. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:
(a) how much extra land has been purchased or acquired by Northern Railway in Delhi for the expansion of Railways during the period between March, 1959 to the 31st July, 1959;
(b) how much amount has been spent on this land and price paid per yard in New Delhi and Delhi areas; and
(c) what are the difficulties, if any, in securing land in old Delhi for Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Nil.
(b) Does not arise.
(c) There is requirement of land adjacent to Delhi Main Station but on account of this area being heavily built upon, Railway administration have not so far succeeded in obtaining the land.

मिसाल प्रश्न में बिरोबर का भेंगा

२५८३. भी पदेश बेड़ा : क्या सामाजिक विकास तथा लहरकार नाटी यह बताने की हृदा करते थे कि :

(अ) क्या यह सच है कि भारत ने नाहिं (मिसाल प्रश्न) में लहरारी समिति की जगह में भरोसे का टेका बिना सीखा के लहरारी को अभंसां हैं के लिये दिया है;
(ब) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त लहरारी समिति ने यह आम एन्ज़ेलियों को नौप दिया है;
(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि एन्ज़ेलियों ने यह आम आपातिष्ठों को नौप दिया है; और
(घ) यदि आम (२) से (४) तक उत्तर हैं में हैं तो लहरारी समिति की क्या लहर इहृदा और लहरारी को लहरारी समिति द्वारा कितना बना चन दिया जाता है?

सामाजिक विकास और लहरारी में भी

(भी व.H. मृति) : (३) से (४) संबंधित सूचना मिसाल प्रश्न प्रशासन से समाप्त गई है और उपलब्ध होते पर तीन ही सबा पटव पर रख दी जायेगी।
Hydrogenated Oils

2584. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to Starred Question No. 340 on the 12th August, 1959 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that poisonous lead oxide is being used for hydrogenation process of vanaspati oils;

(b) if so, what are its bad effects on health;

(c) whether Government have made any attempt to eliminate the use of lead oxide in this process; and

(d) if so, with what results?

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

(a) No, Sir

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Cutting of Trees along Railway Track

2585. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways have cut down large number of trees in 1958 and 1959 (so far) on both sides of the railway lines on South-Eastern Railway and did not collect the timber or sell it in public auction,

(b) if so, the number of trees cut down;

(c) the total amount spent as wages on labour;

(d) the officer under whose orders the trees were cut, and

(e) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir. The minimum number of trees necessary in connection with doubling of the line have been cut on various sections of the S.E. Railways but the trees were either auctioned standing or the cut timber was disposed of by auction or sale.

(b) Figures are not readily available.

(c) The trees were cut by sectional contractors entrusted with doubling at their tendered rates but the amount spent is not readily available.

(d) The Chief Engineer concerned.

(e) In view of answer to part (a), the question of taking any action does not arise.

Price of Sugar

2586. Shri Subbiah Ambalai: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the ex-factory price of sugar for the sugar mills in the Southern States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Kerala before the Sugar Control Order of Government; and

(b) the ex-factory price of sugar for the sugar mills in U.P. before the Sugar Control Order and the price fixed by Government thereafter?

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

(a) and (b) Ex-factory price of sugar was fixed for Uttar Pradesh at Rs 36.00 per maund for D-29 grade on 30th July, 1958. No control on ex-factory prices was, however, imposed on sugar produced by the factories in the South. The Average Ex-factory prices during the 3rd week of July, 1958 (i.e. prior to the imposition of control in Uttar Pradesh) were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Average ex-factory price per maund in rupees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>East U. P.</td>
<td>36.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West U. P.</td>
<td>37.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>37.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madras</td>
<td>38.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mysore</td>
<td>38.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerala</td>
<td>38.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Agricultural Fairs and Exhibitions in Himachal Pradesh

2587. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state

(a) the number of agricultural exhibitions and fairs organised in Himachal Pradesh during 1959, so far, to impart knowledge of improved methods of cultivation to farmers;

(b) the places where they were organised; and

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M V Krishnappa): (a) 35

(b) Mandi District

1. Mandi.
2. Shangrotu.
3. Sundernagar
4. Rewalsar
5. Gopalpur
6. Sandhol
7. Chilog
8. Karsog
9. Balichowki
10. Thju.
11. Pangna
13. Gohar
14. Gumma

Chamba District

1. Tissa.
2. Tikri
3. Jhajakathi
4. Barsar
5. Rajpura
6. Salooni
7. Ranikhet
8. Chowari
9. Chamba

Bilaspur District

1. Namhol.
2. Markanda
4. Jagatkhana
5. Toba.

Sirmur District

1. Nahan
2. Sarahan
3. Rainka
4. Paonta.

Mahasu District

1. Solan. (Two exhibitions)
2. Chakravarty:
3. Srimati Benu
4. Shri M. S. Banerjee:
5. Shri Haider

(c) Rs 2,201-00

Private Air Operators

Shrimati Benu

Chakravarty:

Shri M. S. Banerjee:

Shri Haider:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that 7 Indian Airlines Corporation aircrafts operate freight from Dum Dum;

(b) whether private operators fly almost double the number of freight aircrafts,

(c) whether it is also a fact that most of them are under foreign management;

(d) whether it is a fact that foreigners travel by 3 A.M. first flight of Kaing and Jamair to Assam and North Bengal, and

(e) whether it is also a fact that all passenger booking agents are diverting bulk of Indian Airlines Corporation freight to private operators?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). On the basis of statistics of freighter flights operated by the Indian Airlines Corporation and the flights operated by the private non-scheduled operators during the period January to May 1959, Indian Airlines Corporation operated on the average about 9 freighter flights daily from Dum Dum and the Non-scheduled operators about 8 flights daily.

(c) Of the six non-scheduled operators 3 have foreign nationals as their Directors or General Managers.
(d) Government have no information, as statistics of passengers carried are not maintained nationality-wise.

(e) On the Eastern Sectors there is very keen competition in freight traffic but statistics are not available to show that their traffic is being diverted to non-scheduled operators.

**Primary Health Centres in C.D Blocks**

2589 Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary health centres opened so far (State-wise); and

(b) the basis on which these primary health centres are distributed among the various States?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix IV annexure No 72.]

(b) One Primary Health Centre is provided for every Block.

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**Purchase of Radio sets**

2591. Shri Asmar: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a purchaser cannot purchase a radio set without showing a licence to dealer;

(b) whether Government have received any representation in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

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

(b) Yes

(c) Proposals to reduce the inconvenience to the radio dealers and purchasers are under consideration.

**Bulldozers**

2592. Shri Ram Reddy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the provision made for the purchase of bulldozers during the Second Five Year Plan period, and

(b) the break-up in respect of the various States with reference to 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60.

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b) Required information is being collected from the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and will be furnished as soon as received.

**Permission to Railway Employees to Join Colleges**

2593. Shri Onkar Lai: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees permitted to study in colleges on each Railway and in Boards' Office since 1957 up-to-date;
(b) the nature of action taken against those who joined colleges without permission during the same period; and

(c) the number of such cases which have come to the notice of Vigilance Organisation of the Board in the last five years?

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

(c) Such cases are not dealt with by the Vigilance Organisation but by the ordinary administrative machinery.

Payment of Arrears to the Widow of a Deceased Railway Employee

2594. Shri Sablman Ghose: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Suchousu K. Bhattacharyya, ex-Parcel Clerk (inward Sealdah) died of bomb explosion in the Sealdah Station while on duty on the 22nd July, 1957;

(b) whether it is a fact that his widow has not received the salary of July up to 22nd and arrears as per award of 1947 up till now in spite of repeated representations and reminders;

(c) whether it is a fact that she has not been given any answer regarding her representation;

(d) whether any payment on that account will be made to her;

(e) if so, when; and

(f) if not, the reasons for non-payment?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) to (f). The matter is under investigation and the necessary information will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Attempted Murder in Train

2595. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether an attempt was made to murder a passenger in the Calcutta-Amritsar Mail between Pilkhani and Sarsawa on the 17th August, 1959;

(b) if so, whether the culprit was arrested; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to arrest the culprit?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) No. An incident, however, occurred on 11-8-59, the details of which are that a passenger stabbed another during a quarrel about use of the accommodation, caused minor injuries and escaped between Sarsawa and Pilkhani Stations.

(b) and (c). The culprit has not yet been arrested; but the Government Railway Police are making vigorous efforts to trace and arrest him.

Railway Quarters

2596. Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of newly constructed railway quarters that have remained vacant for the past three years at Tambaram, Tondiarpet and Perambur on the Southern Railway; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct more quarters there?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Nil.

(b) Yes, Sir. The details are as under:

Tambaram.—Work on 114 quarters is already in progress. Five more quarters are programmed to be built in 1959-60.

Tondiarpet.—52 quarters are under construction—nearing completion.

Perambur.—Construction of 181 quarters is in progress while 117 more quarters are proposed to be constructed. In addition to these, about 200
quarters are also proposed to be constructed by the Integral Coach Factory for their staff.

Parking Meters

2597 Shri Rama Krishan Gupta: Shri A M Tariq:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a scheme of introducing parking meters in Connaught Place, New Delhi for the motorists, and

(b) if so, at what stage the scheme is?

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

(b) Does not arise

Co-operative Movement in Fisheries in Orissa

2598. Shri Pranab Mohan: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state

(a) whether Orissa Government have recently sent any scheme for development of fisheries co-operatives among the fishermen living around Chilka lake in Orissa,

(b) if so, the main features of this scheme, and

(c) whether the State Government have asked for any financial assistance in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B S Murthy): (a) to (c) In the State Development Plan for the year 1959-60, the Government of Orissa had included a proposal for organising one apex marketing co-operative society and fifty primary fishery societies to be affiliated to this apex society for supply of fish on organised basis to Calcutta market. The Working Group on Co-operation considered this proposal and agreed to the State Government contributing a sum of Rs 1 50 lakhs as share capital to the apex society on the understanding that no financial assistance will be provided from the Central Government. The State Government have not since specifically asked for any assistance

Eighth Congress of International Association for Hydraulic Research at Montreal

2599 Shri P C Borooah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state

(a) whether India is going to participate in the Eighth Congress of the International Association for Hydraulic Research to be held at Montreal, Canada, and

(b) if so, the subjects for discussion in the Congress?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hath): (a) India has participated in the Eighth Congress of the International Association for Hydraulic Research held at Montreal, Canada, from the 24th to the 28th August, 1959

(b) The subjects for discussion at the Congress were Density Currents, Fundamental Hydraulics of Ship Locks, Transportation of Material in Water, Air Entrainment and Air Vents, Ice problems in Hydraulic Structures and Hydraulics of Gates and Valves

Time Call Equipment

2600 Shri N R Muniowamy: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state

(a) whether any equipment has been installed in the Post and Telegraph Department, New Delhi to answer ‘time calls’,

(b) if so, in what languages, and

(c) if it is in Hindi only whether Government have any proposal to have it in English also?
Written Answers SEPTEMBER 10, 1959

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Hindi.

(c) Yes. In view however of the present difficult foreign exchange position, the introduction of time service in English will take some more time.

Unusable Milk Powder in Delhi

2601. Shri Hem Raj: Shri P. C. Borooah:
Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the milk powder worth more than ten thousand rupees have been dumped as unusable by the Delhi Administration;

(b) when was it imported and the reason for its becoming unusable.

(c) the officials who were responsible for it, and

(d) the action taken against them?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No.

(b) The milk powder was imported from America under P.L.No. 480 scheme in October, 1958, by the State Trading Corporation of India. It is being used.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Import of Second-Hand Wheel Equipment

2602. Shri Chandak: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been approved by the Transport Development Council to import ten thousand sets of second-hand wheel equipment from the United States of America for bullock carts plying in urban areas;

(b) if so, the sizes of (i) axle, (ii) hubs, (iii) roller bearings, (iv) wheels and (v) tyres of such sets proposed to be imported,

(c) the maximum axle load capacity of these sets;

(d) the landed price of such a set; and

(e) how much of the price will be paid in dollars?

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

(b) to (e). A final decision on the question of importing second-hand wheel equipment from the United States of America has not yet been taken. These details will be available only after this question is decided and arrangements for procurement are settled with the suppliers. The intention is to import equipment of only such sizes as are suitable for fitment on bullock carts in India and are generally in use.

Post and Telegraph Offices in Jammu and Kashmir

2603. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plans to open new Post and Telegraph Offices in Jammu and Kashmir State during 1959-60; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix IV, Annexure No. 73.]

हिन्दुस्तान समाचार एकपत्रि

२६०४. जी भलत बिौल क्या परिवहन तथा सधार मणि यह बताने की कुंज करेगी कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दुस्तान समाचार एकपत्रि ही एक गाथ ऐसी समाचार
ऐतिहासिक है जो पिछले सात वर्षों से हिंदी में समाचार जेन्टल है।

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि केवल कुछ बोलों से स्थानों पर ही हिंदी टेलीविज़न लगाये गये हैं जिसके फलस्वरूप उक्त ऐतिहासिक है हिंदी के माध्यम से भारत के विभिन्न स्थानों में समाचार प्रस्तुत करने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है धारा?

(ग) यदि हां, तो यथार्थवादी श्रीप्रेरित यह स्थिति सुधारने के लिये हिंदी कार्यवाही को जा रहे हैं?

परिस्थिति तथा संचार मंदी (डॉ. पी. सुखारायण) (ख) जी हां. इस में केंद्रीय तथा राष्ट्रीय सरकारों के माध्यम से स्थानीय व नोक सुधारने की अनिवार्यता की जा रही है।

(ख) ऐसे तत्वांतर की स्थाय १९५० से ऊपर है, जो प्रेस नागर सहित देवनागरी लिपि में लिखा हिंदी भाषाविदों के तत्वांतर को स्वीकार करते हैं तथा उन का वितरण करते हैं। इस सब तत्वांतरों में 'ग्रामीण' पर काम होता है। इस दृष्टि में हिंदी के माध्यम से समाचार जेन्टल में कोई कठिनाइयों की प्रतीत नहीं हुई है

(ग) यह प्रस्ता नहीं उठता।

राष्ट्रीय दुर्गशाला प्राचीन संस्कृत, कर्तन.

२६०५. स्वार्थ परमाणु वादकी क्या बताता धुर्घ Vह देखने की कहा करे रसे कि:

(क) क्या १ फरवरी, १९५५ से राष्ट्रीय दुर्गशाला प्रायोगिक संस्कृत कर्तन, कर्तन के लिये दुर्गशाला प्रकाशिकों के पदों पर कोई नियुक्ति नहीं है?

(ख) यदि हां, तो किसी नियुक्ति का विवादन दिया गया था धौर उन में से कितने पद धनुस्वरूप जातियों के उपराँचों के लिये उपरेता रखे गये थे?

(ग) धनुस्वरूप जाति के कितने उपराँच-बार सामाजिक परिवार के लिये उपयुक्त गये धौर उन में से कितने चुने गये; धौर?

(घ) यदि उन में से कोई भी नहीं चुना गया तो उस के व्यतीत करा?

धुर्घ Vउपस्थित (वी.एम.सी. बुलाएः)

(क) १ फरवरी, १९५५ से कोई भी दुर्गशाला धनुस्वरूप नियुक्ति नहीं किया गया है। लेकिन राष्ट्रीय दुर्गशाला प्राचीन संस्कृत मंडल के लिये एक प्रकाशिकों धनुस्वरूप (स्वास्थ्य) का पद हान हो से कुछ विवादन धौर चुनाव के द्वारा मारा गया है।

(ल) प्रकाशिकों (स्वास्थ्य) का पद धनुस्वरूप जाति / धौरियों जाति उपराँच-वारों के लिये उपरेता था।

(म) धौर (घ) दो धनुस्वरूप जातियों के उपराँच-वारों को ऊपर लिये पद के लिये इंदरपुर के लिये चुनाव गया पर केवल एक उपराँच-वार १९ फरवरी, १९५५ में चुना गया। व्यापक समारोह वे उस व्यक्ति को उस पद के लिये उपयुक्त नहीं समझा, इस कारण इस पद को प्रसुन्मत मान नियुक्ति गया धौर एक भी उस उपराँच बार को नियुक्ति कर दी गई जोकि प्रसु-स्वरूप प्राप्त जाति का है। धौर नियुक्ति के पास मामला में चन्द्रमा रखती है।

खुशुर में प्राचीन विज्ञानविदालय

२६०६. की प्राकाशिक वादकी क्या बताता धुर्घ Vवह बताते की कहा
Mystery Ash in Shaktinagar, Delhi

2607. Shri Ramakrishna Reddy: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the “mystery ash” seen in Shaktinagar on Monday the 24th August, 1959; and

(b) whether Government have found out any clue by analysing and examining the ash as it was not coal dust from the mill as it leaves stain?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter was investigated by the Assistant Health Officer, Delhi Municipal Corporation. No chemical analysis of the contents of the fall-out was carried out but by physical analysis it appeared to be nothing else but dust particles from the chimney of neighboring mills.

Retired Employees of E. and N.E. Railway

2609. Shri Dassaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1521 on the 25th August, 1959 and state:

(a) how many of the retired employees in Eastern and North Eastern Railways who have not been paid Provident Fund Gratuity etc. after 1 and 12 years of their retirement respectively are alive, and

(b) how many of them belong to Clause I, II, III and IV staff separately?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shaheenwaz Khan): (a) One employee each on Eastern and North Eastern Railways have not been paid their Provident Fund dues after 7 and 12 years of their quitting service respectively. The employee on the Eastern Railway is still alive while the other on the North Eastern Railway died while in service.

(b) Both the employees belong to Class III category.

Rural Electrification in Tripura

2608. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1530 on the 25th August, 1959 and state:

(a) the estimated cost for the electrification of Dharmnagar, Kailalghatar, Udaipur and Teliamura in Tripura;

(b) when the completion of work of these four projects is expected; and

(c) the quantity of electricity which is expected to be produced by each of these projects?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Nath): (a) The
estimated cost for the electrification schemes at Dharmnagar, Kailashahar and Teliamura is Rs 3.25 lakhs, Rs 3.25 lakhs and Rs 3.09 lakhs respectively. The cost of original electrification scheme for Udaipur was Rs 3.25 lakhs but its scope has since been enlarged to supply power to Melaghar also and as such the revised cost is estimated to be Rs 3.89 lakhs.

(b) The works at Dharmnagar, Kailashahar and Udaipur are expected to be completed by the end of the current financial year. The scheme for Teliamura has been submitted to the Advisory Committee on Irrigation and Power Projects for technical clearance. This scheme is expected to be implemented by the middle of 1960-61.

(c) The installed generating capacity at Dharmnagar and Kailashahar comprises two sets of 50 KW and one of 25 KW at each of these two stations. The installed capacity at Udaipur would comprise one set of 100 KW and two sets of 50 KW each. Supply to Teliamura would be given from Agartala Power Station. The capacity of transformers at the receiving end at Teliamura would be one of 100 kVA and the other of 25 kVA.

Chaulmoogra Oil and its preparations have been widely used in India and other parts of the world for the treatment of leprosy, but this has now been replaced by new chemotherapeutic drugs. Dr Baronger introduced the use of peroxide of Chaulmoogra Oil for the treatment of leprosy. Peroxided Chaulmoogra Oil has not been widely used in the world in the treatment of leprosy. It was used by Dr Baronger and collaborators in Madagascar and Morocco to a limited extent. In India also, it has been used by a few workers to a limited extent.

Tenders for Purchase of Sugar

2611. Shri S. L. Saksena: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to lay a statement on the Table of the House showing:

(a) the total number of persons who submitted tenders for purchase of sugar during the period 1st November, 1958 to 31st August, 1959 (month-wise), and

(b) the total number of persons whose tenders were accepted with quantities of sugar allotted to them (month-wise)?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): A statement is laid on the Table (See Appendix IV, annexure No 74.)

Sale of Sugar through Tenders

2612. Shri S. L. Saksena: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the total quantity of sugar sold through tenders each month during the sugar years November, 1957 to October, 1958, and November, 1958 to August, 1959?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): A statement is laid on the Table (See Appendix IX, annexure No 75.)
Black-marketing of Rice in Tripura

2613. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any person or persons have been arrested in the Belonia sub-Division, Tripura on the charge of practising black-marketing of rice,

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested so far in this connection; and

(c) what quantity of rice has been recovered by the Police so far in this connection?

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

(b) Six.

(c) Fiftyseven maunds

All India Co-operative Union

2614. Shri Sarju Pandey: Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan: Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) whether the All India Co-operative Union, New Delhi, has received grants from Government of India; and

(b) if so, the grants received by the Union during 1957-58 and 1958-59

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes.

(b) The grants received by the Union from the Government of India in the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>Rs 12,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958-59</td>
<td>Rs 1,00,780</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Platform Sheds and Goods Sheds at Stations in Orissa

2615. Shri K. C. Jena: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of platform sheds and goods sheds so far constructed at the Railway stations in the State of Orissa, Eastern Railway during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) how many of them are proposed to be constructed within the remaining plan period and how many of them are in the process of construction; and

(c) the names of the stations where they will be constructed?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c) Information about platform sheds and goods sheds is not compiled State-wise but Railway-wise. Further, the stations in the State of Orissa do not fall in the jurisdiction of Eastern Railway.

New Railway Station at Rajghat in Orissa

2616. Shri K. C. Jena: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to establish a Railway Station at Rajghat between Jaleswar and Amarda Road stations on the South Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, the progress so far made in establishing the station there; and

(c) the approximate date of its completion?

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

(b) and (c). The work has not yet commenced. But the possibility of including the work in the Programme for the year 1959-60 and of completing it during the year is under examination.
Prabhakar asked whether the written examination would be conducted in Hindi, (b) whether the Central Government have received any schemes from Mysore and Andhra Pradesh Governments for the colonization of the landless labourers in their respective States; and (c) what is the estimated cost of the schemes State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No, Sir (b) and (c) Do not arise

Accidents of Southern Railway

Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) the total number of accidents by way of collision of trains capsizing and derailing of wagons and coaches on the Metre Gauge section of the Southern Railway since the 1st April, 1958 to date;
(b) the number of engines, wagons and coaches damaged due to these accidents and the estimated amount of loss to the Railway, and
(c) the number of persons injured in these accidents and the amount of compensation claimed and paid.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) During the period from 1-4-58 to 31-8-58, 5 tram collisions and 244 tram derailments occurred on the Metre Gauge sections of the Southern Railway.

(b) The information is furnished below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Stock</th>
<th>No. Damaged</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Engine</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coaches</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wagons</td>
<td>628</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The approximate cost of damage to Railway property (including the Permanent Way) was Rs 10,00,000

(c) 1 Injured

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grievous</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>82</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amount of Compensation</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Claimed</td>
<td>Nil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Paid</td>
<td>Rs 500/- as ex-gratia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Capsizing of Goods Wagons on Southern Railway

Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that fifteen wagons of a goods train capsized between Gadiganuru and Papnyakanahalli on the Hubli-Guntakal section of the Southern Railway on or about the 4th June, 1959,
(b) if so, the causes of the accident, and
(c) the estimated loss to the Railway and consignors.
The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) On 1-6-1959 at about 14:35 hours while Down Special Goods train No. 2 was entering Gadiganuru station on the Hospet-Guntakal section (Metre Gauge) of the Southern Railway, five vehicles of the train derailed and fourteen other vehicles capsized within the station limits.

(b) The cause of the accident is under investigation.

(c) Cost of damage to the Railway property is estimated at Rs. 50,000.

There was no damage to the contents of the wagons involved in the accident.

Sugar Factories in Mysore State

2621. Shri Agadi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state what is the average percentage recovery of sugar from sugarcane in the years 1955-56 to 1958-59 of various Sugar Factories in Mysore State?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The average recovery of sugar in the sugar factories in Mysore State during the seasons 1955-56 to 1958-59, was as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of fac'ory</th>
<th>Recovery percent of sugar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Mandya</td>
<td>9.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Hospet</td>
<td>9.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Munirabad</td>
<td>9.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Ugarkhurd</td>
<td>9.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kampli*</td>
<td>6.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Shimoga*</td>
<td>7.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Commenced crushing for the first time during 1957-58 season.

River Training Scheme from U.P.

2622. Shri Radha Mohan Singh: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have received in 1959 any scheme of river training from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a). The reply is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise

Regional Directorate (Food) Eastern Zone

2623. Shri Halder: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1415 on the 20th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Employees Association of Regional Directorate (Food), Eastern Zone entered into an agreement with the authorities regarding duty hours, over-time allowances etc; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the authorities did not honour the agreement and as a result discontent has arisen again among the employees?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The question of any agreement between the Regional Director (Food) and the Employee's Association on duty hours etc. does not arise, since the general rules and policy governing such matters are laid down by the Government. There have been certain discussions on these and other matters concerning conditions of service and these were referred to the Government who have issued appropriate orders where necessary.

(b) The question of not honouring any agreement does not arise in view of (a) above.
P.T. Building, Pithorgarh

2624. Shri J. B. S. Bist: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1604 on the 9th March, 1939 regarding construction of P.T. building at Pithorgarh and state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the last contractor selected for construction of the building has backed out of the contract and no progress is being made with the work;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to complete the construction work departmentally; and

(c) if so, when the work will be completed?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Sabbarayan): (a) Pithorgarh is situated in a hilly area and due to transport difficulty contractors are finding it difficult to carry on the work. The first contractor who was awarded the work at 10 per cent higher than scheduled rate has deserted. The second contractor who was awarded the work on 37 per cent above scheduled rate has also deserted. The C.P.W.D. have since got a third contractor on the same rates and the work is likely to commence soon.

(b) In view of position explained above the question does not arise.

(c) As explained above, no target date can be given for completion of the building at this stage. Efforts are being made to expedite the execution of the work.

Delhi Milk Supply Scheme

2625. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the milk supply scheme in Delhi is being further delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay;

(c) the final date by which this scheme will be introduced;

(d) whether any decision has been taken regarding the fixation of milk price; and

(e) if so, the nature of the decision taken?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) No. Every effort is being made to start supplying milk in September.

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

(d) and (e). The question is under consideration.

Godowns in Bombay State

2626. Shri Fangarkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the number of godowns hired by the Central Government in Bombay state whose rent has not yet been settled?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Five Designs for New Dams

2626-A. Shri S. C. Samanta;

Shri Subodh Hansda:

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

(a) whether advanced designs are adopted by the Central Water and Power Commission for designing new dams in the country;

(b) whether it is true that some of the Government Engineers do not want to take advantage of these advanced designs; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that by not adopting such designs our multi-purpose projects have become more expensive?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a). Advanced designs are adopted wherever considered appropriate.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) Does not arise.
Town Hall Building at Agartala

2626-B. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to erect the Town Hall Building at Agartala; and

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

The Minister of Health (Shri Karimkar): (a) The Scheme for the construction of a Town Hall Building at Agartala has been approved and a grant-in-aid of Rs 1.00 lakh has been sanctioned by the Government of India to the Agartala Municipal Committee.

(b) The construction work will be undertaken by the Agartala Municipal Committee shortly.

Superintendent, Medical Services, Delhi

2626-C. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether is a fact that there has been heavy loss of library books in the Office of the Superintendent Medical Services of Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, the extent of loss and the steps taken to fix the responsibility; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to stop such losses?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karimkar): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 1826 DATED 12-3-1959

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): I beg to lay a statement on the Table of the House correcting the reply to unstarred question no 1826 dated 12-3-1959

STATEMENT

The total number of persons recruited (Schedule Tribes) up to date since the passing of the order referred to in part (a) on all Railways (in the Railway Protection Force is 221 and not 142 as originally supplied.)

12 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT

ALLEGED ATTACK ON PROCESSION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion by Shri Punnoose and Shri Wanor. Is it something of very urgent public importance?

Shri Punnoose (Ambalapuzha): Yes; it is a very important matter

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When did it happen?

Shri Punnoose: On the 7th instant and reported in today's papers. I have received telegrams from that area.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It happened on the 7th and it was reported in the papers of the 8th also.

Shri Punnoose: No, Sir; it came in today's papers. There was a meeting and a procession organised in Mavelikkara, a place in Alleppy District, to receive Shri E. M. S. Namboodripad, ex-Chief Minister.
Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I only want to know how we can take it up as an adjournment motion. I quite see it is very unfortunate, but the thing is, one incident has happened there with regard to one particular individual, however important he might be; we know he is important, we do respect him, but the question is whether that can be a subject-matter of an adjournment motion in Parliament.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon (Mukandapuram): This is the fourth incident in the course of a week.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even if it is the fourth one, then too, it cannot be the subject-matter of an adjournment motion. Whether the Parliament should spend its time......

Shri Punnaoose: It is not a question of the importance of the person concerned. There was an attack on the procession and many people were injured. My information is 50 people have been admitted to the hospital and 10 people, including women and children are missing. Violence still continues. Shri A. K. Gopalan, a Member of this House, visited the Mavelikara hospital yesterday along with some of his friends. His car was attacked and he received minor injuries. His car was seriously damaged. This was not unanticipated. It was expected, the police knew it, but they failed to protect the people. A large number of ruffians headed by local Congressmen attacked the procession.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: There is one more point......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member has not given that notice. I have called one of the two signatories to this motion.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: It is a very important matter, because this is the fourth successive meeting on which attacks have taken place. After the second attack, the Governor called a conference of all the political parties and he made a specific request to the political parties that they should issue a public statement that their followers should refrain from resorting to violent attacks on the processions and meetings of other parties. The Communist Party immediately agreed to issue the statement, but the Congress and the P.S.P. said, "We are not prepared to issue statements". Immediately after that, on every procession and meeting organised to receive the ex-Chief Minister, attacks are going on. In spite of the fact that the police know it, they are not on the spot. This is the trouble.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): May I submit that the convention in the House with regard to adjournment motions for 20 or 30 years has been that at this stage only the merits of the question are examined, whether it is of urgent public importance, etc. and no details of the case are put before the House. This party suffers because ultimately the adjournment motion is rejected, but the other party put their case and their allegations before the House. It comes before the public, but we get no chance to reply to it.

My point of order is that at this stage only the merits of the question, as far as the rules are concerned, are to be examined. If any Member has to give any details of the case to justify the adjournment motion, it must be based on some information printed or published and not on personal information. That has been the custom here for a long time. (Interruptions).

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Can any Member give direction to the Chair, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not a question of direction by a Member to the Chair. But has not every hon. Member the right to give his observations or his explanation and then ask the Chair to take a decision? Every hon. Member has got that right and therefore I allowed him.
Shri Goray: He said that we refused to sign the declaration. I want to say why we refused to do it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not at all concerned with whether any party signed it and the others have not. That is not the question before us. The only thing that I am at present required to decide is whether I am going to give my consent to this motion and whether it is to be admitted as an adjournment motion. So far as this case is concerned,—be it violence—even if it be one of a series and two or three incidents might have happened earlier also, even then the police has to take action on that. The court also has to adjudicate on that if there has been something worth adjudication. Therefore by a discussion here we will be rather prejudicing all those things that are to come later.

Moreover, I do not think Parliament is justified in discussing individual cases of such assaults or disturbances. Therefore, for these reasons, I withhold my consent.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The point that has been made by Shri Tyagi is that the preliminary observations should be confined only to trying to see whether consent should be given or not. Otherwise, the whole adjournment motion is discussed here and the whole objective is frustrated. What is the need of consent being given if the adjournment motion also is to be discussed?

We proceed to the next item—Papers to be laid on the Table.

ALLEGED TROUBLES IN NEPAL-TIBET BORDER

Raja Mahendra Pratap rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. I have gone to the next item.

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura): I respect the Chair, but what I mean to say is this: Our frontier is very important.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I know that and I have sent him the reply what I thought was proper that it is not a definite matter. Therefore, it cannot be raised here.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I do not know if I would be in order after what you have said about Raja Mahendra Pratap's motion to give two or three facts which he may not know. There are no Indian soldiers there to begin with. There is no report of any trouble from there.

Some Hon. Members: From where?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Nepal-Tibet border. There are some check-posts under the Nepalese Government control where for some little time past, Indian policemen at the request of the Nepalese Government were sent to function and train others there. And they will be called back as soon as it is over. They were under the control of the Nepalese Government. Anyhow, there are no soldiers. So, the whole basis of the argument of the hon. Member is not correct.

12 10 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

FURTHER DOCUMENTS EXCHANGED BETWEEN GOVERNMENTS OF INDIA AND CHINA

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of further documents exchanged between the Governments of India and China in continuation of the White Paper laid on the Table on the 7th September, 1959. [Placed in Library. See No. 11998.]
Shri Brij Raj Singh (Firozabad)  
May I say something?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have not finished yet. It was my intention to lay another paper, that is, Premier Chou En-lai's letter, which was delivered to us yesterday afternoon. It has already almost wholly appeared in the press, but I thought it would be better for me, as I am not ready with it now, to do it perhaps the day after tomorrow or so.

Then, the other day in this House some hon. Members expressed the wish to see some maps. Now I hope to place those maps somewhere. I do not quite know what will be the best course for hon. Members to look at the maps. It is very difficult for Parliament to look at maps.

Shri Gorai (Poona) My submission was that it should be kept in the Central Hall.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi)  
In the Library.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Let it be put in the Library.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. I can place them in the Library. I am prepared to place them in the Central Hall for a little while and then to send them to the Library. Both Houses are interested in the maps.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh (Sasaram)  
The Central Hall would be better.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: In regard to these maps, some can remain permanently in the Library. But there are one or two Chinese maps of which we have got only one or two copies. So, I should like to have them back after the Members have seen them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For some time they may be left there and then they can be withdrawn.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun) It may be put on the notice board.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara). I want to know whether Indian maps showing the places occupied by the Chinese are going to be placed in the Library or only the Chinese maps under circulation.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. Both maps will be there.

Shri Ranga (Tenali) May I ask for a piece of information? This new claim made by the Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, for such a large area of our territory, has it ever been made earlier and, if so, when was it brought to the notice of our Government? Or is it now being made afresh and the Government had no information at all that they were likely to make this demand?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: This is not the time for me to deal with this complicated question. We are going to have a debate on this in this House day after tomorrow.

Shri Ranga. I just want the simple piece of information whether this demand has come afresh.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. That information would also be given. But the present is not the proper time to go into those things. Here I might say one thing. The proposal was that the maps might be placed in the Central Hall. But there is a fear, and some friends yesterday also brought it to my notice, that there are so many strangers there.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) C-ID

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So, perhaps they might be put in the reading room which used to be the Princes Chamber, instead of the Central Hall. There are a large number of strangers who gather there and perhaps it would not be advisable to allow all of them to have a look.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: If I may so respectfully submit, may I say in answer to Professor Ranga that if he...
[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

studies the White Paper fairly carefully, he will find a good deal of material to answer his question. Also Premier Chou En-lai's letter and the subsequent papers I am going to place

Raja Mahendra Pratap (Mathura)
The Prime Minister has kindly taken notice of my adjournment motion. So I thank the hon. Prime Minister

Shri Tyagi: May I make a suggestion? My hon friend has demanded maps made by India, by our Government, showing what parts have been taken possession by us. I suggest that it is not very fair to make the Government committed to lines etc like that I can understand old maps being put in the Library for exhibition. But to ask for maps about new commitment made by the Government, new lines, etc., that will not be very fair

Mr Deputy-Speaker. Order, order, Government would consider it

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. There is no question of commitment by anybody. I shall place in the Library the Chinese maps. But presumably nobody will understand that map is in Chinese character, this and that. It will be difficult for them to understand it even unless there is somebody else to explain

Shri Tyagi: Why not give us a lecture?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I shall place a copy of a map prepared by us, reproducing in that what the Chinese say. We do not commit anything in that. We simply reproduce the Chinese map of border territory. We mark in that map, as desired, the names of the passes which are referred to in our treaty as well as such names as have come up here like Longju and Migyitun etc. Those places have been marked there

ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES

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

(i) State No I Eighth Session, 1959 [See Appendix IV, annexure No 76]

(ii) Supplementary Statement No VII Seventh Session, 1959. [See Appendix IV, annexure No 7A]

(iii) Supplementary Statement No XI Sixth Session, 1958 [See Appendix IV, annexure No 78]

(iv) Supplementary Statement No XIII Fifth Session, 1958 [See Appendix IV, annexure No 79]

(v) Supplementary Statement No XXII Fourth Session, 1957 [See Appendix IV, annexure No 80A]

(vi) Supplementary Statement No XXII Third Session, 1957 [See Appendix IV, annexure No 81]

(vii) Supplementary Statement No XXVIII Second Session, 1957 [See Appendix IV, annexure No 82]

REPORT OF SHIP REPAIRS COMMITTEE

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur):
I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Ship Repairs Committee [Placed in Library See No LT-1611/59]

AMENDMENTS TO FERTILIZER (CONTROL) ORDER

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M V. Krishnappa):
I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of Notification No GSR 996 dated the 29th August, 1959, making certain further amendments to the Fertilizer (Control) Order, 1957 [Placed in Library, See No LT-1612/59]
AMENDMENT TO ANDHRA PRADESH RICE (INFORMATION, INSPECTION AND SEIZURE) ORDER

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table, under subsection (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a copy of Notification No GSR 1019, dated the 5th September, 1959 making certain amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Rice (Information, Inspection and Seizure) Order, 1958 [Placed in Library See No LT-1613(59)]

FINANCIAL COMMITTEES, 1958-59 (A REVIEW)

Secretary: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the ‘Financial Committees, 1958-59 (A Review)’

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

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

‘In accordance with the provisions of rule 97 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Miscellaneous Personal Laws (Extension) Bill, 1959, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th September 1959’

BILL PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE

Secretary I lay on the Table of the House the Miscellaneous Personal Laws (Extension) Bill, 1959, as passed by Rajya Sabha

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION NO 219

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Sir, while replying on the 7th August, 1959, to supplementary questions arising out of Starred Question No. 219 by Sarvashri Assar and Pahdila and Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri regarding foodgrains from USA, I had stated “50 per cent will be under Indian Flag vessel and the rest under vessels of their flag” in answer to a supplementary question by Shri Assar whether all the goods will be brought to India by Indian ships or by foreign ships

The correct reply to this supplementary question should have been:

“50 per cent will be under non-US flag vessels and the rest under vessels of their flag”

Shri Tangamani (Madurai) With your permission, may I put a question? How much out of these 50 per cent. of the foodgrains imported to India from USA is carried by Indian vessels, that is vessels carrying Indian flags?

Shri A M Thomas I have not got the exact information here I only wanted to correct the earlier answer to say that under PL 480 50 per cent. would be carried by ships flying their flags

Shri Tangamani. Out of the other 50 per cent, how much will be Indian?

Shri A. M. Thomas. I cannot say that now

Mr. Deputy-Speaker We will now take up the next item

12 18 hrs

CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen) I beg to move

“That the Bill further to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1944, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration”
This is really a consequential amendment to an Ordinance which was passed in the Defence of India Act days. Under the Government of India Act, an Ordinance was passed called Ordinance No. 38 of 1944, enabling expeditious attachment of property procured by contractors having contracts with Government by dishonest means, namely, bribery, criminal breach of trust and so on. That Ordinance had provided the duration of the period of attachment. At that time, the hon. Members will recall, the Supreme Court was not in existence and, therefore, there was no criminal court of appeal like the Supreme Court. The final court of criminal appeal was the High Court. Therefore, the period of attachment was designed to be made co-extensive with the pendency of proceedings in the High Courts so that immediately after proceedings in the High Court terminated attachment also terminated. Now what happened was that under the Ordinance several prosecutions were launched. Some of them are still proceeding. One ended in conviction of the accused to fourteen years imprisonment and also penalty which was recoverable out of the attached property attached under the Ordinance. The High Court on appeal set aside the order of conviction on a technical ground, namely, that there was a misjoinder of charges.

Now, there was an appeal preferred to the Supreme Court on a certificate granted by the High Court itself. But as the original Ordinance did not provide for the attachment to continue even after the termination of High Court proceedings difficulties have appeared which will also appear in regard to the other prosecutions which are pending because under the Ordinance, as hon. Members will see from the extracts annexed to the Bill—they are extracts from the Ordinance itself—the duration of the attachment pending the proceedings in the High Court is specified. The proceedings in the High Court are also specified there in section 2, clause (2) of the original Ordinance, namely,—

"(a) where such proceedings are taken to the High Court, whether in appeal or on revision, the date on which the High Court passes its final orders in such appeal or revision, or

(b) where such proceedings are not taken to the High Court, the day immediately following the expiry of sixty days from the date of the last judgment or order of a criminal court in the proceedings."

What we are seeking to do by the amendment is to include proceedings in the Supreme Court after the termination of the proceedings in the High Court also within section 2, so that the attachment may continue pending proceedings in the Supreme Court and in case the Supreme Court restores the original order of conviction the attachment may not in the meantime get vacated and the properties may not be disposed of. In fact, if the properties are disposed of pending the proceedings in the Supreme Court then the whole purpose of the Ordinance will be frustrated as the properties will go out of the hands of the accused and there will be no means to recover the penalties which would be restored if the Supreme Court restores the judgment of the original court. That is why in section 2 of the original Ordinance we are proposing the amendment indicated in clause 2 of the amending Bill, namely,—

"For the purposes of this Ordinance, the date of the termination of criminal proceedings shall be deemed to be—

(a) where such proceedings are taken to the Supreme Court in appeal, whether on the certificate of a High Court..."
This is one of such cases; the other cases are still pending in the trial courts—

"whether on the certificate of a High Court or otherwise, the date on which the Supreme Court passes its final orders in such appeal; or

(b) where such proceedings are taken to the High Court and orders are passed thereon and—

(i) no application for a certificate for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court is made to the High Court, the day immediately following the expiry of ninety days from the date on which the High Court passes its final orders;"

Then, in cases where leave to appeal has been refused by the High Court, the date is fixed and where a certificate for leave to appeal has been granted by the High Court but no appeal is lodged in the Supreme Court, it is fixed as the day immediately following the expiry of thirty days from the date of the order granting the certificate. Then, it provides—

"Where such proceedings are not taken to the High Court, the day immediately following the expiry of sixty days from the date of the last judgment or order of a criminal court in the proceedings."

In fact, I now find that immediately after the setting up of the Supreme Court under our Constitution and investing the Supreme Court with criminal appellate jurisdiction, both under articles 134 and 136 of the Constitution, we should have really amended Ordinances like this where the duration of the proceedings taken under the Ordinance was made co-extensive with the duration of the proceedings in the High Courts because after the Supreme Court have been superimposed it is necessary that the attachment proceedings should continue during the pendency of the Supreme Court proceedings and pending final determination of the matter by the Supreme Court.

The difficulties have now come to the forefront and it has now become necessary to amend the Ordinance. Therefore I submit that it is a measure which is absolutely necessary for safeguarding the properties under attachment from being alienated pending the proceedings in the Supreme Court not only in the particular case concerned but also in all the other cases which are pending trial under the Ordinance. I, therefore, submit that this motion be accepted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend..."

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Sir, may I.......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am anticipating that. But let me first place the motion before the House.

Shri Mahanty: I am raising a point of order that we should not proceed further. Out of sheer courtesy we have listened to the hon. Law Minister. My humble submission is.......

Shri A. K. Sen: A point of order does not show courtesy to anyone.

Shri Mahanty: I said that out of sheer courtesy we have heard the hon. Law Minister without interrupting him. The point of order is that we cannot proceed further.......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But let the motion be placed before the House first. I will then ask him to raise it.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1944, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."
Shri Mahanty: I do not wish to speak on the Bill. My point is merely a point of order. I should better preface it with a remark. I am aware that you have been pleased to rule time and again that the ultra vires or intra vires nature of a piece of legislation may not be considered by you. You do not take the responsibility for it. But

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That apart, the same point of order was raised by the hon Member the other day.

Shri Mahanty: The same point of order was raised, but unfortunately there was no satisfactory reply to it because the hon Law Minister did not prefer to reply to those points.

Shri A. K. Sen: Which one?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is coming to that.

Shri Mahanty: That was in regard to the International Monetary Fund Bill with which the Government came to amend an Ordinance by legislation.

Now, my point of order comes under articles 372 of the Constitution. It comes under article 372(2). The fact remains that here by this legislation the Government is seeking to amend an Ordinance which was passed in the year 1944, that is, three years before India attained independence.

Shri A. K. Sen: Article 72 did you say?

Shri Mahanty: Article 372(2).

This Ordinance was enacted under the India and Burma (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1940, which means that it takes away the limitation.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is not 1940. It is 1946. It is a misprint.

Shri Mahanty: That is immaterial for my purpose.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is only correcting it.

Shri Mahanty: I thank him for the correction. But that is immaterial for my purpose.

What I am trying to submit is that there are two very significant aspects of it. The first is that this Ordinance was enacted under the India and Burma (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1946, which takes away the limitations imposed on these Ordinances by section 72 of Schedule IX of the Government of India Act, 1935, namely, that they have to be ratified within a period of six weeks. The India and Burma (Emergency Provisions) Act takes away that limitation. That is number one. That point has to be remembered. Therefore it continued to be a valid piece of legislation. It was a valid piece of law even though it was an Ordinance and it was not ratified subsequently. But then on the 27th January, 1950, that is, a day after the Indian Constitution came into force, it was provided under article 372(2) of the Constitution that—

“For the purpose of bringing the provisions of any law in force in the territory of India into accord with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by order make such adaptations and modifications of such law, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as may be expedient” etc.

Now, my submission is that even though it continued to be a valid piece of legislation after the 26th January, 1950, this law has not been brought in accord with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by order make such adaptations and modifications of such law, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as may be expedient” etc.

Shri A. K. Sen: The point has to be remembered.
“Nothing in clause (2) shall be deemed—

(a) to empower the President to make any adaptation or modification of any law after the expiration of three years from the commencement of this Constitution;”

Therefore here is a legislative enormity that is being perpetrated. Government should have come to this House in 1950. They could have come in 1951, or in 1952. They have waited for these long, long years. Now, because some flaw has been detected somewhere, what they are going to do is that they want to amend the ordinance by a piece of legislation, which, I maintain, at least the Constitution, according to my humble understanding, does not empower the Government, much less this House.

It is true we cannot consider the ultra vires or intra vires nature of the Constitution, but your power is limited within the four corners of the Constitution. You reign supreme inside this House, but you reign supreme within the four corners of the Constitution.

Since this does not fulfil any of the provisions of article 372 of the Constitution and since Government is seeking to amend an ordinance by a piece of legislation, I maintain it is illegal, it is a piece of legislative encroachment into all the accepted canons of the Constitution. Therefore, this should be referred back and we should not proceed any further with this Bill before this point is disposed of.

Shri Sadhan Gupta (Calcutta East): May I say something on the point of order? I think the point of order is based on a little misunderstanding of the scope of the ordinance-making power and also of the scope of article 372(2). The ordinance was made, not under the Defence of India Act as the hon. Law Minister put it, but under the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act 1935, which re-enacted certain provisions of the previous Government of India Act. Under that schedule.

Shri A K. Sen: I did not say it was done under the Defence of India Act; I said it was done in the Defence of India Act days.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: You also said this. Look into the proceedings.

Shri A K. Sen: I might have made a mistake, because the ordinance itself says it was done under section 72 of the Ninth Schedule.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: Under section 72 of the Ninth Schedule there was no question of ratification by any legislature. The ordinance could be made and it remained in operation for six months and could be extended for six months on each occasion.

Now, the India and Burma (Emergency Powers) Act did away with the limitation of six months in the case of certain ordinances and made it permanent. So under article 372 it is the very first clause, the hon. Member will find, that it keeps in force all laws which were in force previous to the coming into being of this Constitution on 26th January 1950. Therefore that ordinance remained in force.

Now the question is whether it should have been brought in, into conformity with article 123 of the Constitution, and submitted for ratification of the legislature. In my submission that is not the intention of article 372(2); because, article 372(2) really was intended for adapting the laws to the new situation created by the Constitution. One or two examples will suffice for this. For instance, in most Acts there were provisions about the power of the “provincial Government” for doing something. Now, after the coming into operation of the Constitution, there was no longer any provincial Government; there were State Governments. Therefore, for the words “provincial Government” the words “State Government”
had to be substituted. Similarly, other changes had to be made in view of the coming into being of the Constitution. That is why article 372(2) provided that adaptations must be made in the laws which remained in force after the operation of the Constitution and fixed a three year term. And I take it that in the course of the three years whatever was necessary—in the ordinance itself or adaptation, if anything was necessary—must have been done. It was done in the case of the other laws, for instance in the case of the Indian Penal Code and so on. That must have been done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Wherever it was necessary I ought to have been done, not that it was incumbent and in every case it was to be done.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It has been done...

Shri A. K. Sen: It has been done, Sir.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The question here is whether it was necessary to provide for ratification. In my submission it was not, because it was not an ordinance made under article 123 of the Constitution but it was an ordinance made under section 72 of the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act which did not provide for ratification. And an ordinance made under section 72 of the Ninth Schedule need not be brought up for ratification under article 123 of the Constitution. So I submit that the Bill is perfectly competent and may be proceeded with.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am very obliged to Shri Sadhan Gupta who has said exactly what I was going to say and who has also corrected a mistake, if I had made one, namely if I had given the impression that this ordinance was passed under the Defence of India Act. It was not. It was done under section 72 of the Government of India Act, after the declaration of emergency.

Frankly speaking, I have not been able to understand the points raised by the hon. Member Shri Mahanty. But so far as I have been able to follow him I shall answer his objections. His first objection is that it is really an ordinance, which requires ratification by the President, after the commencement of the Constitution. Well, let us clear that ground first, because in my submission that objection really arises from a few misunderstandings on the position regarding this ordinance and also on the position regarding ordinances promulgated by the President under article 123 of the Constitution.

This ordinance originated as an ordinance under section 72 of the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act. It would have ceased to be operative after six months from the official declaration, at the end of the emergency, under the Government of India Act, like many other ordinances which were passed during the Defence of India Act days under section 72 of the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act. But because many of these ordinances were regarded as being useful, it was thought necessary by the British Parliament to pass an Act continuing these ordinances even after the expiration of the period of emergency under section 72 of the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act.

Shri Naldurgkar (Osmanabad): There is no period of emergency but a period of six months from the date of the promulgation.

Shri C. R. Pattabhi Ramam (Kumbakonam): It was amended between 1940 and 1946.

Shri A. K. Sen: Let us not go into the whole history of it. The hon. Member may take it from me that that is the correct position. And there has to be an official declaration at the end of the emergency. It was done in 1940 and the name of the Act which made it a permanent measure was the India and Burma (Emergency
Provisions) Act, 1946 by which many of the ordinances passed under section 72 of the Ninth Schedule to the Government of India Act were virtually made permanent measures. It required an Act of Parliament, because under the Government of India Act it was not possible to make it permanent by a law passed by the Indian Legislative Assembly in those days. Therefore a British Act was necessary to make this a permanent statute, though it still went on under the name of ordinances. This is one of those ordinances which became permanent measures under the India and Burma (Emergency Provisions) Act of 1946. So that, when the Indian Independence Act of 1947 came, they were continued in operation by virtue of the Indian Independence Act which continued in operation the existing laws. And, after the commencement of the Constitution, by means of article 372(1) this, along with other ordinances made permanent, were continued in operation even after the commencement of the Constitution.

The position of these measures was that they were permanent statutes in our statute-book. They might have been called ordinances or by some other name. They were not, let us be clear, ordinances passed, after the commencement of the Constitution, by the President under article 123. The Constitution is not retrospective but prospective. An ordinance under article 123 requiring ratification could only be passed after the commencement of the Constitution, which was 26th January 1950. Therefore this was not an ordinance of that species at all. It did not require ratification. There was no question of the President ratifying it. The scope of adaptation under article 372(2) is quite well understood. Adaptation must be one which is warranted by the necessity of modifying the language of the statute which is continued in operation, statutes which were in operation before the Constitution, so as to fit in with the political and governmental structure of the Constitution.

Shri Mahanty: Will the hon. Minister kindly interpret the meaning of the words ‘the provisions of this Constitution’?

Shri A. K. Sen: It means all the provisions.

Shri Mahanty: The provision is article 123. It is not a political structure here; we are not concerned with any political structure.

Shri A. K. Sen: With due respect to the hon. Member, I must say that I have not been able to follow him. Perhaps, it is my fault, but I think the matter is as clear as crystal, so far as we are concerned, that there is no question of ratifying an ordinance which is a permanent measure. There is a question of adapting it, no doubt because as Shri Sadhan Gupta has rightly pointed out, you will find that the original ordinance contained provisions like:

“It extends to the whole of British India...” There is no British India after the Constitution. So, that was adapted and struck out. Further, it read:

“.... and applies to British subjects and servants of the Crown.”

That was struck out, because there were no servants of the Crown and no British subjects, after the Constitution. Then, the words ‘Provincial Government’ occurred. Those were struck out by the 1950 Adaptation Order and also by the Act of 1951, and the word ‘State’ was substituted. That happened with regard to adaptation of most of our Acts before the Constitution. This too suffered adaptation, as it must, after the Constitution. But I do not know how clause 2 of article 372 is relevant for this purpose. With adaptations made under the Adaptation Order of 1950 and Act 13 of 1951, this Ordinance has stood as it is today. How can we amend it, if we want to amend it? It is a permanent measure. It can be amended only by
two processes, either by an ordinance passed by the President or by an Act of Parliament. So far as passing an ordinance by the President is concerned, that is out of the question, because the Houses are in session, and normally we do not amend any permanent measure by an ordinance unless it is absolutely necessary. Therefore, the only other method is to amend it by an Act of Parliament, and that is precisely what we are seeking to do.

Therefore, I submit with due respect to the hon Member who has raised the point of order, that his point is hardly of any substance.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker. The other day also, the hon Member had raised the same point. Then too, I had decided that there was no force in his point of order.

It is agreed that this was not an ordinance under article 123 which required ratification or the passing of an Act by this Parliament. It was really an ordinance under section 72 of the Ninth Schedule of the Government of India Act, and then the British Parliament had passed an Act which has been referred to.

The confusion arises when it is named ordinance. That creates a misunderstanding, and the hon Member has that in his mind, and he asks, if it is an ordinance, how it can be replaced by an Act of this Parliament, because it ought to have ceased long ago. But as has been just now argued by Shri Sadhan Gupta as also by the hon Law Minister, it was a regular statute on our statute-book, though they had named it as an ordinance, yet it was a regular law on our statute-book and not an ordinance which ought to have been ratified by any legislature.

Therefore, today, what we are doing is this, we are not amending any ordinance passed under article 123 of this Constitution, but a regular statute that is already on our statute-book, and that is perfectly justified and authorized, and we can do it. So, I see no force in that point of order.

Shri Sadhan Gupta. I rise to support this Bill for obvious reasons. The main reason which has prompted this Bill is to keep alive a certain ordinance which as you have just pointed out, and as the Law Minister has pointed out, was made part of our statute-book by an Act of Parliament of the UK. The reason for keeping alive that ordinance was that certain Government officials by devious means had amassed a large fortune, taking advantage of the war situation.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to this Bill refers to the Burma Government which was functioning from Simla in those days. I know of cases where there was a Burma refugee organization, and large sums of money were misappropriated by different persons, each particular accused misappropriated lakhs of rupees, one particular accused had misappropriated possibly about Rs 78 lakhs to Rs 80 lakhs. I do not know the amount involved in the case referred to in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. But the cases would involve fairly large sums of money, which Government officials had been able to secure by corrupt means, taking advantage of the position in which they were placed and the emergency situation which had arisen in those days.

It is but fair to the country and it is but proper that this kind of improper gains, to put it very mildly, should be seized and should not be allowed to be enjoyed by the persons who made them.

The difficulty arises, as the hon Law Minister has explained, because the ordinance as it then stood only contemplated the High Court as the end of the proceedings, and naturally so, because except in rare cases, in those days, there was no appeal beyond the
High Court; of course, there might have been an appeal to the Privy Council, but that was very exceptional and in criminal cases, the Privy Council rarely entertained any appeal and so, apparently that was not thought of. Now, the High Court proceedings were taken as the final proceedings, and, therefore, the provision was made that the attachment would terminate when the proceedings terminated in the High Court. That would mean that when the High Court had decided the matter and set aside the conviction, the attachment would end, and if the attachment ends, then the accused persons would be in a position to dispose of their property, and, therefore they would secure and take possession of the property dispose of the property and get the advantage of the gains they had made. That must be prevented. We have now an appeal to the Supreme Court, and appeals might be admitted, because as a matter of fact, criminal appeals are admitted more readily by the Supreme Court than by the Privy Council, so, if it is admitted and ultimately, the conviction of the accused persons is upheld the conviction that might have been ordered by the trial court is upheld then in such a case, it would be the height of anomaly to enable them to dispose of the property. The penalties would not be recovered and they would be all the better for the corruption they had perpetrated while they were in office. It is to prevent this eventuality that this kind of Bill becomes necessary. Therefore, there are no two opinions as to the necessity of the Ordinance, there cannot be two opinions as to the necessity of enacting it and keeping alive the provisions of the Ordinance.

But some ancillary questions arise. Now, what is the reason for the great delay in the cases? As a lawyer, I can quite appreciate that there may be certain reasons for prolonging a case even for, say, 7 or 8 years. It is, of course, a little unusual in criminal matters, it is quite usual in civil matters. In my personal case, for instance, one suit which I had instituted in 1945 ended only about a month or two ago. This happens. But in criminal cases, it is a little unusual to have such protracted proceedings.

This Ordinance was promulgated in 1944 and I take it the Burma Government had shifted to Burma about that time—may be a little later, about 1945 or 1946, I am not sure of the date. 13 years have passed since then. The immediate necessity for bringing this Bill before us relates to something which happened when the Burma Government was functioning in Simla—if I have not misunderstood it. What is the reason why for 13 years this prosecution had not concluded? There may be good reasons. But prima facie, it seems to be a very unsatisfactory state of affairs, and I am sure the hon. Law Minister will explain how this kind of thing could take place, how many such proceedings are still pending and for what number of years, and what has been responsible for holding up these proceedings so long. Normally, I should think that before the coming into operation of this Constitution, all these proceedings should have been finished. But what is the reason that all these proceedings have been delayed?

I hope a satisfactory answer will be given so that we know where we are, and we know whether anyone is to blame and if so, who, or whether anyone is not to blame. With these words, I again support the Bill and hope the House will accept it.

Shri Mahanty. Normally I would not have paid much attention to this Bill had not its genesis been of a very peculiar character, the more so when this entire legislation is being enacted today to meet certain situations which have arisen in a State known as East Punjab whose political background is too well-known to the House.

Having listened to Shri Sadhan Gupta, I came to feel as if only contractors made money during the
second world war and that too only in the State of East Punjab. It is a well-known fact that not only contractors but many persons in many other walks of life have minted tons of money also. Therefore, it is not the ends of social justice, the ends of political justice and the ends of administrative justice that are going to be served by this kind of vindictive witch-hunting of certain contractors. But what is more important in this case is to consider whether Parliament and legislative propriety could abet this kind of vindictiveness. Cases were instituted and the High Court had discharged them because of the misjoinder of charges. Evidently, it proves that the cases were weak. I do not hold any brief for any contractor. But it is a well-known fact that many people in many walks of life have minted money during the second world war.

Therefore, I would like to know what was the genesis of this. Of course, I may be in a minority of one. That does not matter, but in the fitness of things, I should like to record my protest against this House being asked to give its seal of approval to a piece of legislation whose genesis is so unique in its character. We do not know what is the background, who these contractors were, what were the charges against them, what were the judgments on account of which due to the misjoinder of charges they were let off. What is being sought to be done is merely to keep their properties attached. The East Punjab Government has now moved the Supreme Court in appeal, and what is being sought to be done today is to keep the properties of these persons under attachment. We do not know what will be the outcome of these proceedings. It may be that the High Court had adjudged them not guilty; it may be that the Supreme Court may also do so. But what is meant by this—I may be wrong; I will be very happy if I am proved wrong—and what is being sought to be done is merely to bring some kind of legislative oppression, the tyranny of law, to bear on the persons who have been adjudged not guilty by the High Court. I do not say that they are not guilty; they may have been guilty.

Therefore, if it is said that the ends of administrative and political justice should be brought to bear upon such cases, let us simplify our procedure under the Criminal Procedure Code. That is what Shri Sadhan Gupta has been asking for. Let us simplify it as they have done in People's Courts. Let us try cases on the public pavement, let hands be raised as to whether the accused is guilty or not and let us proceed that way. But if you are going to have the rule of law, I ask in all seriousness: Is this the rule of law? What is the peculiar social, cultural or political background of the State of Punjab?

The other day someone was telling me that in East Punjab the bus routes are not being nationalised because those routes are owned by a particular community which says, 'Let all the urban property be nationalised in Punjab', because the urban property belongs to another community. Therefore unless we know the genesis, unless we know about these cases, we have a lurking suspicion that here by this means one set of people are trying to injure or bring under some victimisation another set of people. My only grievance is that for that, the law should not be an abettor; law should not abet this kind of vindictiveness.

Therefore, my grievance is still lingering in spite of all that has been said. In all fairness, the House should have information about the genesis of this. Why are the Government fighting shy of this? What is the High Court judgment? Why did the High Court adjudge them not guilty? I think we are within our rights to know all these things before Government come to this House to amend an Ordinance by a piece of legislation.
There is another thing. The hon. Law Minister stated that he did not understand me. I do not know if there is anything wrong with the acoustics of this House. I think I speak in a fairly pitched voice. Is it that something is wrong with the acoustics or something is wrong with his...

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why should he go into that?

Shri Mahanty: I am not going to press the point?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the point he wants to raise?

Shri Mahanty: I am not going to press any point. But since he said that he did not understand me and also said something on the basis of that 'non-understanding', I was trying to explain. I think I owe a personal explanation. I do not know if of late my voice has become hoarse, but I believe I speak in a quite clear voice I have been accustomed to speak like that

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur) What he said was that it was perhaps due to his own fault that he could not understand the hon. Member's point.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is what I have put to the hon. Member. Why should he take offence at that?

Shri Mahanty: I am not taking offence. May be it is my fault as well.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Why labour at it?

Shri Mahanty: It may be my fault as well.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That point has been settled. I have given my ruling. He should abide by that. Now what is it that the hon. Member wants?

Shri Mahanty: Now, what I am trying to say is this that this is not in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Was this not exactly the point of order that he raised?

Shri Mahanty: That was on various other grounds. The particular ground referred to article 372(2) which the hon. Law Minister said that he could not understand me. Naturally, he did not touch that particular point to which I drew the attention of the House. Sir, I am in your hands...

Shri Mahanty: I have nothing more to add except to say that this is a lingering grievance that Government should have made known the genesis of this case. We should have known what was the judgment of the High Court. It has a peculiar social, cultural and communal background.

With these words I oppose this Bill with all the force at my command.

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): Mr Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill states that the main object of the Ordinance is to prevent the disposal of the attached property pending final disposal of the criminal proceedings and so it is desirable to amend the definition so as to continue any attachment of property pending the decision of the Supreme Court in cases where proceedings may be taken to that court. This is the main object of the Bill.

But, as the Bill is worded, I doubt whether it will serve the purpose for which it is being enacted. It is said in the Bill that it shall be deemed to have come into force on the 26th day of January, 1950 though it is being
Shri Supakar brought before the House in September, 1959. Clause 2 says:

"For sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1944, the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely —"

Now, I have grave doubts whether, by merely stating that for sub-section (2) of section 2 the amended clause shall be substituted, it will give retrospective effect to the clause so as to prevent the disposal of the attached property. I hope that when the Law Minister replies he will explain whether, by merely stating in clause 1 that it shall be deemed to have come into force on the 26th day of January, 1950, and not in the clause itself, it will make clause 2 of this Bill retrospective.

Coming to the facts on which this Bill is said to be based, I have to make certain comments. It has very often been stated that special tribunals are set up to expedite trials of cases because our ordinary courts take too much time to dispose of cases—and specially criminal cases—because their hands are otherwise full. Apparently, to expedite the disposal of these criminal cases, they were given over to the East Punjab Special Tribunal which was set up for this purpose.

You know the War ended in 1945 and the Burma war a little earlier. Evidently the alleged offences must have taken place some time in the year 1944 or 1945. It has taken nearly 15 years to dispose of only one case out of the several in the High Court. We are told in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the State of Punjab has now obtained leave to appeal to the Supreme Court. We are yet to know what time it will take for the case to be disposed of in the Supreme Court. There are other cases which are yet to be disposed of by the High Court.

It will be for the Supreme Court to say and it is not for us to make any comment whether it will be justified or not to keep the attachment pending, even if the special tribunals set up for the purpose of expediting these criminal cases take as long as 15 years—of course including the High Court stage—to dispose of the cases. On the presumption that because there have been prosecutions launched, therefore, the accused persons must be presumed to be guilty until they are proved otherwise by the High Court or by the Tribunal or by the Supreme Court. Therefore, these properties have to remain attached for decades—more than a decade at least in the present case.

"This Bill is an illustration to show what amount of delay is involved even in cases of the special tribunals. This is an illustration for the necessity to bring forward a special Bill to deal with a few cases which, I believe, could have been disposed of otherwise than by taking recourse to legislation by Parliament and which, perhaps, would have been managed through the ordinary process of criminal law by proper application to the High Court and the Supreme Court in the matter of preventing the disposal of attached property.

It gives us some pain to have the necessity of having special legislation to meet a few cases, however important they may be.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Sir, I will make only a minor suggestion and it is this. Will the provision that is now being made for the appeal to the Supreme Court cover the period where leave to appeal to the Supreme Court is refused by the High Court and the application is made to the Supreme Court for special leave? The language of the provision is:

"where such proceedings are taken to the Supreme Court in appeal,"
Does it mean cases where appeals have been admitted by the Supreme Court or does it also cover the period where appeals have not yet been admitted but applications have been made for special leave to appeal because the High Court has not given leave to appeal. I am not sure whether it covers that period. Of course, the hon. Law Minister may make it clear. But, I think, this should be made clear that it also covers the period commencing from the date when the High Court has refused leave to appeal till application has been made to the Supreme Court for special leave, and the Supreme Court has pronounced its opinion on that application. That period should also be covered in these proceedings, where such proceedings are taken to the Supreme Court in appeal. It is not clear here whether it covers that period also.

Shri A. K. Sen: Sir, I was rather struck by Shri Mahanty's severe condemnation of this Bill, the reasons for which I had been rather at pains to discover. He has said that it is witch-hunting against the contractors and persecuting them and so on. The only purpose of this Bill is to preserve the properties that are attached, so that pending the final determination of the result of the criminal proceedings taken against the persons concerned the properties may be in proper custody. That is the whole purpose of the Bill. We are not witch-hunting or trying to impose any additional liability or any additional infirmities on the persons concerned. If the Supreme Court reverses the judgment of the High Court, it would not have been proper to allow the accused persons to fritter away the properties now under attachment so that the penalties, if restored, would be incapable of being realised. I am sure the hon. Member does not desire that and that is the result which will follow if this Bill is not accepted by the House. The moment the attachment is vacated, I have no doubt as to what will happen to this property. Even if the Supreme Court two or three years later restores the conviction and the penalties, the Government will not be able to recover a single penny. I agree with the hon. Member, Shri Supakar, that the proceedings had taken rather too long a time and it is the desire of all of us that proceedings, especially in criminal cases, should be speeded up. In this particular case, the original tribunal passed its judgment on the 31st of March, 1949, imposing the penalties and sentencing the persons concerned. But the High Court passed its judgment on the 15th of January, 1959, just less than ten years by about two months. It took 9 years, 10 months. I cannot speak for the High Court or why the delay has taken place. We know the various methods by which the trials are delayed. I agree with the hon. Member that the delay has been extra-ordinary. This appeal which has ultimately been disposed of on merely technical grounds should not have taken ten years to be disposed of. But, unfortunately, that has been so. But after the High Court judgment, the State has moved quite quickly. So far as the Government is concerned, it applied to the Supreme Court for continuing the attachment. The Supreme Court rightly held, if I may say so with respect, that they had no power to extend the period of statutory attachment. If it were an ordinary attachment, they could have prolonged it. But they have held that this attachment was under a special law and the law having prescribed the duration, it was not open to the Supreme Court to extend its duration.

Shri Supakar: Is it not open to him to fritter away the property in the time between the order passed by the Supreme Court saying that they could not continue the attachment and the bringing up of this Bill here?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Therefore, it is deemed to have come into force earlier.
Shri A. K. Sen: That is precisely the reason why we are giving retrospective effect from the date of the Constitution. During this vacuum, the attachment would have been affected. The hon. Member is quite right. So far as the delay in the High Court is concerned, it was ten years. It is not for me to explain. It is really for the Court to look into it and find out whether such delays should be allowed to occur in future or not.

Shri Mahanty: The House should have an explanation.

Shri A. K. Sen: We cannot explain for the High Court why it took ten years.

Shri Mahanty: Somebody must place these things before us.

Shri A. K. Sen: The High Court would take note of all these observations and the Government can communicate to the High Court the feelings of this House on this particular matter. That is all that we can do. We do not desire to dictate to the High Court as to how they should decide. All that we can do is to communicate the desire of the House and the entire country that these cases should not take so much time.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): This House has been taking steps to see that these arrears are cleared. Conferences are held. Perhaps the arrears are due because there are not enough Judges. There are thousands of cases in the Allahabad High Court which are more than five years.

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not know. From 1949 to 1959, the work of the Punjab High Court was not very heavy.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The Allahabad High Court has got a large number of cases more than five years old.

Shri Naldurgkar: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, lines 4 and 5,—

for "date of the refusal of the certificate", substitute "last date which is prescribed for submitting an application for special leave to appeal to the Supreme Court".

Sub-clause (ii) of clause (2) says:

"An application for a certificate for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court has been refused by the High Court, the day immediately following the expiry of sixty days from the date of the refusal of the certificate."

Sir, there is no provision for the extension of the time that is prescribed...
Criminal Law

SHRIKRIR 12, 1921 (SAKA) 7540

(Amendment) Bill

[Shri Naldurgkar]

for leave of appeal to the Supreme Court. It is going to be a permanent statute and my amendment seeks to remedy that defect. It does not do any harm also.

Shri A. K. Sen: It is not necessary.

If this Bill came before this House first, I would not have minded even accepting this amendment but now if it is accepted, it will have to go to the other House. We cannot do it this session. So, I would request the hon Member to withdraw this amendment as it is not necessary. The Government feels that within sixty days, it can act.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon Member pressing his amendment?

Shri Naldurgkar: No Sir.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill?"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill?"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri A. K Sen: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13'22 hrs.

MOTION RE REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES—contd

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri B N Datar on the 8th September, 1959 namely—

That this House takes note of the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 30th July, 1957 to 31st July, 1958, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th May, 1959."

There is also further consideration of the amendments that have been moved.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Sir, may I know how much time is left?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The time now available is 1 hour and 35 minutes, that means we will go up to 3:00.

Shri Supakar: When will the hon Minister be called?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will conclude by 3:00.

Shri Supakar: When will he begin?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That will be known just now.

Shri Datar: Sir, at about 2:30 I shall begin to reply.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right.

Some Hon Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri D C. Sharma—Hon Members shall be brief now.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, my normal unit of time is 45 minutes in a chamber. I shall be in your hands.
An Hon. Member: This is no classroom.

13.23 hrs.

[SHRI C. R. PATTABHI RAMAN in the Chair]

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, I welcome the appointment of the Commissioner for linguistic minorities. I also welcome the publication of the report of the Commissioner for linguistic minorities. I am glad that the problem of linguistic minorities has been placed at par with the problem of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and others. It means that this problem has been looked upon as a problem of social urgency.

But, Sir, I do not understand why political considerations should have been imported into the discussion on this report. As I look at the amended part of the Constitution which refers to this report, I find that it deals with disabilities so far as education is concerned, so far as employment is concerned, so far as culture is concerned, so far as all those things are concerned which can be classified as non-political matters. But while we have been discussing this report we have tried to create an impression that the problem of minorities in our country is a very great problem fraught with political consequences, fraught with political disasters, fraught with political disabilities.

Now, while the order for the formation of this office and submission of the report was issued it was said that nothing would be done which is going to jeopardise the unity and integrity of this country. Therefore, I feel that everything that is going to be said about this report and all the matters that are going to be dealt with by the Commissioner for linguistic minorities are subject to that overriding condition. That thing is very very vital, and it is a pity that while discussing this report we have been trying to say that this report deals with problems which can lead to oppression and things of that kind. I know one hon. Member went so far as to use the word "genocide". I am very unhappy about it.

I feel that we should look at this report from its proper perspective. The proper angle is this. In the first place, so far as sizable linguistic minorities are concerned and so far as administrative conveniences and administrative exigencies require, we should try to eliminate them. That is to say, a linguistic minority, if it is in conformity with administrative efforts and if it is also not going to change the map of a particular State very much, should be transferred to that area to which it properly belongs. I think this is the only solution, the only worthwhile way of solving this problem. If that is done, the trouble between Bombay and Mysore, the trouble between Bihar and Bengal, the trouble between Bihar and Orissa, . . .

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Mysore and Kerala.

Shri D. C. Sharma: All these troubles would automatically disappear. I say this, in view of the fact that the problem of linguistic minorities is being approached from a highly agitational point of view and since it is liable to flare up in all kinds of ways, we must find a long range solution of this problem. The long-range solution is this, that we should try to so adjust the boundaries of our States that these linguistic minorities go over to those States where the majorities are to be found.

The second thing that I want to say is this, that our Government has developed an undue affection for retired persons. I have nothing to say against the retired persons, but I do not understand why in every department of our administrative activity we are showing excessive attachment to these retired officers. For instance,
I find that the Commissioner for linguistic minorities is a retired High Court Judge. I have nothing to say against him. I say that he is one of the most eminent Judges. I bow my head in respect to him. I feel convinced about his learning, scholarship, integrity and everything. But I am speaking about the policy of our Government of India. It is this, that people who have earned their well-earned rest, people who have earned their goodly pension, people who have put in the normal years of service and people who should be doing something for the other world are brought back into fields of great activity.

Well, there may be some justification for bringing these persons to these fields. I do not deny it. But, Sir, the problem of linguistic minorities is not a problem of adjudication, the problem of linguistic minorities is a problem which does not require an armchair approach but it is a problem which requires a field-work approach. You cannot expect a retired person, whether he is a Governor or a Judge or anybody else to bring that dynamic approach to bear on this problem, which is necessary for solving this problem. We want a younger person for this. We want a person who is more dynamic and more active for this kind of work. But you get hold of a person who looks upon this job from the right angle but who is not physically so active as to tour all the States and do all the work. At the same time, I would tell the Home Minister that you are handicapping this gentleman. Why? Because you do not give him proper implementation machinery. You do not give him a sufficient number of supervisors, inspectors and investigators. You do not give him the right number of those persons who would deliver the goods. Therefore, on the one hand, you take a retired gentleman for this work, and, on the other hand, you give him what I may call a kind of camp office equipment, a kind of skeleton equipment, and you want him to deal with a problem which is a permanent human problem and a problem which is going to be seized upon by persons who do not like the Government in all kinds of ways. Therefore, I would say that this officer should have been given much more assistance in the matter of inspectors, etc., than has been given.

Now, what has happened? A questionnaire was issued. Very good. We are living in a world of questionnaires and surveys. I think it is good. But the psychological resistance of the States was not overcome properly. Some States do not cooperate. It is because our States generally do not want anybody else to meddle with their affairs. They think that the Government of India officials are poking their noses into their affairs. So, the resistance that was set up by some States was not overcome. Therefore, there was delay.

When we read the preface to this report, we find that it makes a very sorry reading. It talks not only about the delays that have occurred but about the committees which have been formed. A South India Committee has been formed but it has not given its report. All that has been done so far as the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is concerned is this. This gentleman has been asked to do his work, tied hand and foot. He is asked to do his work in a way which does not make for the speedy solution of these problems or which does not make for the redress of grievances. I do not want to go into all the grievances.

Even though this is the first report of its kind, even though we expect better reports in the years to come, I would say that the problem of Urdu has remained as it was. What has been done for Urdu? You create an officer and you do not give him powers to achieve anything effective. Urdu remains as it was before. Urdu has not been given its proper place in the linguistic map of India, in the linguistic maps of our States. Why has it not been done? I tell you it is a sore question in respect of some of
Shri D. C. Sharma: Our countrymen. I do not talk in terms of Hindus and Muslims. It is a question which makes many of us unhappy.

Now, you take my State of Punjab. It is a very progressive State. I am very happy to belong to that State. But in Punjab I find that two language formulae are working.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri (Gurgaon): Three

Shri D. C. Sharma: My friend over there says three. It is a question of arithmetic. He knows arithmetic much more than I do. Therefore, I stick to two. I was saying that two formulae are working in Punjab. One is the well-known Sachar formula which applies to the East Punjab State as they existed at one time. The other is the PEPSU Formula which applies to what was PEPSU at one time. There is now an amalgamation of States. Administrative services are being amalgamated. All along the line we are having one cadre of administrative services. We are having one jurisdiction in all matters of administration over the erstwhile PEPSU State and the erstwhile East Punjab States. But this old relic of PEPSU like the old fort of Delhi is allowed to live so that the people should remember that there was once a State called PEPSU. I do not want to enter into linguistic controversies. Let me make it very clear. I want to tell the Home Minister very clearly that I do not want to enter into linguistic disputes. But I submit very respectfully that linguistic harmony is the basis of all kinds of harmony in any State or in any country. If you introduce linguistic disharmony, you have to reap the consequences. Therefore, I would submit that this PEPSU formula which is a kind of watertight formula—a man who belongs to the Punjabi region should study only Punjabi and a man who belongs to the Hindi region should study only Hindi—should have been done away with. But it has not been done away with.

The hon. Home Minister made a statement the other day about the Sachar formula. Some deputations have been going to meet the Governor and were going to various places contradicting what he has said. I am not supporting those deputationists. What I mean to say is that the linguistic controversies are there in our country and there are some persons out to make much of them. So, I think such things should be done away with. There are my friends, the Meos, in the Gurgaon district. I think we must do justice to them also.

What is Punjab? Punjab is not only the home of the Punjabi. Punjab is not only the home of Hindi. Punjab is also the home of Urdu. Therefore, I submit that the Commissioner should have thrown some light on this vexed problem, on this ever-recurring problem, on this highly controversial problem, on this problem which has been the source of a lack of harmony in my State for some time. But nothing has been done.

The Commissioner was asked to deal with residential qualifications and other safeguards. The whole debate on the floor of the House dwelt on the linguistic minorities and the border disputes. So far as the services and other safeguards are concerned, I can assure you that the linguistic minorities are not having their share in the States. I say this with due sense of responsibility. They are not having their proper share in the service. I am not talking about one State or the other in particular. Some of my friends may be feeling that I am not saying anything about Punjab in particular. I am not saying anything about my State.

Ch. Dhibbar Singh (Rohtak): Why is the hon. Member afraid?
Shri D. C. Sharma: I am afraid of both of you—Haryana as well as you! I am afraid of them in the healthy sense of the word. I am not only talking of the linguistic minorities in Punjab; I am talking of the overall picture of India. I can assure you that they are not having a proper and fair deal so far as the services are concerned. I would ask the hon. Home Minister to place on the Table of the House the figures showing how many of them have been employed in the services.

So, I would say that this report is a sketchy and inadequate report. It does not give us the schemes about what is going to be done in future. If the other reports are also going to be along the same lines, I am afraid the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities will not be properly employed. I would, therefore, submit that all these things should be dealt with in this report more carefully and more adequately and more satisfactorily. The Government of India has done a great thing in appointing this Commissioner. I think it should make us feel proud, because I do not think there is any other country which has done a thing of this kind. This shows how our Government is careful about the rights of minorities. But appointment is one thing and satisfactory work is another thing. I hope we will get more satisfactory work from this Commissioner and all the necessary machinery will be set up to resolve the problems regarding education, school, mother tongue, services and culture, problems that concern the minorities.

Shri Achar: Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I would like to refer to a linguistic minority in my State of Mysore. (Interruptions). I do not want to enter into that controversy which my Maharashtrian friends have raised. I would like to keep out of that controversy, because I feel in this discussion we are concerned with the report dealing with linguistic minorities; we are not discussing the boundary question here.

Of course, we have our own problems with regard to that, both in the north, south and east. So far as Mysore is concerned, we have border problems in all the directions except in the west, where we happen to have the sea. It is said that so far as Karnataka is concerned, there has been aggression from all sides except for the kindness of the Arabian Sea. As I said, I do not want today to enter into that controversy. I am dealing with another problem, with which I am vitally concerned.

Taking the total population as a whole, in South Kanara district, we have got people who are talking a language which probably many of the Members of this House may not have heard of. It is called Tulu. The population of the district is about 13½ lakhs. Out of that, nearly 8 to 9 lakhs are people who talk Tulu. Of course everybody is aware of the four Dravidian languages: Telugu, Tamil, Kannada and Malayalam. But we must remember that the Dravidian languages are not four, but five: तुलू The fifth language is Tulu.

Mr Chairman: Is that a written language?

Shri Achar: It has got its own script, though it may not have developed. It may not have much literature, but all the same, we must remember one thing. You are pleased to ask me that question, but it rather embarrasses me. It looks as if everybody seems to be prejudiced against that language. It is asked, is it a written language? Should every language be a written language and also be a language with much literature?

The other day I was reading about the treatment given to the several languages in Soviet Russia in an article. There are a good number of languages and dialects in Russia. I read in that article that they have developed even those languages.
which have no script and no literature. In the same way, so far as the people who talk Tulu is concerned, they have a very well developed language. In fact, experts in language matters and philologists have said that Tulu is one of the very developed languages. It is a very expressive language and it is the language of about 8 to 10 lakhs of people.

Unfortunately this area has been under the domination of some king-dam or other and this language is not used even as a medium of instruction. We have adopted Kannada and I am not saying anything against that. Kannada has been the medium of instruction and it is also used for administrative purposes. But all the same, I think that something must be done to develop this language. Tulu has its own way of expression and a culture of its own. In fact, there was a movement, when different linguistic States were being formed, and there were some people who advocated that there must be a separate Tulu State for 10 lakhs. It is unreasonable and I am not supporting anything of that kind: it is not practical. If I say that, people like Shri Khadilkar will say, it is linguistic fanaticism. I do not know exactly how he exhibited his feelings when he spoke about Belgaum. But all the same, I will not go to that extent. I am only submitting this for the consideration of the hon. Minister as well as the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. I would request them to consider this aspect of the question and see what could be done to help to improve that language. For instance, there may be a radio centre and things like that to develop Tulu.

Whenever election or anything like that comes, everybody who wants the people to understand things gives a lecture in Tulu. But for other purposes, Kannada or some other language is used. This aspect of the question that Tulu is a language of about 10 lakhs of people must also be investigated. If I have understood correctly article 350B of the Constitution, it is not merely to correspond with the different States, get their views, analyse them and submit reports. Article 350B says:

"It shall be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities..." etc.

I am not reading the entire article, because the main purpose is so clear. One of the main purposes is to investigate the difficulties. This is the first point that I wanted to submit to this House, the Home Minister and to that officer, a highly respected gentleman, Shri Mullick, who comes from Allahabad.

The other point raised by the speaker who preceded me, Shri Sharma, was something about retired servants. I do not agree with that. It is really good thing that the Government have been able to find such an eminent jurist and a very capable man to take up this office. But, as far as the office of the Commissioner is concerned, I have to make one submission. The Office of the Commissioner must be in the middle of the country. I would submit that Allahabad is rather far away, so far as south India is concerned. So, if Nagpur is suggested for that office, I would certainly support it, especially at a time when we hear news about Maharashtra and Gujarat being separated and separate Vidarbha being not formed. Now there is a feeling that Nagpur is being neglected. So, to protect the interests of the minorities Nagpur would be the right place. So, I would suggest that the Office of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities should be in a central place, not in a place like Allahabad.

Then, I would like to say a few words about the way in which this problem has been dealt with. Some hon. Members have stated that the
Motion re: BHADRA 19, 1881 (SAKA) Report of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities

Problem of linguistic minorities has arisen after the re-organisation of States. I beg to disagree entirely from that point of view. This problem was there from the very beginning. In fact, when the British cut this India into several States, the problem was there. For example, take South Kanara. It was a minority group in Madras State. In fact, most of the Kannada-speaking people were minorities in other States. In Bombay they formed a minority and in Hyderabad they formed a majority. Except in the small feudal State of Mysore, the Kannada-speaking people were in a minority. I distinctly remember that the Dhar Committee, which was appointed for the purpose of going into the question whether the Kannada-speaking people could be united into a State, reported that the Kannada-speaking people have suffered everywhere. They have suffered in the State of Madras, they have suffered in Bombay and Hyderabad, because they formed a minority everywhere. Now a Kannada State has been formed though many of the Kannada-speaking areas are still in other States. We find that our problem has not yet been solved. For example, we find a portion of the Kannada area in Kerala. The former Kasargode taluk at least a portion of it, must go to the Mysore State. That has been conceded even by the Commu-nitiy party. The President of the Malayar Congress Committee has also conceded it. I may state here that the problem was there even before the re-organisation of States. Now after the re-organisations of States, it is still there. Though to a considerable extent the problem of the minorities has been tackled by the re-organisation, I do not agree with the view that the problem has been completely solved. Nor do I agree with the view that once re-organisation is made and boundaries settled the problem would disappear. I do not think so.

There are bilingual areas. Even if these problems are tackled and some solution arrived at, the problem would still remain. So, I do not agree with the view that the problem would go entirely. But if these problems are properly tackled and a good many areas are integrated in a way whereby most of the people go into the area of the language they are speaking, the difficulties can be lessened. For example, if Kasargode taluk is merged with Mysore State, the difficulties of the Kannada-speaking people there can be mitigated. In regard to the Bombay-Mysore boundary also, it is the same thing. In Sholapur district the Kannada-speaking area must go to Mysore. Similarly, some portion of Belgaum has got a predominantly Maharashtrian population. That should go to Maharashtra State or Bombay State. That is possible and that will certainly make things easier. But the problem will still be there to a lesser extent. So, the Commissioner will have to continue and he will have to do his duties.

When I look into the report I find that the problem is not dealt with as speedily as it ought to be. Though the problem is there since the commencement of the Constitution itself —article 29 specifically refers to it— nothing was done till 1956. The Seventh Amendment to the Constitution was passed only in 1956 and the States Re-organisation Act came into force on the 1st of November, 1957. Even though the Act came into force on 1st November, no minority officer was even appointed till July next year—a delay of nearly nine months. That shows how the problem has been neglected by Government. What I am saying is that the problem was there from the time of the very commencement of the Constitution. So, something should have been done in 1950 or 1951. But nothing was done. Even after the passing of the States Re-organisation Act, nothing was done for nine months. This shows that the problem has not been treated seriously.
section What has he done? He has written to several state governments after some complaints were received. He got replies from some of them and he had no replies to some others. That does not seem to give a very good account of his work. He has to go to the states, investigate and find out what the difficulties of the minorities are, but no efforts seem to have been made in that direction. I can mention from my own experience some of the grievances. Of course, he deals with some of them. On a former occasion also I dealt with the grievances and difficulties that the people are feeling in Kasargode taluk. Most of them are mentioned in the report. Here I will read only one portion from the report. On page 23 it is stated

"On behalf of the Kannada speaking people a complaint was received about the change made in the railway signboards from Kannada into Malayalam. The complaint has been brought to the notice of the Railway Board for necessary action. It was also pointed out that forms used in courts and other offices are in Malayalam whereas the medium of instruction in almost all the schools to the north of Chandragiri river is Kannada, that clerks employed in the offices have no knowledge of Kannada and the villagers are therefore, put to great difficulties, that Gram Sevaks and other officials appointed in Manjeswar Block of Community Development do not know Kannada,

"that Inspecting Officers appointed for schools where the medium of instruction is Kannada do not know Kannada, that Government notifications are not published in Kannada newspapers; that Kannada translation of Land Reforms Bill of Kerala Government has not been published ..." etc

Therefore I only submit that the Minority Officer should investigate these matters and not merely be a recording officer.
म भाषार पर ज्ञान किमानी राज्य माना गया । लेकिन धमाक न की जिम्म, इस प्रकार की है कि जंज दे जो जो वातावरण याद हो अंगिर भाषा वोस, उस में अंगिर ज्ञान की जो तुल जननुया है वह ५५ लाख ७० हज़ार ६३६ है और इस में है ७५ लाख ४५ हज़ार १३० अंगिर हिंदी भाषा भारी है और केवल २ लाख ३२ हज़ार ७६० अंगिर पजाबी भाषा भारी है । इसी तरह जो किसी पजाबी क्षेत्र माना गया है उस की कुल जननुया ७५ लाख ६५ हज़ार ०१४ है जिस के प्रदेश ३४ लाख ७९ हज़ार २५३ अंगिर ती हिंदी भाषा भारी है और ३३ लाख ३३ हज़ार १०० पजाबी भाषा भारी है ।

व्य, धक्कन सिंह लघुबोधी (लघुपियाना) ये विषम प्राप्त वहाँ में जुर रहा है ।

भी प्रताप धीर धीरी : विख्यात सिपाहें के धारार पर भी बला रहा है ।

इस को प्रभाव में दूसरे शाखा में धीर धीरी व्याख्या के साथ कहा दिया दिया कह सकता है कि उपरोक्त धारार के धारार पर धीरी क्षेत्र में १६ प्रतिशत नोर्दी। भाषा समुदाय में धीर ४ प्रतिशत के प्रामाण्य ने धीरा भाषा समुदाय में प्राप्त है जब कि पजाबी क्षेत्र में पजाबी भाषा समुदाय की १३ प्रतिशत के न्याय है । सिपाहें ने धीर ३७ प्रतिशत के न्याय और धीरी भाषा समुदाय की ५२ प्रतिशत के न्याय है ऐसी सिपाहें में ती ने सिपाहें निर्देश भी भी भी भी भी भी भी भी भी ।

धीर इस फायदे के विकार तत्त्व संबंध नाथ के सम्बन्ध के प्रतिबन्ध को देखने के व्याख्या करुणा नहीं है जब उन्हें के केवल पंजाब
The motion, re: SEPTEMBER 20,
and report of
Cetwun**- 755^
jfcnar
for Linguistic
Minorities

The motion, re: SEPTEMBER 20,
and report of
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Minorities
भीमसेन कर बिखाया है। यह इस प्रकार की बात है कि बिखे ससुर को देखना होगा। वास पर यह भीमसेन नहीं हुआ है, यहाँ पर इस पर बीमसेन की मूर्ति नहीं लगी इस बात को कवितार महोदय को भी देखना चाहिए था। प्रभात के केंद्रीय ने इस प्रकार की बात की बीमसेन का समिति के कवितार को रिपोर्ट की विशेष उन्होंने ज्ञात की थी किसी इसके प्रति रह दिया। यह ठीक नहीं था।

मैं एक बात को जोर विशेष रूप से यहा रखना चाहता हूँ। यहां मैं जो भी उपस्थित करना चाहता हूँ वोगौ कहने वाले सबसे पहले प्रभात बीमसेन के साथ साथ साथ के लिए खिसक महोदय ने विशेष मतभेदों का जो एक सम्पन्न मुनाफा था उसमें भी इस प्रकार का निष्पादन हुआ था। समाधित महोदय, मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि कविता बिखे केंद्रीय का यह सम्पन्न नहीं है और न ही यह विशेष मतभेदों का निष्पादन है।

बाप्तिस्ट केंद्रीय के ४ घरों, १९५४ के प्रख्यातक का जो निष्पादन था उसके लिए भाव में वापसी करना गुरुत्व का बनाता हूँ। उसके बाबा ये है—

“प्रायद्वीप ल बच्चे की खिसक मातृभाषा के माध्यम से होगी बाप इसका निष्पादन बच्चे के माता पिता या बालक की उच्चता पर निर्माण होगा।”

ये इतने स्पष्ट शब्द हैं कि इसकी भावना करने की भावनाकल्पना नहीं है। मातृभाषा का निष्पादन माता पिता करेंगे, इसका निष्पादन सर्कार नहीं कर सकती है। सरकार विशेष बीच का निष्पादन कर सकती है या करनी वह सरकार भाषा का होगा, मातृभाषा का नहीं। मातृभाषा वह होगी जिसका निष्पादन माता पिता करेंगे।

पिशाच मतभेदों के जिन सम्पन्न की इस्तेमाल की गई है कि उसका प्रभात पर प्रभात के इस्तेमाल के साथ जो बात था भाषा को बलोगी बात हूँ। विशेष मतभेदों का सम्पन्न जो कि उसके बुखार ही दिन बाद १९५४ के प्रभात का हुआ, उनके भी शब्द में भाषा का सुनाना बात हूँ। यह निष्पादन वहाँ हुआ था। जुनियर वैसिक लात पर शिक्षा का माध्यम बच्चे की मातृभाषा होनी चाहिए। बाप भाषा मातृभाषा अधिकार या राज्य भाषा पर हस्तों वह मातृभाषा में बच्चे की शिक्षा का अवसर भाषा होनी चाहिए।”

पिशाच निष्पादित में प्रभात के उस क्षेत्र में, जहाँ सबसे पारंपरिक लागू है और ४२ प्रतिहार लोग हैं जो प्रभात के केवल सहारी बाली है, प्रभाती हमारी माता नहीं है, इस प्रावको की भाषा और पारंपरिक शासन तक जब तक उन को इस प्रकार की भाषा पानी की है जिस में उन के भाषा पिता की महत्ता न हो उन के भाषा बहुत प्रभाय है।

मैं दोपहर बच्चों को उपस्थित की बारे में दो भी भाषाक्रम बच्चों की बारे में इस सदन का बारे विशेष रूप से पारंपरिक भाषा समिति के कवितार महोदय का भाषा भाषित करने का वाक्य बाहर करना चाहता हूँ, बाप वह इस मात्र से चाहिए कि यह योग्य सम्पन्न नहीं है। वह पहले है कि सम्पन्न पारंपरिक लिखी भाषा है। विवेचन इस दृष्टि से है कि पारंपरिक भाषा तक यह कहा जाता है कि भाषा में खिसक बीची जायेगी। एक भाषा बिखे केंद्रीय कविता खिसक मतभेदों के सम्पन्न का निष्पादन यह है हूँ भाषा बिखे कहा जाता है कि इस को सन्दर्भ की बीमसेन प्राप्त है। वह जी निष्पादित इस की नहीं है। इससे बाल सब से विश्वास है कि भारतवर्ष में इस ग्राम के विशाल प्रभाव है जो बीची बीची के बाया बनने,
[भी प्रकाश बीर शास्त्री]

बच्चों को शिक्षा नहीं दिला पाते हैं। पापती भेंगे तक जिस बच्चे को पंजाबी और रूसीमूर्खी प्रविष्टियों से पहले पढ़नी उसके बाद मारा चोरी भेंगे तक पढ़ना बच्चा अपने पर हैं। सोटू नहीं है तो सियात यह होगा कि वह बच्चा हिंदी से गर्भवती आप्रविष्टियें रहेंगे और जो हिंदू समस्त्र हैं जो कि जाना है। हिंदी में और सोपंत वेदार्थकरी लिपि में तथा संस्कृत में हैं उन को वह बच्चा ही निंदन के प्रादर करने को नहीं पड़ पायेगा।

इनमें भी भीया माना यह है कि पंजाब के इस भाषा में जिस के क्षेत्र 62 प्रतिशत गर्भवती बच्चे नाम गेंदे हैं, उन के पुत्रों का पृथ्वी है गर्भारी मातृभाषा में पढ़ने का अधिकार मिलता नाही धान्यहर। पंजाब के स्वाधीनता और प्रजासत्तात्मक भाषाओं के क्रमशः संस्कृत और में निभाते तथा इस प्रकार के यह पुस्तक में वो धीर दु:ख निर्माता है।

यहाँ संस्कृतित के प्रादर का जो सारांश किया गया है उसे जान कर मुझे यों बातचीत हुई। इस सदर को इस बात का नता है कि सन १९५७ में पंजाब के अध्याय भाषा के प्रदर्शन के को लेकर एक बड़ा भाजी आनन्दित क्षेत्र जिस के अध्याय १३ हजार के लागभ अग्निमान जोनों में गये।

१५ भाषाओं मूल की गोर में जा कर साथे और ऐसे स्थिति में भी वह कहते हैं कि संस्कृतित से वह राष्ट्रही भाषा के अध्याय चल रहा है।

भाषा के महानगर्ण प्रत्यन्त को लेकर ब्राह्म इस नहार से बाहर चलने की लिखित की जायेगी, या पानी ढालने का प्रश्न या जानेबो तो एक निबन्ध है कि पंजाब हमारे भारतवर्ध की सीमा का एक ग्रांत है। भाषा के प्रत्य के इस भी भाषक स्थिति बदोगी हो भाषा के बाहर क्षेत्र में भी जितने हो जाते हैं।

भाषा में एक बीच कह कर में भाषा वस्तुत समान कर देगा। इस में एक व्याख्या पर लिखा गया है कि पंजाब सरकार ने निर्देश नियम कि पंजाब क्षेत्र में दोनों भाषाओं में सरकारी परिषदः प्रकाशित होगे, जो जिस भाषा में प्रावदन वत्सा या कोई प्रायोगिक पत्र देगा, उसे भाषा में उदार दिया जायेगा। लेकिन में भाषकी जानकारी के लिए यह निवेदन करता चाहता है, और सदन के अध्याय सुनोती दे कर कहा चाहता है कि यह भीज कायमों तक ही सीमित है।

पंजाबी क्षेत्र के अध्याय इस का ध्यानार्िक रूप कुछ भी नहीं है। ग्रामीण पंजाब के अध्याय अनुसूची में भविष्यवाणी अद्भुत होने जा रहे हैं। वहा की जान को निसर्ग की तो अबीर में हैं वह पंजाबी में हैं। हिंदी में एक भी रिस्ट किसी को नहीं दो गई। इसी नर्घः के पंजाब क्षेत्र का रोजनार कमेटी है, उस के जितने रिपोर्ट और सूचनायां आती है वह गुरुस्वामी की पंजाब में चाहती है या बोही बृहत अबीर में चाहती है। हिंदी का वहाँ नाम निवास नहीं है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति है। भाषा के संस्कृतक में जब निर्देश किया गया है और हमारे प्रश्न सत्य परिगटन जवाबजार ने हार का जब यह कहता है कि कोई किसी के उपर हरबलांग नहीं हुमी जानेबो, ऐसी की भाषा की किसी के उपर दाला नहीं जा सकता और दूसरी चीज़ यह कि भाषा के संस्कृतक में जब यह यह कहते हैं कि भाषा के प्रश्न का भाषा शास्त्री निर्धार करें और पंजाब सरकार ने ही भाषा या पर एक बहुत व्याख्या का लाभ किया कि वो व्यक्तियों के, जिसमें एक सिस है और एक हिंदू बी था, समापतित विवाद। उस ने रिपोर्ट दी है। जब उस रिपोर्ट के भाषार पर रिपोर्ट की निर्देशन पंजाब में वातावरण का शांत करने जा रही है, ऐसी प्रवर्तक में में निबंध यह है कि भाषा के प्रश्न को लेकर पंजाब की क्रिया की और विवादित नाम। भाषा के प्रश्न को राजनीति के प्रलक्षणों के हाथों में ले कर भाषा- शास्त्रीयों के हाथों में दे कर पंजाब की भाषा समस्या का समाधान किया जाय।
शब्दों को मिलाकर चाहिए। इसके बाद मन के मूल तत्व करने से हिंदी का विरोध लगा हो सकता है। जब हिंदी को राजमार्ग बनाने के लिए प्रारुपमेंत दुःख था उस समय कहा गया था कि उसे और हिंदी एक ही है, बहुत नजदीक है। लेकिन यदि उद्ध हिंदी के बीच विभाजन स्वीकार्य और हो रही है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। इसलिए मेरा निर्देश है कि यहाँ तक हो सके हिंदी या हिंदुस्तानी बनाने में इसे के बीच जो राष्ट्रीय से समेत जो सकते हैं लें नें हाई और इसे राज्यों के पेशेवरों की सलाह से संक्षेप के भी साध ले रें हाई।

भी धार्मिक लोकी (विज्ञापन) : जनाव चेयरमैन साहब, मैं अपना बेदीतिहास मानने वा ममतांत हूँ कि इस प्रभाव पर दौड़े वो आज को देखते हैं।

इस वक्त मानता हूँ कि इस वक्त तक जो तकरीरें हुई है बहुत इस्तीफा करने वाली अपनी कोई जहरल बाकी नहीं है। हालाँकि हम सब बस उस दृष्टि से देखते हैं कि हमारे कोई नाराज हीं की जा सकती है। इसके बाद मन के मस्तिष्क अपने उसके ही है जिसमें कुछ कठिनाईयों की आसारा पाया जाता है।

जब भी कहा मस्तिष्क ऐसा नहीं है कि जिसमें तब और तुझे पैदा को बाह्य। जब भी मस्तिष्क बहुत बहुत हो सकता है। यह मैं समझता हूँ कि संस्कृत एक ज्ञान है, बहुत ज्ञानी की मां है, और दूसरी जबान उसकी दुनिया है जो कि हिंदुस्तान की मुस्लिम भाषाएं हैं। हुकूमत का फ़र्ज़ है कि वह उस तात्काल्य जबान का तहत फर्ज़ करे। गर्म यही है तब जब ज्ञान के प्रारूप में नुस्हाम है चलती रही तो जो एक तलवार खालील की नखल में पैदा हुई थी तब फिर रहा हो सकती है।

कभी के साथें को मृदृष्टा मुरी, गर्म प्रारूप तब बचकरी है जो बिचली आयारिया मालूम होती है।

बहुत बहुत और बहुत बहुत खाजा का जन्म है यह विश्व बलाम होती है और जो यह कंट्रोवर्सीय काम होते हैं तो यह दिल कहाना है कि यह शख्स फिर पैदा हो रही हैं। हर जगह पर महात्मा जी को कोट किया जाता है।

मैं समझता हूँ कि इस हादसे में बासकर इस हादसे में महात्मा जी का नाम न गोपी हो ज्यादा प्रचलित हो। वह तो कहते हैं:

शब्दों भी निष्कर्ष भी भक्तों के मैत्री में है। वर्तमान वास्तव की मृदुल जीत में है। काम करें। बड़े बचन कहीं न खड़ा हो, तुरत मनुष्य के हृदय में भूषण ह हो जगा।

वहाँ तो निर्देश प्रेम और मुहम्मद थी। यहाँ जबान के मामले में भी तब और उसी है।

मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो श्रम व्यवस्था दिया उन्होंने कहा कि उन्हें उन्हें वन बहुत है। और जहाँ इस हादसे में पर्यावरण वाद और वो निष्कर्ष बनते हैं यात्री सन्तान है, उसका प्रदेश है और दिली। तो यह बिखरा के लोगों ने जो तकरीरें दी है।

मैं निर्देश के बालक कुछ प्राज्ञ करना चाहता हूँ और यह यहाँ हैः

"दिल के फाकोज़ जब उठे सीने के दास से, इस पर को गाय लग गई घर के विरात से।"

यह ज्ञान यूँ हो यूँ हो में उठे यूँ हो यूँ हो है लेकिन यह मैं तकरील में नहीं चाहता। इस वक्त से इस वक्त दाफिलायें संबंध कमेटी ने होम मिनिस्टर का जो उबूँ के मुस़ताफ़ एज्यान हुआ है उसको कूल कर लिया है और यह उसको एक कानूनिया हैसियत हासिल हो गई है। वहाँ तिर्फ़ हूँ कि उसका यूँ पी यूँ में जल्दी निकाज हो जाय और यह जल्द
भी चमुनु सतीक]  
प्रार्थना प्रयोग के उपलब्धि के अनुसार प्रार्थना करणा उपयुक्त है कि व्यक्तिगत तथा संस्थानीय सिद्धांतों के साथ सहज रूप से होना चाहिए क्योंकि यह स्वतंत्रता और समानता का समर्थन है।

प्रार्थना के बारे में कन्हार तक्षालों में उच्च और उच्चतम लोगों को उनकी कला की तकनीक के लिए पुष्टगढ़ देवा है। बहुत स्थानों तक्षालों विशेष रूप से बांधकाम उनकी नजर नहीं चाहिए जो व्यक्ति महत्वपूर्ण के रूप में उपयुक्त है कि हिंदी जेंरियों ने फक्तर हैं।

प्रार्थना हमारे देश की राजधानी हिंदी है। 

यहीं रहने वाले के रूप से हमें बांधकाम करने के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि उनका विस्तार भाषा हमें बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है जब हम अलग-अलग भाषाओं में बांधकाम करते हैं।

विज्ञान में प्रार्थना क्या हो रहा है। प्रार्थना यही है कि जिस विज्ञान में हमें बांधकाम करने के लिए सही है तद्नीत में प्रार्थना का रहना है। ये हमें बांधकाम के साथ सहज रूप से होना चाहिए। जिस्ता रहो और जिस्ता रहो।

“तुम्हें उसकी काम नहीं देना चाहिए जब उसकी काम का फल पता चलता है।”

यह जो बुख़ा हो रहा है तुम्हारे यह बांधकाम के लिए प्रार्थना की तिलका पर हो रहा है।
الک لبان ه: و ژنانی کی مان ه: لیو لاقوسی ژنانی اس کی بیکات
هم - جوکه هدیتسنگ کی مختلف
بیشالتون نه - حکیمت کا پرفش یه
که رو آی تیم ژنانی کا تخته کرد
الک وی بیچی چی کہ آپ پچھبمی میں
تیم که ہی قلم کھُ - تو جو لیک
تلتی پاکستان کی ایک مین پیدا
ہوی ہوئی تو وہ پیدا ہو سکتی یہ
قلس کے سالی کو مدتنی چوری کی
ماگ اب نک کچکنگی چو جو بجلی
آسے مملی مہمی یہا:

رو تیمہو اور پواگنی جو
مکل یا اندرہ ہوی یہ
رو جس وقت سالی آئی ہی او جو یہ
کلتوبوسر سالی آئی یہ - تو دل
کلیتا ہی کہ ہی شکنیں پیریتی ہو
cب یہ
رے ہیس - ہو جگھو پہ سبیا چی کی
کے کیا جاتا یہ - مین سمجھتا ہوئی
کہ ان حائل مین خاص کر اس ہاوس
مہم سبیا چی کا نام نہ آئی تو زیدہ
cبیچہ ہو تو وہ ہوئی تیر

شکتی کی پیشگی بھین پھکنی کی
کے مین ی: - دنیا کی بسپور کی
مکلی پریست مین ی: - کا رہ قورت
بچئی کہو نہ کہپلی چس - تروہ ملی
کے یہاں مین جھیمت مین چلو بان
رها تو نہو پریم اور مصمت
تی: - بیان لبان کی مصالح مین یک
تلتی اور ترشی یہ

ممالک مالی چو جو پنی
دیا ایکی ہے کہ یہاں
जब भीमों लोग जीता आस में चढ़ाए गये थे खाने के लिए ताज़ा हुए घुटने भरे हैं कि बाइपेड़ हैं तथा युद्धीय उपग्रह लाया है तो जब तक कैलास तक सफर करते हैं जो उहू जल अंतर बनाता है।

अभी भी, जब हमें विदेशों और रानतों के साथ संबंध रखना पड़ता है, जब हमारे साथ बॉडीश से प्रस्तुत जनन आदेश देते हैं, तब यह समस्या है कि हम कैसे सारणी की जिन्हें वांछित स्थान हैं वे जल्दी से समाप्त हो जाते हैं। यह समस्या है कि हम कैसे उन्हें नियंत्रित कर सकते हैं ताकि उन्हें अनेक समय लाने की आवश्यकता न हो।

लाइकर्स का कैनियार से जिम्मेदारी रखना मुश्किल होता है। किसी भी राजनीतिक सच्चाई का साधन बनाना एक उपकरण है, जो हमें समझाता है कि कैसे हम सार्थक रूप से अपने संस्कृति और संस्कृति के साथ जुड़े हैं।

हमें जानना है कि अपने आप के हालचाल से हम सार्थक रूप से अपना संस्कृति और जीवन के साथ जुड़े हैं क्योंकि हम हमारे संस्कृति के साथ जुड़े हैं।
Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister

Shri L. Ashaw Slagh (Inner Manipur). None from our Group has spoken I request that I may be allowed at least five minutes.

Mr. Chairman: I tried as much as possible to squeeze in some more Members. His name was not there in the beginning. I tried, but I am sorry. We must have the benefit of the Minister's reply.

Shri L. Ashaw Slagh: I want only five minutes.

Singh-Dastur No, Sir. I have now only 25 minutes, not even 30.
[Shri Datar]

Mr. Chairman, I am obliged to the hon. Members for the numerous constructive and valuable suggestions they have made. They have also pointed out certain deficiencies in the Report.

The point that has been stressed by numerous hon. Members is that the Report is neither complete nor satisfactory. After anticipating this objection, I pointed out how the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities had to deal with this subject for the first year under certain difficulties. The difficulties were that this was a new problem to the State Governments and, therefore, he had to depend entirely on their replies. Sometimes, these replies came rather late. That is the first point which has to be properly appreciated.

Secondly, the information required is in respect of matters not relating to urban centres but concerning various rural centres throughout the length and breadth of the States. Take, for example, the question of primary education. In such cases, naturally the information has to be collected by the various State Governments from their officers at the lower, and perhaps, even the lowest, levels. As this was entirely a new subject which had been introduced for the first time, certain difficulties arose. There was some delay in receiving replies. But that does not detract from the value of the Report to the extent that it is there.

I may also point out in this connection that the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is in the same position as the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. My hon. friend, Shri Goray, will kindly note that the wording used in articles 338 and 880B is almost identical. There is no such distinction as the one that he sought to make out. There is one special circumstance in the former case. That is that we make grants to State Governments for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which naturally weighs with State Governments.

Therefore, in some cases the position of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is better than that of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. Here there is no question of any grants as such. All that has to be done by him is to investigate and report. Let the House understand the position very clearly, as I have pointed out on numerous occasions in connection with the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, let it be clearly understood that the executive agency is the State Government. This is a State matter. What has been done by us is to institute a particular machinery for the purpose of collecting all necessary material in the first instance, and secondly for undertaking such investigation as is possible in the circumstances of each case. After such investigation has been made and after his opinion has been duly recorded, it is sent to the State Governments for proper action. We follow this up with a request to them that inasmuch as this is a matter that has been investigated by an independent officer—in this case an officer who had held one of the highest judicial posts in the land—his conclusions are entitled to weight. My hon. friend, Prof. Sharma said that a younger officer, younger in spirits, according to him, or age, would have done the job better. But, in this particular case, there are certain definite points involved. We are aware that oftentimes controversies are raised. Two sides are often there. And, when there are two sides, it is natural and it is advisable to have as our Commissioner an officer who knows how to bring a judicial outlook to bear upon the differences between the two parties and who can be expected or trusted to settle the matter according to the highest cannons of judicial dictum.

These are the points which have to be taken into account and that is the reason why this high officer was persuaded to accept this office. It is quite correct that in the years which follow we shall have a fuller report.
and we shall have a report which deals with the various subjects.

Secondly, the purport of investigation should also be understood. So far as this investigation is concerned, it is carried on by the officer on the basis of information supplied. Sometimes complaints that are made or representations that are despatched are either one-sided or exaggerated. It is, therefore, necessary for him to find out the other side. That he can do by visiting the various States, by meeting the representatives of the various delegations. We have an officer who carries on this work in as judicial a manner as possible.

14.42 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

I have also pointed out that he has visited some places already. And, whenever he feels that he should visit any particular place, he is entitled to do so; and, I am quite confident that when there are grounds for a reasonable belief that there are genuine differences between parties and parties based on linguistic considerations, he will surely go there and find out what the particular difficulties are.

The other side also should be noted in this connection. It would not be right, neither would it be desirable on the part of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities to undertake what we may call a roving tour throughout the State inviting people to give their representations or complaints. That would not be proper also because thereby it is likely that a large number of bogus claims from both sides—I am not prepared to say that it is only from one side—are likely to come up.

The object we have in laying down these safeguards and wishing the State Governments to implement them as far as possible is to keep the minority communities as contented as possible. This can be done by removing all their legitimate grievances. But, as I have said, the minority communities should not always think that they are a separate entity by themselves and that for their development, for their existence, for all time to come, they have to depend only upon the safeguards. After all, they are honourable members of the society in the various States; they are entitled to all the rights. And, I hope, they will, subject to the implementation of proper safeguards, try to harmonise themselves with the majority community as well. That is the proper standard which we have to take into account.

Certain hon. Members made specific references to certain complaints. My hon. friend, Shri Mahanty brought in the accusation of genocide. I am afraid that he has used that expression which is entirely irrelevant so far as the facts of this are concerned. After all, all the people are one—Oriyas, Biharis, Bengalis or Andhras. After all, we have the proud privilege of belonging to the same country and, therefore, language should not be made the ground of distinction or difference. It ought to be a unifying factor as well. But, if there are really any such instances, then, surely, they will be looked into.

In respect of certain territories that my hon. friend made a reference to, I may point out here that the Commissioner did not receive any such complaints at all. Whenever he receives any such complaints it is his duty to go into them and find out the reactions of the State Government and then come to a correct decision.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): Were the terms of reference of the Linguistic Commissioner known? Did he ever invite delegations? It was all done in an atmosphere of secrecy.

Shri Datar: That was what I was pointing out. The appointment of the Linguistic Commissioner was a matter which was known to all because it was discussed here. A number of
[Shri Datar]

questions also were put relating to
the work done by the Commissioner
and they were answered on the floor
of this House. I know that, whatever
happens, on the floor of Parliament
receives the widest circulation. Oft'en-
times, whenever certain questions
were asked and answered in a par
ricular way, I received letters from
the co"s of India as to why I gave the
answers in a particular way. That
gives me the greatest sense of satis-
faction that our people are alert.
Therefore, it is difficult to believe that
none know of the appointment of such
an officer. All the same, I may also
point out that whenever the officer
goes on tour, he gives intimation to
the persons who have made representa-
tions about his programme. In some
cases, through the seven States he has
toured, he met various delegations
also. These delegations could not have
met him unless as they knew his tour
programme or his time table. All the
same, I may point out to my hon.
friend that everything possible will
be done so far as this is concerned.

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia): One
thing I want to ask. If the hon.
Minister refers to my speech he will
find that I have referred to certain
parts in the district of Singhbhum.

Shri Datar: Will the hon Member
speak a little loudly? I cannot follow
him.

Shri B. Das Gupta: I have referred
in my speech to some parts of Singh-
bhum district. I may just inform him
that some complaints were sent to the
Home Minister regarding their griev-
ances.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Datar: May I point out to the
hon. Member that in this connection
the copies of the debate that has gone
on, in this House for two days and in
the other House today will be sent
to the Commissioner for Linguistic
Minorities with a direction that he
should look into all these cases—cases
of commission and omission. And, I
am confident that he will deal with
all these questions as expeditiously as
possible.

Then, my hon. friend Shri Khandilkar
made a reference to the question—and
Shri Goray also brought in that—of
border adjustments. So far as that is
concerned, it is a territorial matter
and I am not going into the details of
it for the simple reason that it is
irrelevant to the question that we
have before us. That is a larger
question which can be considered
apart but not in connection with the
report of the Commissioner for Lin-
guistic Minorities. Here what we are
dealing with is the right or the safe-
guards of the linguistic minorities as
they are either in Bombay—or Mysore
or in any of the 14 States and terri-
tories. My hon. friend has contended
that Kannada was being pushed up
and Marathi was being neglected.
That is not correct. What is being
done is that the principle which is
being followed everywhere is also
followed here. Wherever there are
schools for linguistic minorities, then
the regional language is taught to
them as the second compulsory lan-
guage. The mother tongue is there.
In fact in the four districts of the
former Bombay State, the number of
Marathi schools has increased after
the States reorganisation. On one
point, my hon. friend was entirely
misguided or misinformed. He brought
in this Parvati Devi College and
stated that it was not receiving any
grant at all.

Shri Khandilkar (Ahmedabad): Sir,
on a point of personal explanation, I
have never said that it was not
receiving any grant, I have got the
official version here. I have said that
there are two grievances: firstly,
affiliation to the Poona University.

Shri Datar: I am not dealing with
affiliation here.

Shri Khandilkar: I will read the
relevant passage; I have the original
with me.
Shri Datar: The hon. Member has made a specific reference.

Shri Khadiilkar: The hon. Minister is perhaps, carried away by local feelings.

Shri Datar: I am not carried by anything. I am not carried by local feelings at all.

Shri Khadiilkar: I will not take the time of the House. I will just read one or two sentences. I have said:

"This college used to get funds from the former Bombay State and it was part of the Bombay State. Today it is difficult to get aid..."

Shri Datar: That is entirely wrong.

Shri Khadiilkar: I said further:

"It is laid down that there should not be a step-motherly attitude towards these educational institutions. But it is not getting enough aid."

So, my information is quite correct.

Shri Datar: I shall give the official information.

Shri Khadiilkar: The Bombay Government stood security for a loan of Rs. 50,000 from the State Co-operative Bank. Now, the loan is mature and your State Government is not furnishing that security and therefore, they are in difficulties. I do not know whether you have got some connections but I have some connections with the educational institutions...

(Interruptions.)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It should not be such a long speech.

Shri Datar: It is entirely unfair. I am afraid that his statement is not borne out by facts because I have got the figures.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, he qualifies the word 'aid' by the word 'enough'. Whatever is given is not enough.

Shri Datar: Even if it is qualified by the word 'enough', it is not correct. In 1956-57, Rani Parvati Devi College was getting Rs. 22,065. After the reorganisation took place in November, 1956, we continued the grant on the Bombay-scale and in 1956-57 the grant given was Rs. 23,986. In the next year, that is 1958-59, the amount has been increased by nearly Rs. 5,000 and they got Rs. 28,379.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then the hon. Member will say that the need for grants is more.

Shri Khadiilkar: The number of students has gone up.

Shri Datar: He is my personal friend and I know him well. We were together in the jail for one year.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We now appreciate why the rub is there.

Shri Datar: My hon. friend has entirely been swayed away by information which is far from correct—I shall put it at the mildest. So far as the other questions are concerned, they are being considered and they will be considered. This question is common to all. The Poona University Act and the Karnataka University Act were passed by the same Legislature. They have got the same rule—I believe it is section 5, if I mistake not—according to which if a college has to be affiliated to a University outside the limits of the particular State, the Governor or the Government—I am subject to correction—should do it. Therefore, at that level it can be considered. But so long as the college is there, no discrimination has been made in regard to the grants. In fact the grant is being increased.

In another thing also, my hon. friend is—may I use the word, hopelessly—misguided. I refer to the Marathi Training College, Belgaum. Shri Khadiilkar has stated that the trainees from the Marathi area, that is, outside Mysore State, are not allowed to be taken to that college and the number...
of Marathi teachers joining the college from the Mysore State is not enough so that the college is suffering for want of strength. The Director of Education says that they can depute as many teachers as the college wants from the Mysore State itself because there are enough Marathi schools in the State. For the edification of my hon friend I may say that there is another very big college in Belgaum, the Lingaraj College which has got a Marathi Division by itself. There are students who take Marathi language. No injustice or hardship is caused to them at all. It is our policy that wherever they live, they are entitled to some safeguards.

Shri Khadilkar: On a small personal explanation.

Shri Datar: I would like to finish, Sir. There is very little time...

[Interruptions]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not giving way.

Shri Datar: I want to consider other areas also and finish—other areas than Belgaum and Mysore. From other areas also, I have received information from the various State Governments. Something was said about the Mahasamund Tehsil of Raipur District. Some hon Member gave a population figure which was not correct. The Oriya speaking population comes to 1.97 lakhs or 36 per cent of the population.

Shri Mahanty: May I interrupt?

Shri Datar: I have requested the State Government to look into complaints, if any, and the State Government are looking into the matter and they will furnish a report, in due course, to the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities.

Some hon Member has stated that the population of the Darjeeling district was 90 per cent Nepalese-speaking. I am afraid it is not correct. It is only about 30 per cent or so. The State Government are trying their best to introduce there the benefits to which they are entitled.

So far as the Bihar-Onans border is concerned, these complaints were forwarded to the State Government. We received them and we sent them there. I may read out the reply of the Bihar State Government in respect of the claims made about injustice to the Oriya language.

"According to the policy of the State Government throughout the primary and middle school stages, the medium of instruction is the mother tongue of the child subject to the condition that the number of students speaking a minority language should be at least 40 in the whole school or at least 10 in a class."

In so far as Bengali primary schools of Chandil, Ichagarh and Patamda Thanas of Diitt Singhbhum, the Chief Minister has observed as follows:

"Far from closing schools in which the medium of instruction is Bengali."

Shri B. Das Gupta: We demanded that there should be an enquiry, because it was misleading.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The hon Minister is not yielding.

Shri Datar: The Chief Minister has observed:

"Far from closing schools in which the medium of instruction is Bengali or converting them into Hindi schools, several now Bengali medium schools (9) have been opened in those areas, existing schools upgraded (4) and a number of Bangla knowing teachers appointed."

Sir, I would not like to go into all the complaints. Had these complaints come to us earlier, we would have requested the Commissioner for Lin-
Motion re: BHADRA 19, 1881 (SAKA) Report of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely:—

"and is of the opinion that—

(a) the Report is an incomplete one and does neither cover the period nor the terms of reference in full, as directed by the President, under article 350B of the Constitution and to that extent is unconstitutional;

(b) the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has failed to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for in the Constitution;

(c) the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has failed to investigate the suppression of cultural and other rights guaranteed to the Oriya minorities in Serailkella and Singbhum Sadar Sub-divisions in Bihar and in the Mahasamund tehsil of Raipur district in Madhya pradesh."

(1)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

That at the end of the motion, the following be added namely:—

"and regrets the failure in implementing the safeguards for linguistic minorities, in the case of Bengali and Oriya speaking minorities in the State of Bihar."

(2)

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put the original motion to the vote of the House. The question is:


The motion was adopted.
Motion re: September 10, 1959

Accident to the Hoist Chamber of a Tunnel at the Bhakra Dam

15.05 hrs.

MOTION RE ACCIDENT TO THE HOIST CHAMBER OF A TUNNEL AT THE BHAKRA DAM

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the next item on the agenda—Accident to the hoist chamber of a tunnel at the Bhakra Dam. Sardar Iqbal Singh may move his motion.

Sardar Iqbal Singh (Ferozepur): Sir, I beg to move:

“That this House takes note of the statements made by the Minister of Irrigation and Power in the House on the 22nd August, 24th August, 2nd September and 7th September, 1959 regarding the damage caused by the accident on the 21st August, 1959 to the hoist chamber of a tunnel at the Bhakra Dam.”

HOIST CHAMBER—ACCIDENT TO THE HOIST CHAMBER

There was an accident to the hoist chamber of a tunnel at the Bhakra Dam on the 21st August, 1959. The hoist was in operation in the tunnel at that time. The accident occurred on the 21st August, 1959, when the hoist was being operated in the tunnel. The accident resulted in damage to the hoist chamber of the tunnel. The accident was investigated by the Department of Irrigation and Power, and the report was submitted to the House on the 22nd August, 24th August, 2nd September and 7th September, 1959.

The Department of Irrigation and Power submitted a report on the accident to the House on the 22nd August, 24th August, 2nd September and 7th September, 1959. The report stated that the accident occurred due to a failure of some components of the hoist. The accident resulted in damage to the hoist chamber of the tunnel.

The Department of Irrigation and Power investigated the accident and submitted a report to the House on the 22nd August, 24th August, 2nd September and 7th September, 1959. The report stated that the accident occurred due to a failure of some components of the hoist. The accident resulted in damage to the hoist chamber of the tunnel.

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कहा जाता है कि यह बैंग इस दंग से बने कि यह ज्यादा
कारणों से होगा और यह के फायदे ज्यादा हों।
वह इस बात का भी स्वाभाविक है कि हम के
फायदे जड़ियों से ज़रूर उसे मिले बिजली और
पानी की शक्ति में। लेकिन इन इलावतों के
उसे के लिए एक ताज्जुबत भेद कर दिया है—एक विकस को हल कर दिया है
और इसी तहत नागर को दूर करने के लिए
इस हादसा में यह शिकारी सांगा है। सब
से पहले हॉलोस्ट्र चेयर्बर को भाकड़ क़ट्रॉल बाओं
की मिट्टी में १९२२ में एक्स्प्लोजियन हो गया।
फिर जून, १९५४ की मिट्टी में एक्स्प्लोजियन
तरह १८५६ में यह हॉलोस्ट्र चेयर्बर बना।
यह ठीक है कि इस का डैम के साथ डैम्फिंग सिस्यम नहीं था, लेकिन एक गैरॉन में यह
cोपनिकट था। हॉलोस्ट्र चेयर्बर इतना तरह निकला
गया था कि जो डैम का फायदा है वह रूप़ेकोडित
दंग चौड़ा जा सके, ताकि सहायता कैलास को
व जो भाकड़ में फ़ॉला है, उसे रूप़ेकोडित
दंग चौड़ा जा सके। लेकिन जो डैम में कुछ
ऊँचाई पानी को पिछड़ते साल थी वह सिर्फ
१३५६ एक्स्प्लोजियन थे लेकिन इस साल जिस
दंग में वह भरता गया उसके मुदाबिक है
१९३३ एक्स्प्लोजियन तक ही भरता गया और
इतना हो गया था इस इलावत को. हॉलोस्ट्र
चेयर्बर को स्थापित हो गया। इस हॉलोस्ट्र
चेयर्बर को जा बनाया
गया था तो कहा गया था कि यह उत्तम
साबूचः है कि १५०० ए कोट तक जब पानी
जमाया तो भी यह कारण रह सकता, उसके
मेटल काम कर सकते हैं। उसे हॉलोस्ट्र चेयर्बर
को रूप़ेकोडित सप्लाई हूँ सकता। लेकिन जब
१९३३ एक्स्प्लोजियन तक ही उधुं चाकर सकता
इलावत को हॉलोस्ट्र चेयर्बर
बनाया गया था वह २४ लाख ए फ़ॉटर
पानी को निकालने में रात कर बनाया गया था।
तो यह से सही है। यह उठाया है कि हिंदु-%
स्तानी के दिल में, हर इलावत के दिल में, हर
ष-पान के रहने में नाले के दिल में कि जो हॉलोस्ट्र
चेयर्बर २४०० ए कोट तक के पानी के
प्रेषण का बर्दास्त कर सकता था। तो कि वह वह
१६०० ए कोट पानी के प्रेषण से किंसेलस
हो गया जो नुकसान हुआ वह तो हुआ, लेकिन
बान्हों और कित तरह यह वह हुआ, यह भेंटे
बनाया वाले बात है। वहाँ पर हम से हिंदुस्तान
के भूदुन्या के बेहतरीन इंजीनियर रहे हुए
थे। वहाँ यह वर्तमान नहीं थी। बान्हों और कित
जब २४०० ए कोट के प्रेषण के लिए
इसको बनाया जा रहा था तो यह छौँ एक्स्प्लोजियन तक लेखाव पानी का राजद हो
जाया तो मी क्या वह इसको सहन कर सकता
और उसको तो इसे खाताना से सहन कर देना
चाहिए था। लेकिन १९१३ एक्स्प्लोजियन पर ही
पानी भारत है। हॉलोस्ट्र चेयर्बर गॉल्ड हो
जाता है। इसके पारं दो तोन बात है जिन की मे
प्राप्त समान रहना चाहिए है।

मैं इस बात को छोड़ देता हूँ कि इलावत के
मेटल का कुछ ही कम या यह नहीं कीया।
एक बात जहूँ है। हॉलोस्ट्र चेयर्बर जिस डिल
कोल्स हुआ उस के चेयर्बर के लिए पर एक
हॉलोस्ट्र चेयर्बर को स्थापित हो गया। इस
बात में हम दो सकित बानी दो
हॉलोस्ट्र चेयर्बर में जाता है।
उस वर्तमान हॉलोस्ट्र चेयर्बर में २६
फॉट हुआ थी
और उसके निचे पानी था।
जब हुआ का
प्रेषण लीक हो गया तो पानी एक दम सी हुआ
उस बार के उज्जवल चाला गया। यह इंजीनियर
रिंग के एक फायदूक है कि जब किसी
दैम में या किसी जहाँ से पानी
विकुल भर कर जाता है, उस जहाँ पर
प्रेषण के लिए जहाँ नहीं होते हैं तो
वह पानी डबल प्रेषण जिसे इंजीनियरिंग
में कहते हैं, विवेक कर जाता है और उसके
बाद वह डैम टूट सकता है। उसे जवाब
दिया जा सकता है कि चार इलावत का पाप
दिया गया था तो लेखाव इलावत का पाप
ले और इलावत हुआ के प्रेषण के लिए
काफी नहीं था। एक बात यह भी हो सकती है
कि जिस वर्तमान हॉलोस्ट्र चेयर्बर बनाया
[दिल्ली सरकार सिंह]

गया हो पहले सोचा गया है कि भैं की दम टॉवर १९५२ चौथे में शुरू चाही गई है। और फिर एक टन में करने के लिए होटल बैकल बनाया गया। भाग्य है पहले सोचा बात और पहले समय निकाय आया कि रेलवे टर्मिन बाटर स्टेशन देखने हैं तो जब भैं बचत नीचा था तब वस्तु भी एक बड़ी शुरुआ था यह भी बनाना जा सकता था और अगर अगर आय पूरे बादल को समय का तमाम निमंत्रण में लाया गया ऐलान जब उस खेती के बढ़ाने के लिए काम हो गया। ये सब इंजीनियर्स के साथने की बात है। इसे लेने की हैं निचले से यह सब बातें वांछे के साथने रख रहा है।

इसलिए मैं कहा चाहिए है कि भैं की डेवलपमेंट हिरनुरालान के बेहतरीन इंजीनियर्स के हुए में है उस के बनाने में भी, उस की तैनातीस दिन न हो यह भी मुरख हो सकता है कि उस निमंत्रण का प्रेस उतना न रहा हो जब उस तरीके से यह हड़कर बैकल के लिए काम हो गया। ये सब इंजीनियर्स के साथने की बात है। मैं तो एक लेखक की हैं निचले से यह सब बातें के साथने रख रहा है।

यह भी मुरख है कि जब पानी इंजीनियर्स होना शुरू हुआ था तो उस का जो प्रेरण दिनवे निमंत्रण होना था यह सब से पहले भैं पर होना या और उस के वजन हुस्तरी और पहलाया जो यहाँ है, उन पर बिन्दु निमंत्रण होना था। पहाड़ियों में बचत प्रायः व निमंत्रण था। लेकिन एक बात यह भी मैं सरकार के कहना चाहिए है: मानने की मंगल व दुर्लभ को काफी-बैठा में निमंत्रण बाद और प्रशंसक का काफी करना बातरी है उस को सोचे के दिन के किस्म बांध के किस्म बांध और प्रशंसक को कौशिक-
काफिलेंस यात्रा करने वाली बात नहीं है कि जो खानमोशी दैव भक्ति ले जाती है, लेकिन उन्होंने कहा कि यह श्रद्धालू दाता जाती है। साथ ही साथ जो यह दूर गया है, इस को दीन किसे किया जा सकता है, काफिलेंस को कहता है, वह के लिये कि उन्होंने की कहानी बनाई जाती है। साथ ही साथ जो यह दूर गया है, इस को कहता है, उस के लिये से कि उनकी की कहानी बनाई जाती है। यह दूर दूर जो लोग होते हैं, उन को उस में रह सकते हैं। इसका बात नहीं की है।

इसके बाद ही साथ में यह भी चाहता है कि इस इक्कियारी कमेटी है, कृति कहते हैं तब जो दूर दूर होंगे जाता है, उस के लिये कहता है, वह दूर दूर जाता है। इसका बात नहीं की है।

हमारे कुछ दोस्त भी हैं जिनके हैं कम से कम हैं। दूर दूर हो जाते हैं। इस के लिये कहते हैं तब जो हैं।

एक दान यह भी है कि जो इक्कियारी कमेटी बनती है हम की एक म भीं बनती लोग है हम इक्कियारी कमेटी में है। इस के लिये कहते हैं तब जो हैं। इस के लिये कहते हैं कि जब दूर दूर जाते हैं तब हम हो सकता है जैसा जैसा लोग है जैसा है। इस के लिये कहते हैं, वह दूर दूर जाता है। इस के लिये कहते हैं।
[रायदार इमाम शिख]

भीर कार्यालय को प्रायो हैं, जिन्होंने इसमें लेते भीरोह 

इमामी करते ताकि जल्द कार्य किया जाए 

बाद कोटी में रेस्टरो आता है। नाका वह 

बाद नहीं की गई है। भीरी तत् ता योगे 

काया गया है कि बैम लाती होगा।

रायदार इमाम शिख बना पाव में यह रात 

(हिन्दी) 

उर में वह बारी होगा।

रायदार इमाम शिख बना पाव में यह रात 

में यह चाहता है कि जब पाव ग्रन्थमैत्र 

के अगर इन्द्र कार चाला जा रहा है तो 

इस एयरपरी कमेटी को बनाते क्या 

पाव ग्रन्थमैत्र के पृथ्वी गया, जल्द 

के खिलायी पाव हैं। भाषा क्रोट 

बोर्ड के चेयरमैन काद मृत्य होता है। 

इस चेयरमैन हमारे हातों जो 

होते हैं तो हम यहा पर उन में नवनगर कर 

फ्याग थान पर जल्द के चौक भिन्नतर 

हारू किंवा स्ट्रटर होते हैं। 

जल्द का हारू किंवा स्ट्रटर का चेयरमैन 

रोड ५० का कृति पाव ग्रन्थमैत्र के 

लिख्ने है, हालांकि पाव ग्रन्थमैत्र का हारू इस 

में सबसे कम है। भाषा क्रोट 

बोर्ड के स्ट्रेस ग्रन्थमैत्र का है। जो कुछ भी 

मिलता है वह भारत- 

सेवन एक पाव चाली है वह हो जाता है। 

में जाना चाहता हू कि जब पाव ग्रन्थमैत्र 

के अगर इन्द्र कार चाला जा रहा है तो 

इस एयरपरी कमेटी को बनाते क्या 

पाव ग्रन्थमैत्र के पृथ्वी गया, जल्द 

के खिलायी पाव हैं। भाषा क्रोट 

बोर्ड के चेयरमैन काद मृत्य होता है। 

इस चेयरमैन हमारे हातों जो 

होते हैं तो हम यहा पर उन में नवनगर कर 

फ्याग थान पर जल्द के चौक भिन्नतर 

हारू किंवा स्ट्रटर होते हैं। 

जल्द का हारू किंवा स्ट्रटर का चेयरमैन 

रोड ५० का कृति पाव ग्रन्थमैत्र के 

लिख्ने है, हालांकि पाव ग्रन्थमैत्र का हारू इस 

में सबसे कम है। भाषा क्रोट 

बोर्ड के स्ट्रेस ग्रन्थमैत्र का है। जो कुछ भी 

मिलता है वह भारत- 

सेवन एक पाव चाली है वह हो जाता है। 

में जाना चाहता हू कि जब पाव ग्रन्थमैत्र 

के अगर इन्द्र कार चाला जा रहा है तो 

इस एयरपरी कमेटी को बनाते क्या 

पाव ग्रन्थमैत्र के पृथ्वी गया, जल्द 

के खिलायी पाव हैं। भाषा क्रोट 

बोर्ड के चेयरमैन काद मृत्य होता है।
7309 M
760°

Motion re: BHADRA19, 1881 (SAKA) Accident to the Hoist Chamber of a Tunnel at the Bhakra Dam

मी ... रूपान्तर रूपी होती है। बाँध का प्रसार पदार्थ है पंजाब के लोगों के पास।

इसलिये यह माना जाता है कि इस केबिन बोर्ड के भीतर दीवार की खाई के साथ काटी गई है।

6 तारीख का केबिन बोर्ड की मीटिंग होती है, केबिन कस्टोम्प की मीटिंग होती है, जहाँ में प्रत्येक नाम यह खाई आती है कि बाँध का पानी 11 एवं 11 नामक जल नीति का अर्थ है।

इसलिये यह केबिन को कम से कम प्रभावी तथा पर सभी बातों का पता लगाना बाहिये। केबिन बोर्ड की मीटिंग हो चुकी, बाँध बाकी कस्टोम्प की मीटिंग हो चुकी, तब इस का प्रत्येक जल नीति का अर्थ है।

6 अगस्त का केबिन बोर्ड के भीतर दीवार की खाई के साथ काटी गई है। यह एक बार ही जल नीति का अर्थ नहीं है।
Motion re:

A ccident to the Hoist Chamber of a Tunnel at the Bhakra Dam

September 10, 1959

Accident to the Hoist Chamber of a Tunnel at the Bhakra Dam

7601

7th September, 1959 regarding the damage caused by the accident on the 21st August, 1959 to the hoist chamber of a tunnel at the Bhakra Dam.

May I have an idea as to how many Members want to participate? There are 13 Members. The mover has taken half an hour. May I have an indication of the time that will be required by the Minister?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim): My time shall depend upon what I hear (Interruptions).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: At the most we have got 14 hours for other Members to participate. Should I fix 10 minutes as the time limit for each? The whole amount has to be shared by all the Members here. I have no objection to giving more time. But then only fewer Members could be accommodated and there might be grievances on that score. I think hon Members will be able to condense whatever they want to say within ten minutes.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: May I just submit one point for your consideration? We have already seen the statements of the hon Minister, which were made three times in this House. We have read them all. The time of the House could be utilized in a much better way if the hon Minister is asked to give us factual information of the position as it exists today. If he speaks first and gives us an inkling of what he knows, then the discussion will be more profitable and, at the same time, our time will be utilized in a better way. Otherwise, the same thing will be repeated. Let him give us information.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even if the Minister gives us more details, facts
and figures, then too the same thing would be repeated here. Now I call on Ch. Ranbir Singh. The time limit of ten minutes will have to be strictly enforced.

Mr. Desh Singh: Upamnya Mahadev, Akshar skin was a name. In this case, he was not present, so the same thing would be repeated here. I call on Ch. Ranbir Singh. The time limit of ten minutes will have to be strictly enforced.

Mr. Desh Singh: In this case, Akshar skin was a name. In this case, he was not present, so the same thing would be repeated here. I call on Ch. Ranbir Singh. The time limit of ten minutes will have to be strictly enforced.

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Upamnya Mahadev: In this case, Akshar skin was a name. In this case, he was not present, so the same thing would be repeated here. I call on Ch. Ranbir Singh. The time limit of ten minutes will have to be strictly enforced.
[जीवन रणबीर सिंह]

भी उस तमाम पानी का देशमाल किया है और उसके इस्तेमाल करने के वातावरण के इंजीनियरों ने नहीं विश्लेषण और इस्तेमाल में वहाँ के इंजीनियरों को बताई नहीं बैठे रहा सकता कि इस्तेमाल इताचाल में जो बड़े-बड़े बांध बन रहे हैं उनके मुकुटाले में यहाँ के इंजीनियरों ने ज्यादा बहकाल ने काम करना शुरू किया और बसी जब कि बांध बन ही रहा है और उनका वनना खाली नहीं हुआ है, लाजीव एकड़ जमीन को भर रहे करने में उसका पानी उठाया गया है और पहले की अपेक्षा करीब भी गला आँखा लेना किया है।

गला ही जों जो कारखाने पहले से आँखा लेने की तरफ यह बहुत अधिक लाग नहीं है। इस बड़े ड्रेम को बनाने के लिये श्रमरीकों ने इस्तेमाल को यहाँ पर बुझाया और उनकी मदद की यह तो मूर्ख किया है लेकिन इस के लिये ही में यह कहा चलो भी नहीं रह सकता कि एक ठीक से बांध जो एक ठीक से तिरण क दिमाग में आ सकती है, मेरी समय में नहीं आकर कि यह बांध इतने बड़े बड़े विद्ययों के दिमाग में क्यों नहीं आई ? जैसा कि अभी राजदर, इकान्त सिंह ने बताया कि जब ठीक बनने तथा ही चौंक बनाने की तो तब भी यह उनके दिमाग में उस समय नहीं आई और जो तब भी उनके दिमाग में आई बहुत कुछ पीछे आई।

इसके चलाना भारत के चलाने बांधों के दो ड्रेम हैं। यह भारत के चलाने बांध जों की तो बड़े जो बीजुल गैरियर है यह उस बांध के दो रखते हैं। एक नीचे से और एक ऊपर से राजत है। यह उस होमोएक्ट बीचर को बड़ा ऊपर से खोलते तो धाराव हे मर्मिन ठीक जहाँ निकालने पर नहीं दिखते। मेरी समय में नहीं आता कि हटने वाले जो विशेष थीं ये से भारतीय से चिन सकते थे कि जब भी तक कि मर्मिन के लोगों का तालाक है वह उसी होमोएक्ट बीचर से जमाये और वहाँ से पिट कर लेकिन वहाँ तक होमोएक्ट बीचर से तालाक कायम करने का संशय है उसको कारण से भी किया जा सकता था और नियत के जरिए भी किया जा सकता था। मे ताता हूँ कि मुरमन का जो काम के कस्बे पर भांत पड़ने का आदाया दिया गया है। ५५ लाख सप्ताह का यह ५५ लाख से कम ही होता। मेरी तो समझ म नहीं आता कि जहाँ इतने बड़े इंजीनियर और विशेषज्ञ हों, वहाँ उसके दिल में यह खाली तक न आमे कि उस होमोएक्ट बीचर से तालाक हूँ न से हम कभी न करें और यदि हमें बेकार गैरियर के जरिए पहुँचा होगा तो उस गैरियर को जल्दी से बन्द करने और नियम से प्राप्त इसका पाया यह होता कि वहाँ पहुँचने में कम मनाता लगता।

इसके अनुसार व्यापार जिन बांधों के उपर सोचा जाता है वह जरा देश में सोचा जाता है और जैसे कि उसकी दीवारें का तोड़ कर के पानी निकालना का वे जाह डैंगर किया गया और वह जलबाल हूँ जो करना जा रहा है कि पालव हाांस के प्रदर्शन पानी के वाणे से जब रोक सकते तभी काम बनना यथाप्रयोग नहीं तो क्यू यह बांध पहले से नहीं सोची जा सकती थी। लेकिन यहाँ पर एक बाँध में कहे बैरों नहीं रह सकता कि ऐसे बैठ दिंग तभी गांड़ होंगे जोकि भारत ड्रैम की स्वतंत्रता का भवन बदलने लगते वहाँ पर जाने और शायद उनके दिल में यह खाली पैदा हो गया हो कि भारत ड्रैम का सारा ही काम बेंज़ ही होता तो मे उनकी ड्रैम पार्शक का निर्माण करना चाहिए है और उनको विभाग विलोकन चाहिए है कि ऐसी कोई बांध नहीं है। भारत बांध को जहाँ तक उठाना करने का संशय है वह बांध जारी हैं और वह पहले से संगती है जैसे यह सिंघ जो कि यह नवाजून होंगे से पहले शुरू किया गया था। धारकता जहाँ तक उसके पावर अकड़ने का तालाक है उसका काम जकड़ सका हुआ है और जब तक वहाँ पानी बुझक नहीं होगा तब तक पावर हाउस का काम दुहराया शुरू नहीं किया जा सकता है
बह उन्होंने इसके लिए रोक लगाने की सोच है और उनके लिए कोई शुरू हो गई है तो वे प्रुताना पाठिका है कि यह सेंट्री बाल्क के दौरे पर पहुंचने के लिये बनाया गया और इतने बदले होने में परिवर्तन के बाद, जो किसी भी भी किसी भी बाल्क को नहीं बनाया है। इसके लिये सेंट्री बाल्क को नहीं बनाया है।

प्राविश प्रस्ताव के नाम के बाद कह बहुत राष्ट्रीय राजनीति में यहाँ है और उनके लिए सेंट्री बाल्क बनाया जाता है। तो यह यहाँ पाठिका कि इस के लिए सेंट्री बाल्क को नहीं बनाया गया।

भाषा माध्यम है। भाषा जो पाती का अंतर कहता है उसने तो एक तरह से प्राविश बैठी की गाजल ले ली है। ग्राम पहाड़ के दौरे पालन के लिए जाता तो यह एक सफाई है। वह तो फल्दारा गया हो गया है। टूण्ट को बन जाने से सोन्ना तो होगा निश्चित बहुत तगड़ा नहीं होगा। तो में हमारा है कि जब तब टूण्ट को बन जाने का काम है उम्मीद जनवरी के बच्चे का Sanskrit बन जाने तो वह बढ़ जायेगा। उस में वह बढ़ पहाड़ के टूण्ट के रोशन के बेग दालने जाए और टूण्ट को जनवरी बन जाये।

काय मंदिर है कि यह पाती भाषा। है। यह तब समझा है कि उस टूण्ट का गाजल एक छोटी टूण्ट बना कर, बाजार बेंगल में को होटल दुए, नो मैटिंग है। उस टूण्ट के बीतने में 'ग' नीति मार लाता नहीं। उस टूण्ट को भी उसी सह बना मार नहीं। जब कि पहली जमा जनवरी है। लेकिन गोरा प्राविश का टूण्ट हो उसके उड़ा कर वह उसका राजस्ता जोड़ना चाहिए है। में यातायात है कि इन के दौरे पर गोरा किया जाए। जैसा कि सराहन प्राविश बिखाज जी में ही भिक्की पहुंचे बलात्कार ले से पहाड़ बमारोह हो गया था। और यह जही है।

श्री गोरासिंह (पूणा)। मित्र देसी-स्पीकर, मित्र, मित्र। मुझे मित्र कि यह किसी नीले के फूल इस पर राशिष्ट से और कर दिया जाए।

15.42 hrs.

We feel concerned very much about this accident because the Bhakra Dam is considered to be the crowning achievement of our engineering fraternity. The hon Prime Minister, when he visited that dam, I think, described it as a modern place of pilgrimage. That is how we look at it and therefore when we hear of some damage we feel naturally perturbed.

You may be remembering, Sir, that this is not the first time that things have gone wrong in Bhakra. Last year we heard about some damage to the central spillway. But we were assured that that did not amount to much. We also heard that the Public Accounts Committee of the Punjab State unearthed something fishy about the whole thing. As one of our hon. colleagues said here, that report has yet to see the light of the day. Then there was the Dulat Committee enquiry and they also said that there was corruption to the tune of some crores of rupees. I am pointing out these things because people feel that...
something has been going wrong in Bhakra and it is not allowed to see the light of the day.

We also hear that because of the unpredictable difficulties in drilling and grouting the completion of this work will have to be postponed from February 1960 to the summer of 1961. The cost estimates have now been calculated at Rs. 170 crores instead of Rs. 75 crores. So, these are all the facts which pile up to a formidable case against what is happening in Bhakra, namely, whether the estimates have been correct, whether proper attention is being paid and whether this dam which we consider as the pride of our nation is going to withstand the ravages of time and the pressure of the water that we are going to impound.

Yesterday we had the benefit of listening to Shri Khosla. I wish that the whole of his statement was taken down and circularised amongst the Members of Parliament so that it would have been easier for us today to discuss these things in a realistic manner.

About the hoist chamber and the tunnel I wish I had the self-assurance of my hon. friend, Chaudhuri Ranbir Singh, who spoke just now and told the House that if the engineers had the commonsense of a peasant they would have done something else. I have not that self-assurance. I think that the engineers must have done what they did there in erecting the hoist chamber after a lot of consultations and deliberations. But it is too early for us to say as to what exactly went wrong with the hoist chamber. I tried to find it out from Shri Khosla and the hon. Deputy Minister and they said that "the whole thing is submerged under water and we do not know where exactly it gave way, and what happened". So, we do not know anything. But I would say that there are certain things which have to be clarified as early as possible because, as my hon. friends from Punjab very rightly said, the people of Punjab, the peasants feel that their destiny is bound with the destiny of Bhakra-Nangal and they have to pay for its cost. Therefore some of these things which have been voiced through the daily press and by some people here and outside should be clarified.

One of the suspicions is that due to the pressure from the Punjab Government storage in the Gobindsagar Dam was expedited. It ought to have been allowed to settle down for a year or so and after that storage should have been restored to but because there was pressure from the Punjab Government they started early and therefore the tunnel and the hoist chamber were not ready to receive the pressure of water that was stored there.

The other thing is that there is a reference in the papers that have been given to us to coytee blasting. I appeal to you, Sir, to understand our difficulties in discussing the subject because I am quite sure that even the hon. Minister will not be able to tell us what these particular words mean, that is, this coytee blasting, wooden flume and all that. We do not know what exactly they mean. But it is said that some people have expressed these doubts that because of the coytee blasting damage might have been done to the tunnel or to the hoist chamber. I do not know exactly what has happened but it is something that should be gone into because they said that this coytee blasting has been suspended or discontinued. Now, we want to know whether it is due to this or due to the fact that sufficient care was not taken to see that coytee blasting was not done near about the place that this damage has been done.

Then, one more thing that perturbs us is that water is gushing through the galleries and it has not been found possible to stop the flow of water. We have been assured that as this hoist chamber is about 150 feet away from
the dam, the dam has nothing to fear, it is not likely to be damaged. But, after all, in such a big reservoir 150 feet is not very far off; it is not a very big distance.

The other thing is this. When we are told that there is no likelihood of any damage to the dam itself, I would like to ask this: what is happening to the water which is gushing through the galleries? Because it is going right through the dam, and we were told that the water will continue to gush through the galleries, the length of which may be miles—I do not know how long the galleries are. If this water goes on continuously gushing through the galleries down to the powerhouse for weeks and months together, I would like to be assured once again that no harm will come to the dam.

There are the things. As I said, I do not want to start a witch-hunt or say that our engineers are incapable or derelict in their duty. But I would say this, that from this we shall have to draw some lessons, that we shall have to take very great care, because these engineers who were building these dams were compared to Bhagirath of ancient times who brought the Ganges and made the Gangetic plain fertile. If you want that glory you will have to be very watchful. I would therefore request the Minister in charge of Irrigation and Power and the Deputy Minister and all the engineers to be more careful and to take the earliest steps to assure the people, not to give some sort of cock-and-bull story, but to tell us facts and tell us what is the damage, what is the cost of the damage, how soon it can be repaired, whether it can be repaired at all. These are the things about which the House should be informed.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, when a patient is dangerously ill you do not depend entirely on the family physician; you try to get expert advice from some specialist, whether from your own country or from other countries. Our Bhakra project is in a perilous state. There is no doubt about it. This is the third disaster that is happening to it, and as one newspaper has said, it is a project which is being dogged by ill-luck. God forbid that we should be dogged by ill-luck.

But the fact of the matter is this, that without looking at it from the point of view of a Punjabi and without narrowing the scope of the discussion and saying that it is concerned only with the Punjabi peasant and without saying that some part of the money which has been given to Punjab should be remitted, I would say that the Bhakra project is our international show piece and it should be looked at from that angle. The whole world is watching this Bhakra project. And if the Bhakra project goes wrong, I think it is not only the Punjabi peasant who will suffer, a bad deal he will get, no doubt, he will suffer prestige and our irrigation engineers will suffer in prestige, but I tell you the prestige of India will suffer. Therefore, I would submit very respectfully that this whole thing should be looked at from an emergency angle.

I have looked through this statement which has been placed on the Table of this House. I have read every word of it. I have underlined them. I have also looked at the statement which has been given to us by the Lok Sabha Secretariat today. And I find that these statements are like soothing syrup given to the Members of Parliament. In vain I have looked into these statements for this note of 'national emergency', the note of 'national disaster', all these statements are made in a routine way, in the routine language and in the routine manner.

15.55 hrs.

[Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava in the Chair]

And I am very unhappy to read the report which has been given to us.
[Shri D. C. Sharma]

What is this report? I think this report is the report on which is going to be based the whole fate of this disaster and which is going to mend the disaster. I have read this report. It deals with bonus to workmen—of course I honour those workmen who have lost their lives—, financial compensation and so on. This report is written in the style of a business concern which is having a normal routine meeting and which is discussing a normal routine business.

Nothing is given in this report to show that any concrete, positive, fruit-bearing steps are going to be taken. The disaster took place on the 21st August, if I am right. And today is the 10th of September. And I find from the Hindustan Times this morning a very alarming report. And that report is based upon what the Special Correspondent had been told by the people on the spot. It says that no headway has yet been made. We are groping in the dark for a remedy. We are trying to find some way of putting right this disaster. But, Sir, nothing has happened.

I say, I am an Indian, proud of my Indian engineers, proud of my country, proud of everybody. I would say to the hon Minister that the time has come when we should lay aside our pride and when we should get hold of engineers from outside to guide the whole thing. to find out the real defects.

Now, they say that we shall appoint an enquiry committee afterwards to find out the causes. Well, unless you know the causes how can you cure the disease? I say the whole thing is being done in an ad hoc manner and no proper thought is being applied to a very difficult situation.

Today we are told that the dam is all right, the dam is going up like anything, but the power-house has been affected, still the water is flowing in the channels. We are told all these things. But what I mean to say is this, that we are afraid, we are terribly afraid and we are full of misgivings, we are full of apprehensions. Our misgivings may be misplaced, but there are misgivings in my mind. I know about an hon. Member of this House who said to me, “Who knows, the water may be flowing in my bedroom some day.” This is what an hon. Member of this House told me—I do not want to mention his name.

So what I mean to say is that the whole problem should be placed on a war footing and we should not attach too much importance to the technical knowledge and to the building ability of all those men who are here. We are proud of them, but the time has come when we should get hold of some outside experts. They should examine the thing. They should tell us what should be done. Because, unless that is done, I think the public will not feel reassured and the public will not feel happy in any way. This is the first thing that I want to say.

The second thing is this. We must do some re-thinking so far as the technical set-up of the Bhakra Board is concerned. We should also do some re-thinking so far as the Bhakra Control Board is concerned. We should do our re-thinking on both these problems. I know when I was fighting my election in 1952 and Bhakra was at that time part of my constituency, I found a lot of groupism there. I ask the hon. Minister, has this groupism stopped? Certainly not. These engineers tell us that fifty-five lakhs are required, and they say to their friends that five crores will be required. They say one thing for our good and another thing for the delectation of their friends. They prepare one statement to be given to the Members of Parliament and other statements which are given to their friends in their drawing rooms and elsewhere. I suggest respectfully that we should try to have this Board reconstituted straightway. We should not stand
upon ceremony, because it is a time of emergency now. The board should be reconstituted, so far as the set-up is concerned, we must make radical changes in it. I have no animus against anybody. I respect all the engineers that have made and that are making Bhakra today. But I sound a note of warning that this thing is not being done as efficiently as it should be done, and that we are facing a very drastic situation, and a drastic situation requires a drastic remedy.

I hope the hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power will rise to the occasion. If he does not, he will be held responsible, even partially, even to the extent of ten per cent. I tell you that the people's faith will be shaken in it. Therefore, I would say that it is not only a question of Rs 50 lakhs or Rs 5 crores, it is not a question of the Governor of the State or the Chief Engineer of the State, but it is a question of restoring the faith of the people in the great projects that we have undertaken, and that faith will not be restored by giving us these statements, colourless and lifeless statements, which do not give us any hope, which do not give us any courage to face the future.

I would, therefore suggest that something should be done and the whole thing should be put on a war footing and an emergency footing.

Shri R C Kamble (Kopargaon)

When a calamity falls upon the country, the first thing that we expect to do is to get over the calamity; therefore, we should look at the Bhakra-Nangal dam from that point of view. Even though that must be so yet we have a duty to perform as Members of the Opposition, and to be very vigilant about the whole thing. It is in that spirit, and with a view to understanding the thing, that I would like to raise certain points.

The first point that I would like to raise is this, that when there is a matter like the Mundhra affair, or there is a thing like rising of prices, what happens is that the Minister feels that he has failed and he resigns, or if there are any failures, an inquiry is instituted with regard to those officers who are responsible for it. Therefore, if this matter is to be viewed seriously, I would suggest that the hon. Minister should very seriously think about it and tender his resignation, and likewise, even the chairman of the consulting board or control board should submit his resignation accordingly. And when the things would be over, then they may be brought in very gracefully, having regard to the finding of the inquiry committee.

My second point is this: We have been told that there is no damage to the dam, we have been told that the work will go according to the schedule. That is all right, but we are also told that they are not able to trace the causes of this mishap. Now, the paradox is this, to my mind, it is a paradox. How is it that when they do not know the causes of the mishap, they are on surer grounds and they tell us in this Parliament and also the public that everything is okay and everything will go according to the schedule? How is it that they are saying that there will be no damage to the dam when they do not know anything with regard to the main causes of the mishap? I think the best thing would have been to say that they have not been able to trace the causes, and until that is done, they are not prepared to say anything as to whether the thing is safe or not. But they are going further and they are suggesting to us that along with this repair work, even the construction will go on as if there were no emergency whatever, that is to say, both the things will go on simultaneously. As a matter of fact, the whole attention and the whole energy should be concentrated on that part which relates to the emergency, but that is not happening.
My hon. friend, Shri Goray, made a reference to covey blasting. What are the precise consequences of this kind of covey blasting? Was advice given that there should be milder methods applied? What are the consequences and what is the pressure of water and whether the dam is in a position to bear the pressure of the water? All these things must be revealed to the House. The hon. Member went to the spot. He saw the thing. He should at least have given us details of what he saw himself. That is also not done. The Director himself went to the scene immediately on hearing the news. Very good. He went. He inspected. He must have found certain things with regard to the mishap. At least that information should have been made available to us. But that is not done. There are statements made and from those statements we do not find anything which will enlighten us with regard to the actual position about this mishap.

There is another interesting thing about what we are told with regard to the right diversion tunnel. In this mishap, this tunnel occupies a very important position. It was to be soon plugged. We are also told that the water level has been sufficiently raised, that the level of the dam is sufficiently raised and what they had expected had happened, that is, the inner flow of water also had started. If this was so, we would like to know the precise time when actually the inlet water was going on smoothly. There is a kind of inaccuracy. We are told that this was going on smoothly in the year 1958. If this is so—I concede that immediate steps were taken to plug this tunnel now—why did they wait for such a long time?

The time at my disposal is short and other hon. Members are also desirous of speaking. What I would suggest is that the present Inquiry Board should be completely recast and certain Members of this House should be associated with the inquiry—certain Members from the Opposition should be associated. Also one or two eminent Judges should be associated with this inquiry. Otherwise, how can those engineers and others who are somehow or other responsible or not—I am not going to say anything at this stage—those who are actually working there, institute an inquiry which will be full-fledged and impartial? Therefore, I suggest that inasmuch as grave concern is felt throughout the country—there have been editorial comments and other comments in the newspapers—inasmuch as grave concern is felt by the public at large, there should be a full-fledged inquiry by a fully reconstituted Inquiry Board.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): I would not be as pessimistic as many of my hon. friends who have preceded me. The mishap is certainly a very serious matter. It is unfortunate too. But we have the highest appreciation for the engineering staff as well as other service personnel there for the manner in which they have met the situation. They have complete confidence that they will be able to meet the situation. I do not think there is any reason to be panicky; at the same time, we cannot be complacent either. We have to have the realistic picture of the situation. It is not the first mishap. It is the third in the history of the Bhakra Dam and it certainly creates apprehension in the minds of all people about the safety, stability and security of the dam. But my personal feeling is that so far as the safety and stability of the dam is concerned, we need not have any doubt.

I concede that it is premature to say about its stability for the water in the reservoir has not reached its target, nor has the dam gone up to its target. At present the stress and strain on
the dam is only 25 per cent. of what it would be ultimately. Therefore, it is too early to say about the safety and stability. Yet taking into consideration all the cautions and precautions that we have taken, I am sure the dam would be absolutely safe.

But, what I have got apprehensions about is this. It may not be safe in the way the Maginot line was safe and may be penetrated in the right flank. The engineering officers of the Ministry would appreciate that the right flank is certainly weak. I need not go over the history. It has been pointed out that it is the right shoulder that had been grouted. I may be wrong. I believe that the Grouting Chart, when they injected the right shoulder and the left shoulder with cement would show whether the right shoulder is weak or strong where the hoist chamber is, particularly in the light of the fact that we had an accident last time when a rock fell from this very right shoulder. I need not go into the details, that is the job of an expert.

But one fact is obvious that at present the water is in the galleries, passing through the galleries, in the hoist chamber going with all the velocity and force to the gallery through a tunnel which they have made for the purpose of this hoist chamber. When it is going with all the velocity what damage it would have done to the rock is one of the points to be considered. The fact that the rock is safe cannot be said at present because the pressure of the water in the reservoir has kept it safe. But when the water goes down and the rock is open to sun and wind with all the saturation therein, what will be its condition then has to be seen. I know that the engineering staff is doing its best. But I think it is too early to assess the damage or the loss or even the data. It is for the engineering staff to see. I am sure that the Ministry is alive to the situation.

But there is one thing which I want to say. I have got the greatest regard for the present advisers, about their capabilities as India's few best men. I have got the greatest regard. I saw that before the 24th Shri A. N. Khosla and Shri Kanwar Sain went and inspected the dam. On the 24th the Minister said that it was not possible to state the exact causes of the accident to the hoist chamber.

"This can be done when the mouth of the right tunnel is closed after the level of the reservoir goes down and water is drained from the hoist chamber. It is only then that access to it becomes possible."

This may take some months. At that time on the 24th August when the statement was made, they definitely came to the conclusion that water would go down and the mouth of the right tunnel would be closed down after level goes down. That was what was said on the 24th. But they have changed the position now. I feel the apprehension has become real because the galleries are not meant for exigencies of the free flow of water and I believe that to measure the stress and strain in the gallery there must be some instruments embedded in the galleries to understand the seepage, the strength, the strain, etc. With the water at present level in the reservoir all that would have been washed away by this time and it would have become useless. How could they get a correct assessment or measure of the strength of the dam?

These are the points for consideration. On the 24th the advice to the Ministry was that the tunnel would be closed only when the water goes down. Now they say that the tunnel is going to be closed by a process of flowing boulders from above by some process or other. You cannot stop water coming and the rock is getting daily weaker and weaker, because of the velocity of the water coming from the hoist chamber to the galleries. We
are checking the intake in a limited capacity. That is a technical point. The situation is certainly one which, without being panickey but without being complacent also, calls for drastic remedies. It is not a layman's job. It is an expert's job. The expert assistance must be obtained. Our experts are good. They have done their best. But misfortunes have occurred. The point is this. What are we to do at this stage? I would request the Minister to take the best advice available, not only in India, but in the world. The note that has been circulated gives the names of foreign consultants and experts who were there in 1953 and before. Why should we or our experts stand on formality? Let them give the advice and assistance of the world experts. I agree with Sardar Iqbal Singh, who sponsored this motion. We should analyse the situation by hearing further about it. I have regard for Shri Khosla, with all his capability, knowledge and the services he has put in. But he and his colleagues can be witnesses and the Judge can analyse. That will be the best solution. At the time when England was being attacked, a situation arose which Mr. Churchill describes in his Memoirs—Third Volume. He had different types of intelligence about the German Air Force and he could not come to a conclusion as to how to meet the situation. There was the military intelligence. Then there was the aircraft intelligence and two or three other intelligence sources. He appointed Justice Singleton as the Chairman who heard everybody and came to his own conclusions. Later on his conclusions happened to be correct. I certainly support Sardar Iqbal Singh. We should have a Tribunal with a Judge as its chairman so that it can come to proper conclusions. I do not want to be pessimistic. I have faith. Provided we devote time and look at the problem, we can solve the problem. Take the right flank. Another small dam can also be built. It is a matter of expenditure. I submit that the probe should be thorough and independent. It is very unfortunate. I do not in the least doubt the integrity of the people who have been appointed. They are very honest people. They are patriots; they are Indians. They know that Bhakra has got its own importance in the country and in the world. But the question is: how are we to meet the situation? There is no harm done if you have a probe by an independent tribunal. I would suggest that each one of the board of consultants who were there since 1950, should be called and their evidence taken. They may be cross-examined by the Judge. Of course, it will take many months before the water goes down. I should say that you are meeting the situation very well, but we must see that certain things are done.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I had been there. A gate had been put at 8 o'clock in the morning to stop the water going to the power house. I am grateful to the people there who gave us all facilities to see that. But when we went there at 11 o'clock along with six others from the Lok Sabha, we were not told that the gate had been washed off. I read that news next morning after we came here to Delhi. I do not say there is concealment. Possibly they thought that we were laymen and so they need not tell us.

All the same, Sir, there are certain facts. Therefore, I beg with all humility and with all the emphasis at my command that some drastic step will have to be taken. The fate of Punjab is linked up with the Bhakra Dam. The future of the Punjab peasants depends on the strength, security and stability of the Dam. The power potential and irrigation potential of the country depend on it. The country's honour is dependent on this. As my hon. friend, Shri D. C. Sharma, put it, drastic things will have to be
met with drastic measures. You have a probe by independent people, independent judges and you have the best wishes of the country with you.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh) : Mr. Chairman, by now the facts are very clear to our mind and I think certain tentative conclusions can be drawn. I was first shocked to hear that the hoist chamber had collapsed, but I was more shocked when I read the dimensions and the strength of the hoist chamber and I was told that the walls were 7 ft. thick of highly reinforced concrete and that the rocks behind the walls had been grouted under pressure to depths of 30 ft. to 40 ft. It seems very strange, therefore, how a collapse of the kind should have occurred.

The position on 21st August was that the reservoir level was at 1432 ft. The left diversion tunnel had already been blocked and the hoist chamber was being used temporarily to regulate the flow of the right diversion tunnel. The intention was to block this tunnel as soon as the reservoir impounded sufficient water to enable the lower rear outlet at an elevation of 1320 ft. to function. The structural failure occurred as a result of which the galleries as well as the power house have been flooded. The worst part of it is that the generator and the half erected installations have been submerged. We know that electric equipment is particularly allergic to water.

Sir, it seems from the scanty date that has been given to us that from the very start there was a certain lacuna in the designs of the hoist chamber. An emergency gate to segregate the hoist chamber from the galleries was not provided for. I am surprised why that was not done. No emergency gate of suitable design was provided at a suitable point in the cable galleries against emergency of the power house being flooded. The hoist chamber had only one gate to prevent flooding of the chambers with water from the right tunnel. No stand-by or emergency duplicate gate was provided not only to meet such emergencies but even for carrying out repairs, if necessary, to the main gate of the hoist chamber. The Minister has got to explain this obvious lacunae in the designs.

Sir, the problem now before the engineers is that they have got first to stop the water gushing into the power house, and to relieve the power house; two holes have been blasted in the cable gallery facing the spillway. But still the discharge in the galleries seems to be of the order of 5000 causecs, which is an exceptionally heavy discharge for galleries which were not intended to hold water. Unless, therefore, the 50 ft. entrance of the tunnel is blocked the water will continue to run into galleries and there will be an eroding action of stones which this deluge brings into galleries and which rush past the galleries.

The issues before the authorities were whether they should block the tunnel and save water for the rabi crop or whether the reservoir should be allowed to be denuded to a level so as to make the operation of blocking the tunnel easier at the cost of the rabi crop. The decision has been taken to maintain a suitable reservoir level and block the tunnel, which cannot be done fully as experts agree. Even after everything is done the water flowing through the tunnel will be of the order of 3000 causecs which will be quite a volume of water.

As a step in aid a bypass tunnel with an approach tunnel is being constructed. I doubt the soundness of this construction of a bypass tunnel. By the time this bypass tunnel is finished the reservoir level, through normal release of water and intervening dry season, might reduce itself to a level when the work of completely blocking the right tunnel could be
undertaken. Therefore, it is very doubtful whether it is worth-while having this by-pass tunnel which will be nearly 1,400 ft long and take nine months to construct. We have been told that other measures are being taken such as plugging the damaged hoist chamber which cannot be done for months together.

Administrative measures have also been taken such as foreign exchange has been released, procurement procedures have been simplified, priorities have been arranged; additional staff has been sanctioned and the regulation of releases of water has been left to the General Manager who may, if he thinks fit, to release the waters that there would be nothing left for the rabi crop! It almost seems to me that these are panicky measures, though some of the Members have spoken about placing the whole thing on a war-time footing. The Minister appears to have abdicated his authority in favour of the experts.

What are the reasons for the failure? The experts have closed their mouth. Structural failure is admitted. Having regard to the 7' thick concrete lining, it is obvious that the failure was due to the constructional material not being according to specifications. I think that the cement intended for the hoist chamber has gone elsewhere. It is very necessary now to have an exploratory borings and determine the composition of the core of the dam.

I want to ask the hon. Minister certain questions. How long will it take to stop the water flowing into the powerhouse? How long will it take to block the upstream portal of the right diversion tunnel? How long will it take to clear the damage done to the hoist chamber? What hope is there of retrieving the electrical equipment? Such a damage obviously cannot be of the order of Rs 55 lakhs. As the hon. Mover said, Rs 45 lakhs constitutes the foreign exchange component. Additional salary for another thousand men who will be kept on the job will have to be provided, and the cost of a by-pass tunnel, an approach tunnel and a new hoist chamber will have to be provided. The cost of blocking up the upstream portal of the right tunnel would be necessary. Additional staff for various directors of the Bhakra Dam is necessary. What is more, it will be absolutely impossible to retrieve most of the electrical equipment the value of which runs into crores of rupees. That will be practically a dead loss to us.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It all depends on how quickly they can stop the water flowing into the powerhouse. The policy of the Bhakra administration is to retail to the public bad news of serious losses by instalments so that the public can digest it.

As to the rest of it, I agree with the hon. Members who have said that the enquiry should be such as to command the confidence of the public. A judicial enquiry is necessary and those who are connected either with the administration or management or consultation machinery of the Bhakra Dam should figure only as witnesses.

I hope that the Government will at least do something to fix the responsibility and not take this mishap which is a gigantic one as if it is an ordinary routine affair.

Dr. Alchmamba (Vijayawada): I have been hearing speeches made here by hon. friends. Of course, the Bhakra Dam is a great venture of ours and whenever we get foreigners from all over the world we take them to see the dam and we are very proud of it. The disaster that has occurred has certainly shocked us and we are very sorry about it. In fact, we are concerned about the matter, so to say.
But what we have to see is this. There is no use of running away and frightening the public and make the disaster much worse than what it really is.

First of all, unless we understand something of the technique, we will not clearly understand how difficult it is for the engineers whom we are blaming so much—of course we have also given them praise—to come to a definite conclusion and find a solution. There are the right and the left diversion tunnels. We have closed the left tunnel but the right tunnel is open. We have left it open because while we are constructing the dam—in between we have now come up to about 330 ft or so and we have to go up to 550 ft and before we finish it, we want to give water to the kisans. During the construction, we want to give water to them. That is one thing. Whether we are right or wrong we have to decide later on. But it is because of that that we have left the right tunnel open. Then, in order to raise the level so that water may be freely given to the kisans, the hoist, the gate and all that are constructed. Of course, we have these outlets. Otherwise, we would have closed the right tunnel and only let out the water as the dam increases in height. Because of this disaster, we have to come to the conclusion that it was not the right thing to do. But what we have to see is, how we are going to face this disaster and get over it.

We know the tunnel is more than 300 feet deep. They have given the information in the report that the hoist chamber is 300 feet below the earth. That means the tunnel is much deeper. We can imagine water rushing down 300 feet. Somebody said the velocity was about 80 miles when the chamber has broken and the water has come up through the galleries into the left side. We can imagine how difficult it is. One can understand the velocity and pressure of water. If one sees how Krishna and Godavari cut across the Eastern Ghats. When water rushes with such great velocity, it is very difficult even for expert engineers to stop it. They have to think and do something. Mr. Slocum has been summoned. He is a foreign expert and he is giving advice.

Of course, the Ministry is very alive to the situation. They have run up and given all the assistance they can possibly give. Naturally, they are also very anxious that it should be stopped. The electric machines are there and they do want those machines to be damaged. So far as getting expert advice from foreign countries is concerned, certainly as and when necessary, it will be done. One thing is certain. To think that only in our country, in regard to work done by our engineers, such damage has been done is wrong. Because the other day I saw in the papers that a whole dam has been washed away in America. Not that we should be complacent, but we not at the same time be over-anxious, be frightened and run away. I do not want that, because the public are all lay people. Most of us are also lay. But when we, the representatives of the people, get so alarmed and it comes in the papers, naturally the people will be much more alarmed. They will not be in a position, as it were, to accept any construction in future. This being our first attempt, naturally we are very anxious and frightened. But such disasters and errors have occurred all over the world, whether it is Russia, America or any other country. Only they might not have come in the papers or such publicity may not have been possible.

Leaving alone that, in the Parliament itself many Members have time and time out raised the question that foreign assistance has been taken so much more than what is necessary and that we are paying enormous amounts for foreign assistance. So, to say that we are not taking foreign assistance is quite wrong. On the other hand, our engineers, most of whom have been recognised as inter-
[Dr. Atchmamba]
national experts all over the world,
are also looking into this thing. Cer-
tainly it will take time. If we are in
a hurry and ask, "Why are we not
tackling this quickly?", it is very dif-
cult. Suppose there is a doctor attend-
ing to a patient suffering from typhoid,
with all its complications. If the rela-
tions ask the doctor, "Why have you
not stopped these complications? Why
have not done this or that?" it is not
possible, because the disease has to
take its course.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: The patient
has got to be patient.

Dr. Atchmamba: The relations
also have to be patient. For any
lesson that we have to learn we have
to pay. It is costly when we learn
such a big thing. The lesson we have
to learn is, hereafter for any structure,
major or minor, we must have the
best engineers and the best intellect.
There should be a committee to see
the possible difficulties and disasters,
why they occur and how we can pre-
vent them. Nowadays medicine is
more concentrated on prophylactics.
So, here also we have to think more
of prophylactics. We have to go into
this and take the necessary precau-
tions, so that we may not be troubled
further with difficulties in the case
of other projects.

Another thing is that we should not
press the engineers too much. We
cannot tell them: "We are spending
so much; so please give us water
quickly". If only we have not hurried
them, difficulties would not have
arisen in the case of the hoist cham-
ber. If only we had a little patience
and we had waited till the whole dam
work was over, this disaster would
not have occurred. If we press the
engineers too much, naturally they
would be anxious to show results and
so they would take recourse to such
measures which are not in the best
interests of the dam or project. So,
we have to be a little patient with
our engineers and we have to help
them in their work so that they may
perform their duties with care.

Another thing which I want to men-
tion is this. This is the first major
project that we have taken up. So,
instead of thinking of completing it
at a stretch we have to do it in stages.
For example, the Nagarjunasagar pro-
ject is being taken up in stages—only
when one stage is completed is the
other stage taken up. In that case,
with the experience that we have
gained we will be able to do much
better in future. In the end I will
say that we should not alarm the
public much more than what is neces-
sary and we should see how best we
can use this lesson to help improve
the work in the matter of other pro-
jects in this country.

[Mr. DEPUTY-Speaker in the Chair]
16.36 hrs.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]
बाहिरियों के लिए यह चयन सबके लिए मिस्टर स्कॉक की बीच बीच में क्या क्या समस्याओं की जिक्के के नामों के कारण यह विकर दुर्घटना हुई है।

दूसरी बात है, कि मिस्टर स्कॉक जो इस घटना के बीच कस्ट्रॉंग हिंज्लिनर हैं, इस दुर्घटना के समय में उनका कोई वक्तव्य समाजार पानी में नहीं पाया है। बाहर बीच कई वक्तव्य इस समय में समाजार पानी में प्रकट हो गई हैं।

जब मिस्टर स्कॉक सबसे दूर सामान्य बातों में होता है तो उनका वक्तव्य सारे सदस्यों के साथ सही बात करते हैं। यह जानकारी प्राप्त होती है कि इस दुर्घटना के मूल में क्या कारण है और किस प्रकार से यह दुर्घटना हो गई?

तीसरी बात जिसको मैं विशेष रूप से उपलब्धि करता बाहर है। यह उन निरीक्ष मजबूरों के समय में है जिनकी जाना इस दुर्घटना में गई है। जब कि यह दुर्घटना होने वाली थी, उसके पहले यह के हिंज्लिनरों को भाव हो गया था कि पानी रिसाले लगा है। सबसे बड़ा नियत देवी हो गई थी जिसके कारण जो 400 मजबूरों का नियत काम कर रहा था। उसकी हुडा भिजा गया था। केवल एक बॉयरहिंज्लिनर और इस मजबूरों को बाहर पर चलाया लगा। यह 2 बार दाई के तरील में समय में भूखा देता रहा। सबसे बड़े धारण की बात तो यह है कि एक बॉयरहिंज्लिनर की स्तरीकृत बोधिता ही फिरती होती है। किसी धारण के बाहर बहुत यह जानकारी कहाँ सकता था कि किस प्रकार से धर बाहर बीचे बीच बाहरियां स्वतंत्र रूप से बनता जा रहा है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि बहुत सोच नुकसान पर तेजस्वी रहे।

इसका उल्लेख हुआ कि बहुत अनोखी प्रकार से विस्तार स्थापित की गई है। मुख्यतः तत्कालीन लगातार विवरण समाजार पर "भारतीय" भी, जो यह यातायात थी, युक्तिशाली बारह दे कर किसी एक लक्षित ने, जिसे भाग्य से नाम को प्रकट कर नहीं किया है, यह समाजार दिया है कि इस भाग्य से आयुर्विज्ञानी एक निविष्ट व्यक्ति हूँ बॉयर से बास-बाहू कर। यात्रा नाम नहीं बैठाया है, लेकिन मैं विस्तार के साथ कहता हूँ कि इस वाण में बाव तक की हूँ
जो प्रकार और हारारी]
है, उस भी पूरी तरह सत्य के सम्बन्ध में सरकार का सब के सब ना करोड़ रूपये का मुद्दा बना है। उसके द्वारा प्रकार की सम्भवता भी है। भीमराज और मेरे द्वारा के स्वीकार का यह विषय विचार योग्य है या ना है यह बात नहीं कि वह कोई दीन-देन नहीं है या ना है बार पर यह नहीं कि वह कोई दीन-देन नहीं है या ना है बार पर यह नहीं कि वह कोई दीन-देन नहीं है या ना है बार पर यह नहीं कि वह कोई दीन-देन नहीं है या ना है बार पर यह नहीं कि वह कोई दीन-देन नहीं है या ना है बार पर यह नहीं कि वह कोई दीन-देन नहीं है या ना है बार पर यह नहीं कि वह कोई दीन-देन नहीं है या ना है बार पर यह नहीं कि वह कोई दीन-देन नहीं है या ना है बार पर यह नहीं कि वह कोई दीन-देन नहीं है

एल्वारा केसरी के सम्बन्ध में यह एक खासक बात यह कहते यह है कि भारत के जी मैत्रीय शासन का बात पर सम्बन्ध रहे है, तो उस की वार्ता की सम्मिलन की सहायता करनी चाहिए, लेकिन जैसे कि दूसरी पंजाब के स्वागत के मामलों में उसके सामने यह उपविष्ट किया है, तो उस की वार्ता की सहायता की सहायता है, जैसे कि दूसरी पंजाब के स्वागत की सहायता है, तो परिपार तो परिपार को तो मदद हो सकता है, वह उसके द्वारा हो गया है। भार नियन्त्रण सम्बन्ध में उस को जाता करना चाहिए, तो मजबूरों का सम्बन्ध बढ़ाना पड़ेगा, फ़ाइबरेशन की बढ़ाना पड़ेगा।

लेकिन उस के लिए यह सब से बड़ी बात यह है कि भार की इन मजबूरों की वार एक घोसा- रिपर को, जिन की मूल यह है, किसी प्रकार से विषय की मूल न दी गई, तो जो मजबूर दान पहचान करते देंगे, हम के होगा उद्देश्य जाने, हम की हिम्मत नहीं हो जाएगी। इस लिये पूरी कहना यह है कि उनका प्राथमिक दान देने के प्रतिवेदन वह जो इस प्रकार की सम्भवता के खासियत पदक या रुपरेखा देते होगे, वे मालका के इन मजबूरों के द्वारा अध्ययन शायद जाएंगे। वह विनियम का एक बाहर वांछन नहीं है और उस में जिन लोगों ने प्रभाव बिनाकर दिया है, उन की स्मृति में केवल पत्ता लगाने के लिये भावना धाराने जाएंगे। बाकी भाषा का एक बड़ा बांट बन रहा है और उस में जिन लोगों ने प्रभाव बिनाकर दिया है, उन की स्मृति में केवल पत्ता लगाने के लिये भावना धाराने जाएंगे। बाकी भाषा का एक बड़ा बांट बन रहा है और उस में जिन लोगों ने प्रभाव बिनाकर दिया है, उन की स्मृति में केवल पत्ता लगाने के लिये भावना धाराने जाएंगे। बाकी भाषा का एक बड़ा बांट बन रहा है और उस में जिन लोगों ने प्रभाव बिनाकर दिया है, उन की स्मृति में केवल पत्ता लगाने के लिये भावना धाराने जाएंगे।
बना कर रख दिया गया और बीच दीव में उन को सम्पत्तियाँ पाठी दिये, उनकी तपस्या की बारी रही, विष का परित्याग यह हुआ कि वह उसपर लेनेवाला और उपस्थित चार चीज़ पके गये। उन्होंने इसी स्थल पर बनाया 20 मिनट बटनरेस्ट के रूप में नियुक्त हुवे थे, तब से जान तक का उन का सारा प्रयास बनवाने को प्रकाशित करा दिया, जिससे लिखे दो पता लग सके कि निष्ठुर कथा है और कहां कमबोरी हुई, विस के कारण इस प्रकार की हुमक्ता हुई।

बहां पर एक विस्कोट भी हुआ था, विस में नहीं वहा बाई बीच दीवा पावर था। उस विस्कोट के बाँध में यह पर बाइड़ी बुंदी की भाषा हुई। उस के सम्बन्ध में स्लोनक साहब की व्रतमान थी, वह भी सदन के तमिल वासी चाहिए। भेजा यह निरीक्षित निरीक्षित है कि दिनारे विस्कोट भी, वह हांगित की प्रक्रिया की हुई, इस बार को प्रकट करने के लिए उस विस्कोट के बाँध में मिले स्लोनक की व्रतमान थी। इस संबंध के विस्कोट के सम्बन्ध में इस सदन में वर्षा बाली की कि उस से बांध की बुनाई निरीक्षित हुई गई। वे हिस्से गईं या न हिस्से हों, लेकिन इतना अध्ययन हुआ कि उस पहले के ज्ञानमंड, बोझ हिल गये, जिस में यह बुनाई गई है, हृदय कि उस के लिए दिन हेड्सन लगाये गये, उस में प्रसिद्ध रहा गया, लेकिन जो सामाजिक मजबूत होती है, उस विस्कोट के बाँध यह नहीं रही। इस का एक बहुत बड़ा प्रयास है कि दिन पर साधन बेड़ा साल पहले बजह ब्लाट्स्ट कुत्ता था, बड़ा टॉप बुर्मा विश्व अंडर को हटाने के लिए किया। बार को यह लघु हुआ। समाधार पत्ता में यह बाली थी। इस ब्लाट्स्ट में यह विनियम पैठा कर दी बार बबत कुत्ता जा रहा है कि उस को रोकने के लिए एक सारे तोने घरी पहाड़ के निष्ठुर कथा।

बहां पर दल का नमकार पूरा हुआ गया, तो जो लाख टॉपे निकाली जायाबी, विष्टे ही नारी रिसर्ट कर जामा, जो कि यह सेंट वर्क चाही है, वेदा यथा धरान्यात है कि उस से बाई कभी कमबोरी बारी जामा।

जो चटना गाया है, उस के सम्बन्ध में अपने वलय को उपस्थित की बारी से अवसर हुवे में कुछ सुनाम देना पाया है। जो एक्वायरी कमेटी रातही है, उस के में सम्बन्ध में वेदा सुनाव यह है कि उस में मार्गवाहे के प्रमुख मुख्य विज्ञानियों के चतुरीक्ष विद्वानों के दो विज्ञानियर व्यवस्था आये, जो कि निष्ठुर रूप से जांच कर के प्राप्ती राय इस सदन बार तर्कार को दे दें। इस समय जो बार कमेटी है, उस पर हमारी साक्षी है कि बड़ा निष्ठुर रूप से जांच कर सकती नहीं। मद-दुरों के सम्बन्ध में में देनी बार के निरीक्षण किया है। जन में में कुछ पावर हाज़र की महानों के सम्बन्ध में कहना बाहर हैं जो कि यहां पर पारी में बुरी हुई यही हैं वै इतनी नाजुक शांति है कि विष के बाँध में विज्ञानिकर-टेनिकल है—अंधेरी ताड़के के जानते हैं कि पावर हाज़र की महानी को चीज़ की बुनाई से भी बचाव कायल है। जो महानी चीज़ के चीज़ों से बचाई जाती है, वै महानी के पानी में बुरी लगते हैं और हम निरीक्षण के साथ यह लगें यह इस के पार का साधन बाहर है। उस का समाधान जा रहा है और पानी एककम हट जाएगा। यह उपकार की दी बार है। वेदा निश्चय निश्चय है कि बी० स्लोनक के सारे प्रयासवर्त को प्रकाशित किया जाय, बार को उभरोने पावर तक समय समय पर निर्देश लिये हैं, उनको तो प्रकाशित किया जाये। युद्धवाहे के सम्बन्ध में बायारा कांच के बीड़
enquiry of our own local officers may not be able to find.

I would also like to know why we are hesitating to give Mr. Slocum, who is supposed to be an authority, full powers to go into this matter. Your inquiries may reveal anything, but one thing is a fact that India is a country which is growing fast, and we shall depend on our construction and our P.W.D.'s and our materials to build up this great nation; and if such a tremendous amount of corruption is there, we shall never be able to build up a great country.

We talk about three losses; Bhakra dam is only an episode in our country. I only hope that we shall be able to take stock of the situation and pull ourselves together and do something about it, because this may not be the last one. What has happened is bad enough, but the question now is how we are going to prevent more such Bhakra-dam-type scandals.

Shri Karol Singh (Bikaner): The tragedy of the Bhakra dam is indeed a great one, and, no matter what may be said, the gravity of the situation cannot be minimised. To North India, in particular Punjab and Rajasthan, this bad news is a very great setback and disappointment as we depend on Bhakra for both our irrigation and power supply.

A great deal has been said about the reasons and the causes for this mishap. But I am quite sure that there are other fundamental underlying causes which we have to try and find out; and in my humble opinion one of the causes is the corruption that prevails in our Public Works Department. I need hardly say, Sir, that the corruption which today has gone to undermine everything in our country and has become a national failing is a thing which we have to put right first and foremost. You do not have to go very far to see that all these new roads we are making today require repairs at the end of the year. You build lovely new buildings, but they are leaking even before you occupy them. Obviously, it proves that there is something fundamentally wrong. I would like to know how much of the cement and other good material that has been allocated for Bhakra and for which the nation has been paying has gone into building the homes of other people who had no right to use them. I have no doubt, Sir, if we follow the suggestion of our friend here, that when we have the enquiry if one or two outside people are also associated with it we will find out many new things as to why this happened. There may be many skeletons in the cupboard which an
कि विष को सेरण करना था। हम लोग 
किसी इस गवामेट के धार की इजीनियर्स 
के सुनहुआ है इसका कोई दिकान ही नहीं। 
बड़ा पहली बार पानी हिला निकले में गया तो 
लोग उसी से छलांगों से करने का लग गया जिस 
तरह से कि बखान के दिनों में बड़ा पहली 
सुंदर उठनेवाला रहता लगता फिरता है। इसी 
तरह से लोगों में वहाँ छलांग लगाये। इस फर्ज 
बड़ा के लोग बुझ था कि कुछ ठिकाना ही नहीं। 
भी ब्राह्म के साथ यह बहता है कि शायद कोई धार 
तैयार करती है, इसी अर्थ से फिर करती नहीं। इसी 
में नेता था कि बाहर ध पर जोर जाता आदत हुआ है तो उसपर है 
हो लोगों के दिनों में तंतर उठा दिया हो गया 
है। धार बनना नहीं लगा सकते हैं कि हर एक धार में जहां कहीं भी हम 
जाते हैं धार 
क्षय हतान है। इसी लोग दरे हुये हैं धार समस्या 
है जो बात उसके बिनाई जा रही है, जो प्रभावी 
धार उसके दिखाया जा रहा है धार इस 
धार को नुकसान पहुँचा है। यह एक धार थमन 
है। धार उसके यह विस्तार दिया जा 
सके कि प्रभावी धार को कोई 
नुकसान नहीं पहुँचा है। नी यह बना रिएवीर गया। 
धार कहते हैं कि ५५ लाख का नुकसान हुआ 
है। में समझाता हूं कि धार इसमे यथार्थ या 
पाता या सही करें धार का भी नुकसान हुआ है, 
तो भी यह इसने मैट्रिकल बात नहीं है। 
अर धार रचना बात है वह यह है कि कहीं धार 
ही वस्त्र न हो जाने धार जो धार धार धार 
धार का कोई 
कोई 
नुकसान नहीं पहुँचा है। तो इतना बताने की 
बात नहीं है।
[पत्र दासुर कैलास सार्व]  

ब्रॉय धम 1952 में यह पक्षी बात भी कि 

हुस्ना पति दिन बायाना है। भ्रां यह 1960 

जुलाई, 1991 हुआ। मैं कहता हूँ भ्रां 1962 

कर लोग बुद्धिमत्ता कि बालका भय है।

बसे दोस्त में एक दो बाताई धारके सामने 

रहे हैं। मैं भी एक बाता धारके सामने 

रखना बाहता हूँ। धारके दुम दिशा कि जिला 

हिसार में फल दिन पानी धारणा। लोग 

झूठिया थानें लग गये। एक जगह में जहाँ 

पानी पाना भगा, वहाँ पर एक बाता नाख 

कित बता, जिसमें से पानी रुज्जरा था, 

वह सारी को सारी बैठ गई दौर इसकी 

बढ़ती यह भी कि धारके इजीनियर्स ने 

वहाँ पर हिसेब के बजाय मिश्रित लगा दी 

बी। इसका बाग ने दस दिन तक काम 

ठहरा रखा, काम बिही हो गया। यही एक 

बालका नहीं है। मैं एक बारा बालका बाय 

सारा बाहता है। धारिया लिखा है हिसेब 

के मकर नहीं बनता। भ्रां वाग पर धार 

जो धरे देतो तो पता हुआ कि फिरने के 

दिने के मकर खड़े हो बूढ़े हैं। इसका 

अंक बहुत है इसका बाग है कि यहाँ 

पर धारके कर्मचारी व उद्देश्यों ने हिसेब 

के बिखरा है विस्तार। लोगों ने अंतराल बाय 

सतहे कर निकाल धारके लागा ने हिसेब 

को काम पर भिड़ता लगा दो। कई से बारे 

हुआ तरह से देखे गये। इजीनियर्स को हो बात 

नहीं, बड़े से बड़े मंचवते के बारे में यहा पर 

इस हादसे में चला गया, हिसेब को बाय 

यहा चला गया, एक फॉर्मक रूपसे के गब्बे का 

बात का काम लेकिन क्या ने फिने पर पहचान 

नहीं की। मानता स्तर दिन दिया गया। प्रथम 

वर्ष का प्रतिकार हुआ धार इतना रहकर फिना 

याद जिसका काफी राजस्थान हो एकी 

धर जि 

हुआ ही हुआ। अन्यथा धार के दिन जब तक 

भ्रां एक्स्प्रेस न कर दे कि बैंस चार्ज है लोगों 

को तत्काली नहीं हो सकती, हिसाब के गरीब 

नातों को लाती ही हो लक्षता है। धारने 

इजीनियर्स करेंगे बिटाई है धार में चलाना 

हो कि एकः धारके सी की दम हो दें तो इस 

कुछ नौकी नहीं निकलेगा, किफायत पर रिसाव 

पायलैंड किससे नहीं हैं सकती। मैं इस 

बात में यथार्थ नहीं रखता हूँ कि धारके जो 

बड़े बड़े इजीनियर्स हैं, पिछों बालका हैं, निका 

वें है, उनमें से कोई भी ऐसा बालका है जो 

कि देश का चुनाव करता रहता है। कोई नी 

हाएँ चाहता नहीं देश का नुकसान ही। उन्हें 

थाने इजीनियर्स पर पूरा मरेता है, वैसे 

भाजपा है। एक बार सीज़ा धारणा धार 

में हूँ। दाहिर धार धार दानरोड़ बैली को भी बैडी 

फिना है वहाँ पर सेवा पि कि धारके नाम 

इजीनियर्स में, तृणसूत्र के इजीनियर्स 

में हूँ। देखे हुए धारण बैली के लोगों के लिए 

पर बाहर इजीनियर्स को मानता पह। 

वहीं भारी तकलीफ उनका दो गई। सारा 

बैटिक स्थान उत्तर का उनका गया। वही इ 

इजीनियर्स का काम है। हमारे इजीनियर्स 

भी इसका प्रभाव तरह से रख सकता है। 

लेकिन में सभ्यता है भि धारण हमका धारण 

पर पायोक करता है। दाह से मन उसे हो 

चाहे धार का धारण बंद कर दे। धार 

एक धार के प्रश्न पत्तों जाना ठहुँ गया गर 

धार का भी नुकसान पहुंचा ता में समान 

हो कि यह इनका भारी नुकसान दु:हुँ 

कि जो बाहर नहीं किमा जा सकता है। प्रभाप 

१५३ देश रूप से बाया हो जाएगा। धार 

उस बार् जा से को न धार उपस नाम कर लोगों 

से व्यवस्था कर लें। लेकिन जो हमारी कार 

धाराबाधिक या सोयाल में हो जाएगा, उसकी 

के इलाकों का समयानाश हो धारणा उद्दे 

करने के लिए ही है धारणा उद्दे 

स्वातांत्र्य से पहले पूरा नही नहीं रखे बारे 

में स्वातांत्र्य से पहले पूरा नहीं रखे बारे
है कि वहाँ के बैंड एकस्तर की खुश हुई कर इस वात अंत कर सके कि भाषा जो बैंड है यह भाषा है या नही है। यद्यपि इसके प्राचीनतम केवल कहते हैं तो प्राचीन भाषायें नहीं कि लोग बाद महर्षि के नामांकन बारे से लागा का बातचीत या जो संस्कृत बांधें जब उनका साथ प्राचीन सत्ता या उसका वर्तमान समय से है या नहीं।

ध्यान नाम का खुश करता कर जाता है।

इस के इस तरह तरसित नहीं कर सकता कि बैंड पहले हो जिसे पहले है या नहीं। ध्यान नाम का खुश करता कर जाता है।

हम तब गाँवों का खुश बनाते हैं, उन्हें अध्यात्म में हम इसके कहाना चाहते हैं कि प्राचीन इन्द्रो शरीर के कारण प्राचीन जो के दौरान से या वे हैं उन्हें को उन्हें है इस दौरान शरीर।

प्राचीन शरीर के कारण का खुश हो ।

प्राचीन वर्तमान के कारण का खुश हो ।

प्राचीन वर्तमान के कारण का खुश हो।
[विषय कारण का प्रमाण]

इतना नहीं है। जो बुख रंग के लिए प्रयोग हुआ है, उसका जो मुख्य हो रहा है, वह उसके लिए प्रयोग होता है। शरीरको इस्तेमाल करता है, लेकिन यह यह यात्रा के साथ कार्य करता है।

२३ दिन पहले का यह दिन यहां नहीं है वह जहाँ मर जाता है। हरधरका यह दिन है। अगर प्रत्येक राजस्थान की जान है, तो अभी बुक का प्राप्त का निकला है। इस वर्ष है। वह यह नूतनता का प्रभाव है।

उसने २३ बरस पहले वह वह दिन यहां नहीं है वह जहाँ मर जाता है। हरधरका यह दिन है। अगर प्रत्येक राजस्थान की जान है, तो अभी बुक का प्राप्त का निकला है। इस वर्ष है। वह यह नूतनता का प्रभाव है।

इसलिए फंस महाराज गिरावटन से यह वह कि: में वह ने हलके में दाँव नहीं हुआ। बॉर्डर बॉर्डर राम यह दिन यहां नहीं है। बॉर्डर बॉर्डर राम यह दिन यहां नहीं है। बॉर्डर बॉर्डर राम यह दिन यहां नहीं है। बॉर्डर बॉर्डर राम यह दिन यहां नहीं है। बॉर्डर बॉर्डर राम यह दिन यहां नहीं है। बॉर्डर बॉर्डर राम यह दिन यहां नहीं है। बॉर्डर बॉर्डर राम यह दिन यहां नहीं है। बॉर्डर बॉर्डर राम यह दिन यहां नहीं है। बॉर्डर बॉर्डर राम यह दिन यहां नहीं है। बॉर्डर बॉर्डर राम यह दिन यहां नहीं है। बॉर्डर बॉर्डर राम यह दिन यहां नहीं है। बॉर्डर बॉर्डर राम यह दिन यहां नहीं है। बॉर्डर बॉर्डर राम यह दिन यहां नहीं है। बॉर्डर बॉर्डर राम यह दिन यहां नहीं है। बॉर्डर बॉर्डर राम यह दिन यहां नहीं है। बॉर्डर बॉर्डर राम यह दिन यहां नहीं है। बॉर्डर बॉर्डर राम यह दिन यहां नहीं है। बॉर्डर बॉर्डर राम यह दिन यहां नहीं है। बॉर्डर बॉर्डर राम यह दिन यहां नहीं है। बॉर्डर बॉर्डर राम यह दिन यहां नहीं है। बॉर्डर बॉर्डर राम यह दिन यहां नहीं है। बॉर्डर बॉर्डर राम यह दिन यहां नहीं है। बॉर्डर बॉर्डर राम यह दिन यहां नहीं है। बॉर्डर बॉर्डर राम यह दिन यहां नहीं है। बॉर्डर बॉर्डर राम यह दिन यहां नहीं है। बॉर्डर बॉर्डर राम यह दिन यहां नहीं है। बॉर्डर बॉर्डर राम यह दिन यहां नहीं है। बॉर्डर बॉर्डर राम यह दिन यहां नहीं है। बॉर्डर}
पानी या रखा है, बाजार इमान की कोई बीमा नहीं है मैस में पानी न गया है। इस हँसीसे की भिन्नता के कोई साथ नहीं है। इस में प्रयोग पर कहा जाता है कि के में चुनौत है।

सिद्ध है कि कोई वातावरण है जो कंगर की टुट गई, कोई की टुट गई, पर बाहर लोग चाहते हैं। लेकिन इस के कोई फॉर्म नहीं है कि लोगों को गतिशक्तिशीलता में रक्षा नहीं। नीज यह है कि बाजार से दिन व्यवस्था के साथने हो सकता है। बाद का दर्शन हो जाता है तो उस में कोई चुनौत होता है। बाहर कार कामयाब हो जाते ही नहीं, लेकिन बाहर कामयाबी न हो जाते, काम पेश हो जाते ही नहीं नहीं नहीं होता है। पहले प्रभाव के लिए जस बैठा उठ रहा था, राजनीति के लिए क्रांति उठ रहा था, तब यह सीमा में कि केवल पानी निचला, लेकिन यह यह भी सीमा के कि बागर बेगी में ताहीत उहँ या जीवनशास्त्री में जीती दी या कोई बैठा बीज हो गया कि कार की रक्षा हो जाता है कि प्रायोगिक वन लोगों की राज्य नहीं है। बात के किन जो प्रायोगिक है उस को प्रायोगिक है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बाजार यह प्रायोगिक था नहीं है कि हमें कामयाबी नहीं हुई है बाहर बैठा रहते ही थे, राजनीतिक बाहर पंजीयन के लोग बैठते ही थे। इस बात नहीं संभव मिलती है जैसे कि प्रायोगिक देखे हैं है। बिन कहता है कि यह क्रांति का यह रिता था यानी इतिहास के ।

यह सूचना बाजार हुई है कि हम को सूचना बनाये। यह पहले यह सूचना काम नहीं था। बाहर नहीं था तो बाजार ने इतना बढ़ा तकनी हुई हद पर करों बढ़ा हुआ है। जब बढ़ा हुआ है कि सुनिश्चित काम नहीं था। बाहर नहीं था तो बाजार बढ़ा किसान है बाजार की तरफ्से कि लघुकल्प या बाहर हुई हुई बाहरका कर सकता। उस की लघुकल्पिक निम्नता है कि मुझे सूचना काम बनाया बैठा बैठे मार्केटिंग में यह काम हो। गवर्नमेंट ने इस को संयुक्त किया या नहीं होते। बाहर नहीं हालत ? बाहर बैठे बाल बैठे करते है कि बाजार की मीटिंग में लघुकल्प ने यह बाहर बना। इस के कोई उपलब्ध नहीं होगी।

एक साथ है, हमें इस गते को फिरी संबंधित के साथ या तदवक्ष के साथ नहीं देखा जाता है। यह एक कोई सूचना है। लोगों के जो शाहू ने, मैं बाहरबाहर निरीक्षण साहू से जुड़ा कि वह बाहर की तरफी कर। बिनाई से एक तरफ पर जब यह जानते हैं कि यह नेता तब उठा जब बह गेट दाला गया। पानी का प्रायोगिक था रहा था जब यह बाहर गया। इतिहास पर हम समझते हैं, मैं गाया 3 तारीख की तब वह समझता है कि इस लिये गेट दाला गया कि वह जो प्रेक्ष है वह बाहर हो जाए गये प्रेक्ष कम हो जाये। हम यह सच नहीं है कि प्रायोगिक है बैठा नेट से रीट आउट किया है कि प्रायोगिक गवर्नमेंट उस तरफ तब संवेदन लेने रिपोर्ट नहीं कर कर्मी जब तक पानी लेने में नहीं पहुँचा।

यह बाहर हुल्ला नहीं है कि प्रायोगिक गवर्नमेंट की मदद से यह गेट बने बाहर गया। तक अपने टॉपर हो तब संवेदन लेने पर संवेदन कम हो जाये। यह यह सच नहीं है कि प्रायोगिक है बैठा नेट से रीट आउट किया है कि प्रायोगिक गवर्नमेंट उस तरफ तब संवेदन लेने रिपोर्ट नहीं कर कर्मी जब तक पानी लेने में पहुँचे तक बाहर गेट लेने रिपोर्ट नहीं करे? प्रायोगिक कर बाहर गया, लेकिन गवर्नमेंट का यह की तरह ले कर लिये।

कुछ भावनात्मक शब्द: यह गत है।

की 50 हंगाम बालक: जो लोग गवर्नमेंट की हुर बात में हामी कार्य है, हां कहते हो इन्हें बैठा ना करें तो नापहुँचे, उन की बात के जनता की तस्वीर नहीं होती। इसके बाद भान्ने में भान्ने निरीक्षण निरीक्षण साहू से कहूँगा यह भान्ने मैं नांदों तो यह यहाँ है कि उन की बात बाबुर्रों में बढ़ा दिन को किंतू लाहौर पढ़ ने कि यहाँ पर यह बह बोले।
किसान उनको मूसे से कुछ पृथक् हो या सफाई लाल करने है तो उस बंट यह मूसे माफ़ करने के लिए न आवश्यक न होंगे।

बड़ा दान। इस बंट यह मूसे से वामना कर सकते है भूल न सकते है बालर। उसको जहाँ तक मूसे से बन पंगा बेलरिफाद करने की कोशिश करता।

बिल्कुल यह कह रहा था कि जो मूसे मूसे माफ़ करता है उसके लिए बंट न करें। जो दान लेने से रखना है यह मूसे मूसे माफ़ कर सकते हैं।

जो तकरीर में मैं सुनी उनका नतीजा खोज यह है कि हूजुड़ के बीत के इस रेत में वामना करा सकते हैं। उन्हें इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा या सकता हैं कि यह बालर उसकी हृदि के आस पास करे, जिसका कि यह जीवित है, पा लिया कि नहीं पा लिया। नहीं है कि मैं ऐसे साधकों के मुखालिक वार बिना इस हारस में दिखाई देकर उनकी निश्चित आवश्यक मैंने सुना था। मैंने यह कहा था कि बहुत नाकार बिना भी उसके वामना बिना भी कुछ नहीं।

भाषा अधिक भूमिका को एक सही ग्रामीण बीत है। मैंने उनको भारी मुश्किल से तैयार करने गया है। मैंने जिसका कि यह जीवित है भूलकर उसकी निश्चित मैं जितने की कोशिश करता है।

मैंने उस वाक्यों के मुखालिक वार सस्ता है। मैंने इस नतीजे पर पहुँचा कि यह बालर उस की हृदि के आस पास करे कि यह जीवित है, पा लिया कि नहीं पा लिया। नहीं है कि मैं ऐसे साधकों के मुखालिक वार सस्ता है।
इस रुप से काम किया है उनके दिल में इस बात से कोई नाराजगी पैदा नहीं हो वकालत कि वहाँतक तक काम नहीं मायूस हो रहा।

बाहर वह रीतियों ने प्रभाव दिखाया है और उसके बाबर जो कुछ वह पाने के प्रदर्शन दिखा है। उनमें जाकर कोई काम नहीं कर सकता। मैं नहीं समझ शकता कि कोई उसका काम कैसे लाना सकता है। क्योंकि कोई इंजिनियर हैं जो वह कहता है कि वह धार उस काम को निष्कर्षकर बता सकता है।

इसलिए हमने त्योहार तोटा लगाने नहीं कर दिया। जब उनके लिए कोई इंजिनियर नहीं था। इस ने बाहर लाने के लिए उस सरकार ने कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की। वहाँ दूर

पहले ही विद्रोह में वह ध्यान दिखाया था कि वह सब बता सकता है। इस में यापूर हूँ की कोई बहुत नहीं हैं। वहाँ पर काम हो रहा है। मैंने पहले ही इस बारह में वर्चस्व दिया कि वहाँ जो पत्रकार बताता था वहलाता था। वह वापस पानी पाए हुए हाजिर के समान नहीं हैं। वह धारा पानी बनाती है उसकी दानी के लिए इंतजाम हो रहा है और हमको तबको है कि वह इलाज़म कामयाब होंगा। तोरें बताया है कि वह पत्रकार वर्चस्व दिखाया है। उसके लिए हम दिन लगाए तब वह इस कामिन होंगा जि वह स्वयं रख जाता है।

बाहर वह यह भी पत्र कर दिया था कि वह जो वार्ता हो गयी है, उसमें कुल पत्रकार गये हैं, उसके लिए हमें तोरें बाहर दिन लगाए तब वह इस कामिन होंगा जि वह स्वयं रख जाता है। इस बाद में वह काम घोरी नहीं हो रहा। वह धारा भी पूरा हो रहा तोरें वह यह पत्र कर दिया था और वह पत्रकारां भी बहुत जारी है।

कुछ टैपिकल बारें में मुझे, लेकिन मेरे पास उसका जवाब देने का बकार नहीं है।

जिन सहख़ाना ने यह टैपिकल बारें फूनी है, मैं उनकी दाम देखा है वे भापुरे जरूरत कि मेरे पास पत्रकार नहीं मान्य है। मैं बुझ उनकी जन बातों का जवाब दूः। मैं इस बाल भी इन टैपिकल बातों का जवाब दे सकता हूँ। लेकिन बस कम है वहाँ दूः कुछ खोटे दूर

है। इसलिए मैं उन सहख़ाना को दायें देखा है कि वह मेरे पास तबारे लाए।

इसी सिलसिले में स्थलकाल साथ का

विस्तार भाषा। वह भारतीय का एक वा इंजिनियर है। वह यह बताना था। मैं दार्शन कर

कुछ है पुरे तीन वर्ष में पने स्टूटवेंट में धार

पत्रकारों जरूरत कहना चाहता है कि वहाँ से किसी प्रायोजक स्थलकाल साथ का पुनरान्तरण के बारे में महसूस है। उनमें एक भी यह नहीं है कि कोई गतिविधि कर नहीं है। यहाँ पर यह

कह गया कि मेरे पत्रकार यहाँ झुक दिए है कि वह धारा काम होगा उसके बाबर स्थलकाल साथ का इतिहास नहीं है। लेकिन यह शायद नहीं है। मैं दार्शन कर कि पत्रकार धार बनाएगा। कुछ पदों का केंद्र धार बनाएया है

पत्रकार गया। तोरें यह वह पुरुष धार धारा का इतिहास होगा। इसी तरह है वह पुरुष

धारा हो, यह है स्पष्ट है कि इस काम में भी कुछ बढ़ोतर बातों में पहले कुछ राष्ट्र में कुछ

रहा हो लेकिन प्रायोजक में वह एक ही नीती है। तो स्थलकाल साथ का एक

किस्ता बन गया, एक प्रायोजक बन गया।

इस लिस्टिंग में मुझे एक बार धारा प्रायोजक केंद्र पदों का बनना था।

वह धारा सूत्रों में पहले में दिल का जो चीज़ तो एक बारें से न निकला।

मेरे पास बस्त में लेकिन मेरे द्वारा यह स्थलकाल की भाषा से देखा जाता है।

उपाध्याय महोदय, प्रायोजक स्थलकाल के प्रायोजक बनने के लिए देखा जाता है...
बहुमुखिय गुप्तक िबालन : पहला लोक वाद्य के साथ वों में यह दर्ज करना चाहता है कि उन्होंने प्रस्ताव पब्लिक कभी ना जारी किया हो, लेकिन रिपोर्ट में उन्होंने गुप्तकारी किया है कि उनके इलाके के से हर बात होती रही है। और फिर यह किसान मुहाफिय में प्राप्त कि वह फिस्टिटरी चाहते हैं, एलस्पूट पादर चाहते हैं। लेकिन उनसे बाद भाप समन सुन लिया कि बाइड की कैद में उन्होंने इलाका किया और जिस वैज्ञानिक था वह पहले वे उसी इलाका की मदद देने के बाद उनके सामने राख वहीं दिनी इलाका करते हुए उन पर अपने दर्जन कर दिया। तो मैं बाहर कर कह यह किसान इस गार्इ नहीं था कि उसको बहुमुखियत दी जाती और उसको इस हादसे में लाया जाता। मैं गार्इनों की जरूर बनाए बहादुर से दर्ज करना चाहता है कि उनका इस हादसे में इस वात का कहना कुछ माना जाता है। वह जो यहाँ पर विशेष बन कर भापा है उनकी तरफ की माया यहाँ और दुनिया के प्रभाव बहुत होते हैं। भापा कई दूसरा बाबा भापा इस वात को लेकर होती है इसके लक्षण के वह मानी नहीं होते जो एक मेमबर की बात के होंगे। भापा हूस्ते २५ प्राप्ति कहते कि वात तथा यह तो उसकी उन्नत जब्त नहीं हुआ जिसने एक मेमबर की यह कहने को। मेमबर सभाय हूस्ते हुआ है | हूस्ने रखना है, हूस्ने वाली है, हूस्ने प्रश्न दिलाने वाले हैं, हूसनी बियात करते हैं। उनकी बात की ऐंगियर नहीं किया जायेगा। इसलिए मैंने भापा नियो कि हम यहाँ कोई वात बहुत में भापुरात्मक की बहुत जरूरत है।

और, स्कोटम साहब को होट पीजिये। और टेक्निकल प्राइंस को मे मे बीही बेल के लिए छोटे देखा है। जब कहा जाता है कि एक मेमबर बनायी जाने का बाद की ही है। वे मेमबर समस्या में यह बात नहीं आई। मैं कहता हूै इस बात को नहीं समझा और मे मे उस कहने के लाभ में कई वातावरण में इस बात की नहीं खुदी कि इस इलाके से खार इस धार्मिक विरासत की बिहार के उस वात नीडु और साक्षर सामने जाती है कि इस काम के मुताबिक तहतकार करने बादी कमेटी जन की हो—उस में एक जन हो और उस के साथ खार बादामी हो। यह भी कहा गया कि उस कमेटी में ऐसा कोई शाफत न हों, जिस का किसी फिल्म का कुछ तालुकक उत्तर रहा हो। जो कमेटी बनाई गई है, जिस के मंडलार के नाम में ने यहाँ पड़े, मेमबर साहाब उन को मुआचाहा फरमाम, तो उन को भालूम होगा कि उन में लख ऐसे ही खारामी हैं खिसाम एक खाल के खार है भालूमा साहाब। भालूमा साहाब का तालुकक बोर्द फाक कॉनस्टेंट्स से रहा है। में इलाके के सामने बाहर करना चाहता है कि वह इस तरफ तवज्जह फरमाम कि एक मेमबर बनाई गई है एक मामले की तहतकार करने को खार तहतकार कर के उस के मुताबिक कुछ राय देने और दिलारे बाते के लिये। जो खाल का उस की पहली हिस्टो के बालक हो, जिस का साधने से खार तालुकक रहा हो, उन में से एक एक को चुन चुन कर खारज कर दू और उन खीदियों को मेमबर बनाया, जिनका बिलकुल किसी किमा का तालुकक नहीं है, तो मैंने यह समस्या इस वात को ? जो फैसला है, इस को फ़ौन रोपा उन के सामने एक ही खारामी रखे गये हैं भालूमा साहाब और इस इलाके रहे गये हैं कि वह उन फैसले को—धारी बातो को, जो कि हो पुकार है, इलाके हैं। बाकी मीठे लोगों को डालकर खार उस के बाद में भालूमा राय के। बाकी मेमबर उस को सुनने और भापा फिल धारी मुताबिक हैं, वह फैसला करने, खार राय देने। खार लोग उन के मातहत तो है नहीं कि उन से बच कर खार दे दें। इसलिए मैं इस नहीं जे नहीं पहचाना।
लेकिन मेंबर साहाबत धरार हिदायत दें पूरी की, तो आज उस हिदायत को दुख लाय नहीं सकता। मेरा शुद्ध ने वह तरीका रखा है और उस को बड़ा बनकर उत्तर धरार जाता तब से हो सकता है, उस बात को पुरा करने की ती कोशिश करता हूँ। मैं गुजरात कर बुधग, बतल सूचा, जो कुछ मेरा व्यक्ति है, वह भी बहाब कर दूया। सूचा भी लूंगा, जो कुछ मेंबर महाशाह फरमाते हैं० और बिद्वेश फौजनिवादी से उस मामले को देखता हूं। लेकिन जो इस बक्स किया है धरार जो कुछ इस बक्स हुम को दूया करता है, उस के लिए जो कुछ कदम उठाना जरूरी है, उस के होने हुए भी धरार इस बात की जवाब महसूस की जाती है वह इस कहानी को बड़ी कर दो धरार उस के बाबये धरार कोई नहीं बना दो, या जिन इजीनियरों के साथ में इस बक्स यह काम है, उस से में धरार इजीनियर के हाल में दे दो, जो में प्रभु कह कि इसका बात का नहीं है। धरार धार हूँ अन्य को बुधग, तो वह बात का नहीं है। जो पहलों का—पहले विद्वेश का—इस बक्स नेग्ना, उस की हिम्मत करनी भी नहीं होगी बात की धरार इस बिलों का है।

लेकिन बहुत ग्रामवस हो कर तेरे कृतियों में हुम निकले

यह बक्स कर वह करी बात का नहीं है। मैं इजीनियरों को बुलाना, तो उन विवक्षों धरार उन मुक्तालाल के ने साथ रखना चाहिए, जो कि मेरे साथ बात कर है धरार उन बोधों के साथ बात की हैं, जो कि मन कायों को दर्ज करते हैं।

इस बातों को इजीनियर धरार धाराक के साथ सबको देखना चाहिए, इस पर धरार जो दर्ज करता है? किंतु इससे परखा नहीं कर सकता। इजीनियर मुलाकात हो या न मुला-किम हो, बह बात प्यास में रहता हो, बा
Motion re: 10, 1M0

Accident to the Hoist Chamber of a Tunnel at the Bhakra Dam
Mr Deputy-Speaker: He has told us that everything is being decided by mutual consultation, and there are absolutely no differences between Mr Slocum and the other engineers. The difference had arisen at a particular moment, but now adjustments have been made, and he has agreed to everything that has so far happened.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Thank you very much.

Mr Deputy-Speaker: He has answered that already.

Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim: I have explained that already.

Shri Warior (Trichur): I would request that those of us who have not understood the speech of the hon. Minister in Hindi may get the translation of it in English.
The question is:

“That this House takes note of the Statements made by the Minister of Irrigation and Power in the House on the 22nd August, 24th August, 2nd September and 7th September, 1959, regarding the damage caused by the accident on the 21st August, 1959 to the hoist chamber of a tunnel at the Bhakra Dam”.

The motion was adopted 17.46 hrs.

*TUNGABHADRA HIGH LEVEL CANAL*

Shri Ram Reddy (Cuddapah): Mr Deputy-Speaker, at the outset, I express my gratitude to you for the opportunity you have given me to raise this discussion in spite of heavy pressure of work before the House.

Three points arise for discussion in regard to this Tungabhadra High Level Canal. They are

(a) Elimination of Chitravathi anicut and Pulivendla Canal from the scheme;

(b) The capacity of the Mid-Pennar reservoir and the Mid-Pennar South Canal and its head sluice, and

(c) The Phasing of the scheme itself into two phases

I am confining my remarks purely to these three aspects, because of the shortness of the time at my disposal. This scheme is intended to benefit the famine-stricken areas of Cuddapah, Anantapur, Kurnool and Bellary districts. These are famine-stricken areas. Here the rainfall is the lowest in the south. The per capita income is also the lowest; though the people are very hard-working, they have no other source of irrigation. This area is subject to famine once in every two or three years. Therefore, the composite Madras State contemplated this High Level Canal scheme for the benefit of these four districts. This has been under contemplation of the composite Madras State for over 100 years. Several investigations had been done, and for a proper appreciation of the three points I have raised, I may...
try to recapitulate certain facts very briefly about the history of this High Level Canal scheme.

As I said, this scheme was under investigation for over 100 years. About the year 1902 or 1908, Mr. Mackenzie investigated that scheme and he prepared a report about the scheme. Under that scheme, besides other districts, five taluks in the Cuddapah district, namely, Jamalamadugu, Kamalapuram, Cuddapah, Pulivandla and Prodattur, were also included in this scheme. Under that scheme, Pulivandla taluk alone was expected to be irrigated to the extent of over one lakh acres. That was the position under the Mackenzie scheme.

Then it underwent several revisions and in the year 1954, the scheme was finally approved and estimates prepared. Even under this scheme of 1954, besides the Bellary and Anantapur districts, these five taluks of Cudappah district—Pulivandla, Jamalamadugu, Kamalapuram, Prodattur and Cuddapah were expected to be benefited, though the Pulivandla taluk would have been benefited only to the extent of 55,000 acres as against a little over I lakh acres contemplated under the Mackenzie scheme. Therefore, under the 1954 scheme, which was expected to cost about Rs. 26 crores, the ayacut was reduced from about 1 lakh acres under the Mackenzie scheme to about 55,000 acres. That was the position in 1954. Under that scheme, the ayacuts in the other 4 taluks also were considerably reduced.

The Andhra Government has been pressing on the Centre to sanction the scheme for over 5 to 6 years. But the Centre did not condescend to sanction the scheme. In the year 1958, they suggested that this revised scheme of 1956 might be developed in two stages, that is stage one costing about Rs. 13 crores and the second stage costing about Rs. 9 crores.

Under this scheme, in the first stage, only 5 or 6 works are contemplated, namely, the Mid-Penner regulator, the main canal for about 116 miles, Mid-Penner South Canal and North Canal, the Tadpatri branch. These alone are included in the first phase. The Gandikota weir, the other north canal and the south canal and the Guntakal branch, these things, are omitted from the first phase. These things are expected to be taken up in the second phase. That means that in the first phase, Cudappah district does not stand to benefit at all. It totally stands to lose.

In the 1956 scheme, the Pulivendla taluk is eliminated, the Cudappah taluk, namely the Papagni regulator and the Papagni canal are eliminated. This is the position as regards the scheme as it affects the Cudappah district.

As a result of this, several representations have been made both to the
[Shri Ramal Reddy]

State Government and to the Centre to sanction the old scheme, that is both the phases and to include the Pulivendla canal, the Chitravati anicut also though the expenditure might be spread over a number of years—say 7 or 8 years. It does not matter, but, even that the Central Government has not been pleased to sanction.

In this connection, I would like to refer to starred question No 641 which was answered on 21st August, 1959 in regard to the second point that I have raised, namely, the Mid-Pennar canals before and after reduction. From a reading of the answers given to this question, I understand that the capacity of the Mid-Pennar south canal under the scheme of 1954, that is the scheme costing Rs 26 crores where the Pulivendla canal was included, was 1298 cusecs. Under the revised scheme, though the Mid-Pennar south canal is not expected to feed the Pulivendla canal the capacity of the canal is kept as 1298 cusecs. It is to enable the State Government to develop the Papagni canal and the Chitravati anicut in future by utilising the Pennar waters available at Mid-Pennar reservoir. In reply to the unstarred question No 2275, answered on 7th September 1959 the hon Minister has stated:

"In 1956, the revised estimates were proposed to include works like the Pulivendla Canal, Chitravati anicut, Papagni regulator and canal, which were intended to utilise the water of Pennar river."

The Andhra Government proposed that these four works might be included in the High Level Canal Scheme proper for utilisation of Pennar waters for benefiting Pulivendla and Cudappah taluks but the Central Government advised the Andhra Government that they might be developed as a separate scheme. As I understand it, it is for this purpose that the capacity of the Mid-Pennar south canal is kept at 1298 cusecs, without reducing its capacity, so that it might carry the water available to the Mid-Pennar reservoir. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any assessment of the availability of Pennar waters at Mid-Pennar reservoir was made and if so what is the quantity and also whether that quantity would be sufficient to irrigate the Pulivendla block which was expected to be benefited by Chitravati anicut and Pulivendla canal. The capacity of the canal has been kept intact as per the original scheme of 1954. But unless the capacity of the Mid-Pennar reservoir is kept as per the original estimate, it will not be possible to develop that area though the capacity of this canal might be kept intact.

So, I would like the hon Minister to make this position clear whether the capacity of the Mid-Pennar reservoir is to be kept as per the original estimate. Now, coming to the first and second phases of the work, some works like the bridges, culverts, sluices and all the other masonry works are permanent structures. They have to be constructed in the first phase itself across the Mid-Pennar South Canal as also along the other channels. Unless these permanent structures are constructed as per the original estimates it may not be possible to undertake the second phase. I would also request the hon. Minister to make this position clear. This is a scheme which does not involve any foreign exchange. This scheme benefits areas which are very often affected by famine. If only you remember the miserable plight of the people of this district, you will know its importance. There was famine for three years successively in this area till 1952-53. Then water could not be had from the wells even for drinking purposes and military assistance had to be sought for deepening the wells. Gruel centres had to be started by the State Government and I understand about Rs 4 crores were spent in one year alone for the distribution of gruel and for starting some relief works. This is the miserable plight of the people of this district. Therefore, I would
request the hon. Minister to see that the Pulivendla Canal, Chitravati anicut, Papagni regulator and Papagni Canal are included in the scheme, and the whole scheme consisting of both the phases, phases 1 and 2, including Pulivendla Canal and Chitravati anicut is sanctioned now itself so that the State Government may be able to provide irrigation facilities to these areas also. As I said, Sir, the Mackenzie Scheme provided irrigation facilities for one lakh acres. Later on it was reduced to 55,000 acres, then the Pulivendla Block was eliminated and ultimately the Cuddapah District has totally been eliminated under the first phase. Therefore, the people have come to entertain some doubts and fears as to whether the second phase would be taken up at all, whether the Pulivendla canal would be taken up at all as a separate scheme.

18 hrs.

- The point now is, no target date has been fixed for the completion of the first phase. It is not known when they are going to complete the first phase, whether it is going to be completed in the middle of the Third Plan. No phasing has yet been done. Therefore, we do not know when the first phase will be completed. After completion of the first phase, the Central Government has again to be approached by the State Government for sanction of the second phase. Then the Central Government may advance so many reasons like financial difficulty and so on. We would, therefore, request that the entire scheme may be sanctioned even though the scheme may be executed over a number of years. No finance is involved in sanctioning the whole scheme, because we are not requesting the Centre to provide financial allocation to the extent of all the Rs. 22 crores now itself.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to use his good offices and influence to get the Pulivendla canal and Chitravati anicut included in the scheme and the whole scheme sanctioned now itself so that there may not be any difficulties in future.

Shri Nagi Reddy rose—

Mr. Chairman: The scope of the discussion is very limited. The hon. Member may just put a question. There is another Half-an-hour Discussion. The Minister must have time to reply.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): I want to put only two questions. I would like to know from the Minister as to what was the total estimated cultivable land under the high level canal in the 1954 scheme and what is the present estimated acreage to be covered under the 1958 scheme after the first and second phases are over. From my understanding it looks as though the acreage is almost the same in the first 1954 plan and in the 1958 plan even though Pulivendla canal has been eliminated in the second plan. I would like to know whether it is a fact that both the 1954 plan and the 1958 plan cover almost the same acreage except probably for about 8,000 or 9,000 acres. If that is so, I would like to ask whether really Pulivendla canal is there in the plan at all. If the acreage is the same, Pulivendla canal cannot be had because the water is almost the same. Secondly, I would ask, if there is really a Pulivendla canal possible in the high level canal, why has it been eliminated even from the second phase of the plan? I can understand it if they eliminate it from the first phase, but why has it been eliminated from the second phase and why are we told today that it can be had later? Probably it may be that they do not know whether it will be in the third phase, fourth phase, fifth phase or the sixth phase. I would like to have a clear-cut answer. I do not want the people to be bamboozled by saying that it exists and it does not exist. This Hamletian business has become too much for the people of Rayalaseema to go through.

Shri D. V. Rao rose—

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. This is a half-an-hour discussion. The
Minister has very little time to reply. Then there is another half-an-hour discussion. I do not think we should go further and beyond the half-hour fixed for the subject. The Minister has got only ten minutes left for his reply. The hon. Member may, however, put his question in just one sentence.

Shri D. V. Rao (Nalgonda). During the budget session, the hon. Minister was kind enough to assure us that the entire scheme had been approved. Does not that assurance given to us by the Minister include this part of the scheme, namely, the Pulivendla and Chitravati scheme?

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri). On this matter, may I know what were the views that the Andhra Government took?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): This question about the Tungabhadra high level canal has been raised in this House a number of times in the Question Hour, during the budget discussions and also in December, 1958. We had also a half-an-hour discussion on this very particular subject.

The whole point that has been made out is whether the Tungabhadra high level canal scheme as a whole is sanctioned or whether it is only one scheme that is sanctioned. What will be the fate of the second stage and whether the areas which are intended to be served by the Pulivendla canal and the Chitravathi anicut would be included in the second phase or not? Again, whether that area will get irrigation and, if so, when? I think these are the main points which exercise the mind of hon. Members.

The area which is to be irrigated by the Tungabhadra high level canal is a scarcity area and it needs water no doubt. Therefore, although the return of this project is only 1.6 per cent, the Planning Commission has agreed to take up this scheme. Generally, the productivity of a scheme is taken into consideration only if the returns are three or four per cent. in which case there is no objection to the scheme being taken. But we do not want merely to be guided by the yardstick of the return in terms of percentage. After all, the need of an area is to be judged and assessed, and if any area needs water badly, where there is no irrigation and where even perhaps drinking water is also scarce, we should not stick to the yardstick in terms of percentage. It is for that reason that although the percentage of return is 1.6—the scheme is unproductive in that way—the Planning Commission, as a special case, has looked to the needs of the area and has taken up the scheme.

The question is whether it is the whole scheme or whether it is in part. The scheme as such, as a whole, as I have stated a number of times—that is, the Tungabhadra high level canal scheme—is considered acceptable by the Planning Commission technically. That is, technically, the scheme is approved. There is no question that further estimates or further scrutiny or further negotiations between the two States have to be gone into. So far as the distribution of water is concerned, that ratio is fixed. We have so arranged that in the first stage, the consumption or the utilisation of the water will be in the same ratio. Out of the total area to be irrigated in both the States, one half will be irrigated in the first stage for Mysore, similarly, one half will be irrigated in the first stage for Andhra Pradesh, nearly one half will be irrigated in the first stage and the other
will be in the second stage. So, that position is clear.

The only thing that the Planning Commission has said is, because of the financial resources position, it will not be possible to sanction the whole scheme financially. After you go ahead and irrigate 68,000 acres in Mysore and a lakh and some acres in Andhra Pradesh, those lands begin yielding results and by that time, we can go ahead with the second stage. So, if there is any apprehension on the part of Members that the second stage is going to be shelved, I would like to make it clear that technically the whole scheme is approved. It has been considered acceptable technically. There is no difficulty about it. But it is naturally the question of allotment of finance that comes in the way. I think the Members on both sides of the House will agree that it is better that if we have a project, we go on taking the maximum benefit from the completed part and go on adding to that project whenever it becomes possible for us, having regard to the financial position. So, if there is anything, it is only this that they have sanctioned the first stage for inclusion from the financial point of view. Then comes the second stage.

The next question is, they want to know about the areas which are to be irrigated from the other two canals and whether they are also included. I have explained the point during the Question Hour, but not at length. In the second stage, those canals have been eliminated. They have not been kept in the second stage because it is a question of utilising the water of the Pennar. But we have made provision in the plan that whenever the Andhra Government takes up that project as a separate scheme, water would be available for that. That is at the Pennar regulator and at the main canals, the discharges have been kept so as to fit in the co-ordinated planning, the over-all integration and the economic development of the region as a whole. For example it is 1298 cusecs ultimately. That means that at the time when the first stage is complete, even side by side supposing another scheme is taken along with this and they want to start that scheme, it will not be technically impossible. It will be technically possible to take those two canals also and to start the work immediately. But it is only a question of arranging priority for inclusion in the plan.

The other question was about the masonry works and other things. So far as the canals are concerned, in the initial stages, the main canals will not be lined. It will be 2,300 cusecs. But in the second stage, it will be lined. The canal’s capacity will be increased. It will be widened to make the discharge 4,000 cusecs. The other masonry works will be so constructed so that no expenditure would be involved at the time of taking up the second stage. We plan that way. The ultimate aim is, of course, the development of the area. The ultimate aim is the area which was sought to be irrigated should be irrigated and for that purpose, all the masonry works that have to be constructed on the canals will be so constructed that in future there should be no difficulty about that. I think that was the point on which he wanted further clarification.

So far as the area is concerned, we have so arranged that both Mysore and Andhra will get half the benefits in the first stage and the other half in the later stage. That was a scheme which was evolved after discussion with the Andhra Government and the Mysore Government, and that is what the present scheme aims at.

Shri Narasimhan: But Cudappah has been let down.

Shri Hath: It has not been let down. It is an area to be commanded by the high level canal. The only question is of stages. I want to make that quite clear—Cudappah area is not going to be eliminated from the
[Shri Hathi]
scheme of the Tungabhadra High-
level canal. It is only a question of
phasing it. It may not find a place
in the first stage. But when you
expand the scope and when you take
it to the second stage that area would
be included. So, there should be no
apprehension that it is being eliminat-
ed. It is only a question of phasing.

Shri Nagi Reddy: My question
has not been answered. In 1954 when
the Pulivendla canal part of the
scheme was being considered the total
area to be covered under the high
level canal was the same as the total
area that is going to be covered now.
So, I want to know from where the
water is going to come now to irrigate
another 60,000 acres of land, which
would be the excess acreage to be cov-
ered than that included in the 1954
plan.

Shri Hathi: That area is not going
to be irrigated now.

Shri Rami Reddy: My point was
whether assessment has been made in
Pennar as to whether water is avail-
able for the Pulivendla canal.

Shri Hathi: I think water is avail-
able.

Mr. Chairman: The House will
now take up discussion, half an hour
discussion, on the Hassan-Mangalore
Railway Line. Shri Achar.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): I am
really happy.

Shri Narasimhan: There is no
quorum.

Mr. Chairman: Let us wait. The
quorum bell is being rung.

Shri Warrier: Let us take it that
the quorum is there. Those who are
interested in it are remaining here.

The Minister of Railways (Shri
Jagjivan Ram): I have no objection.
I did not raise the question.

Shri Narasimhan: Is it open to me
to withdraw the objection?

Mr. Chairman: No. I find that
there is no quorum.

18 20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
11 of the Clock on Friday Sep-
tember 11 1959/Bhadra 20 1861
(Saka)
### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.Q. No.</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Columns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1311</td>
<td>Chittaranjan Steel Foundry</td>
<td>7371—73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1312</td>
<td>Training for Seamen</td>
<td>7373—76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1313</td>
<td>Nautical Engineering Colleges</td>
<td>7376—79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1314</td>
<td>Chittaranjan Locomotive Works</td>
<td>7379—82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1315</td>
<td>C. H. S. Scheme for M.Ps.</td>
<td>7383—86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1316</td>
<td>Salandi Reservoir Project</td>
<td>7387—89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1317</td>
<td>Cost of production of foodgrains</td>
<td>7389—93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1318</td>
<td>Children's Park, swimming pool and open air theatre in New Delhi</td>
<td>7393—96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1319</td>
<td>Deogarh-Kotah Line</td>
<td>7395—98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1320</td>
<td>Derailment near Igapur</td>
<td>7398—99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1321</td>
<td>Mayor's Conference at Ootacamund</td>
<td>7400—02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1323</td>
<td>Rajasthan Canal Project</td>
<td>7402—03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1324</td>
<td>Allotment of wagons</td>
<td>7403—05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1325</td>
<td>Misappropriation of railway funds</td>
<td>7406—08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.Q. No.</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Columns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1322</td>
<td>Movement of goods</td>
<td>7408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1326</td>
<td>Indo-United States Multi-channel Services</td>
<td>7409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1327</td>
<td>Loss of foodgrains</td>
<td>7409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1328</td>
<td>Air Services to Bhopal</td>
<td>7410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1329</td>
<td>Import of spare parts required for Tractors</td>
<td>7410—11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1330</td>
<td>Agricultural University, New Delhi</td>
<td>7411—12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1331</td>
<td>National Highways in Manipur</td>
<td>7412</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1332</td>
<td>Kalinga Airlines crash</td>
<td>7412—13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1333</td>
<td>Power-driven boats for fishermen in Andhra</td>
<td>7413—14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1334</td>
<td>Colourisation of Vaishnavati</td>
<td>7414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1334-A</td>
<td>Ukai irrigation and power project</td>
<td>7414</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1335</td>
<td>Pushad Darwa Railway Line</td>
<td>7414—15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1336</td>
<td>Railway Line between Hindumalkot and Sri Ganganagar</td>
<td>7415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1337</td>
<td>Sugar Factory at Hastinapur</td>
<td>7416</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1338</td>
<td>Electric Multiple Unit Coaches</td>
<td>7416—17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1339</td>
<td>Allotment of tank wagons</td>
<td>7417—18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1340</td>
<td>Jalkundi Multipurpose Project</td>
<td>7418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1341</td>
<td>Pradip Port</td>
<td>7418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1342</td>
<td>Upper Sibru Hydro-Electric Project</td>
<td>7419</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1343</td>
<td>Waste Land</td>
<td>7419—20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1344</td>
<td>Railway line from Pandu to Siju</td>
<td>7420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1345</td>
<td>New Postal Stamps</td>
<td>7420—21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1346</td>
<td>Train derailment</td>
<td>7421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1347</td>
<td>Export of animals</td>
<td>7421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1348</td>
<td>Government Model Poultry Farm, Delhi</td>
<td>7422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1349</td>
<td>Ships from Japan</td>
<td>7422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1350</td>
<td>Electricity in Orissa</td>
<td>7422—23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1351</td>
<td>Work on Najafgarh Nallah, Delhi</td>
<td>7423—24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1352</td>
<td>Indian Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac</td>
<td>7424—25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1352-A</td>
<td>Mayurakshi Project Canal</td>
<td>7425—26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1353</td>
<td>Black Market in Postal Articles</td>
<td>7426—27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1354</td>
<td>Import of tractors</td>
<td>7427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.Q. No</td>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Columns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1355</td>
<td>Widening of roads in Delhi</td>
<td>7427-28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1356</td>
<td>Saw Mills in Andaman Islands</td>
<td>7428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1357</td>
<td>Ferry Service across Brahmaputra</td>
<td>7428-29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1358</td>
<td>&quot;Nyaya&quot; Panchayats in Delhi</td>
<td>7439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1359</td>
<td>Power Engineering Research Centre</td>
<td>7439-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1360</td>
<td>Extra Departmental Establishment of P &amp; T</td>
<td>7430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1361</td>
<td>Central Nursing Service</td>
<td>7431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1362</td>
<td>Collision at Dharmanvaran Station</td>
<td>7431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.Q. No</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2306</td>
<td>Ayurveda</td>
<td>7431-32</td>
</tr>
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<td>2307</td>
<td>National Academy of Medical Services</td>
<td>7432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2308</td>
<td>Electrification of Railway Stations</td>
<td>7432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2309</td>
<td>Earnings of Northern Railway</td>
<td>7432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2506</td>
<td>Co-operative Laws</td>
<td>7438-39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2507</td>
<td>Irrigation Schemes in Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>7439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2508</td>
<td>Rural electrification in Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>7439-40</td>
</tr>
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<td>2509</td>
<td>Development of fisheries in Orissa</td>
<td>7440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2510</td>
<td>Sugar Factory, Doiwala</td>
<td>7440-41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2511</td>
<td>Village Road Development Programme, Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>7441-42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2512</td>
<td>Railway Higher Secondary School Teachers</td>
<td>7442-43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2513</td>
<td>Co-operative Societies</td>
<td>7443</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2514</td>
<td>P &amp; T Exchange Maintenance Committee</td>
<td>7443-44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2515</td>
<td>Renaming of roads in New Delhi</td>
<td>7444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2516</td>
<td>Antibiotics</td>
<td>7445</td>
</tr>
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<td>2517</td>
<td>Footboard Travel on Railways</td>
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</tr>
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<td>2518</td>
<td>Coaches and wagons in H A L Bangalore</td>
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<td>Central Health Education Bureau</td>
<td>7446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2520</td>
<td>Hospital near Pusa Road</td>
<td>7447</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2521</td>
<td>Training facilities in medicine and surgery</td>
<td>7447-48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2522</td>
<td>Training of refractors and opticians</td>
<td>7448</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2523</td>
<td>Trained Personnel for Health</td>
<td>7449</td>
</tr>
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<td>2524</td>
<td>Delivery of postal articles in Punjab</td>
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<td>Study of Ayurveda</td>
<td>7450-51</td>
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### Written Answers to Questions—contd

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USQ No.</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Columns</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2544</td>
<td>Supply of wheat to Bombay</td>
<td>7451</td>
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<tr>
<td>2545</td>
<td>Poultry farms in Bombay State</td>
<td>7451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2546</td>
<td>Engineering graduates</td>
<td>7453-53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2547</td>
<td>Mobile postal facilties</td>
<td>7452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2548</td>
<td>Leprosy in Orissa</td>
<td>7452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2549</td>
<td>Mental Hospital, Delhi</td>
<td>7452-53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2550</td>
<td>Air Hostesses</td>
<td>7453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2551</td>
<td>Air Services in N E I A</td>
<td>7453</td>
</tr>
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<td>2552</td>
<td>Overbridge at Motihar Station</td>
<td>7453-54</td>
</tr>
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<td>2553</td>
<td>Derailment near Goal (S Railway)</td>
<td>7454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2554</td>
<td>Dislocation of rail traffic in Calcutta</td>
<td>7454</td>
</tr>
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<td>2555</td>
<td>Co-operative Societies</td>
<td>7455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2556</td>
<td>Vacancies at Civil Hospital, Imphal</td>
<td>7455-56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2557</td>
<td>Advisory Committee for Imphal Civil Hospital</td>
<td>7456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2558</td>
<td>Nursing Home at Imphal</td>
<td>7456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2559</td>
<td>Civil Hospital, Imphal</td>
<td>7456-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2560</td>
<td>Recruitment of Class IV Employees in E Railway</td>
<td>7457</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2561</td>
<td>Treatment of snake bite</td>
<td>7457-58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2562</td>
<td>Letter boxes</td>
<td>7458-59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2563</td>
<td>Carriage and wagon repairing workshop, Rajsura</td>
<td>7459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2564</td>
<td>Bridge over river Ghagra at Ayodhya</td>
<td>7459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2565</td>
<td>Appointments on Bikaner Division</td>
<td>7459-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2566</td>
<td>Calcutta Dental College</td>
<td>7460-61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2567</td>
<td>Uniforms for Bikaner Division Railway Staff</td>
<td>7461-63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2568</td>
<td>Payment to contractors of ex-Bikaner State Railway</td>
<td>7463</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USQ No.</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Columns</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2569</td>
<td>Air Services to Steel Plants</td>
<td>7453-64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2570</td>
<td>Telephone Exchange, Chipul</td>
<td>7464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2571</td>
<td>Substitute for milk</td>
<td>7464-65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2572</td>
<td>Tenders for Sugar</td>
<td>7465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2573</td>
<td>Halt Station between Malipur and Bilwai Stations</td>
<td>7466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2574</td>
<td>Holidays in Postal department</td>
<td>7466-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2575</td>
<td>Breach in Lallgarh Bikaner Line</td>
<td>7467-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2576</td>
<td>Inspectors in railway workshops</td>
<td>7468-69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2577</td>
<td>Contractors</td>
<td>7469-70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2578</td>
<td>Railway Quarters Madras</td>
<td>7470-71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2579</td>
<td>Integral Coach Factory, Perambur</td>
<td>7471-72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2580</td>
<td>Road overbridge at Rai pur Station</td>
<td>7473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2581</td>
<td>Windmills</td>
<td>7473</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2582</td>
<td>Purchase of land for railways</td>
<td>7473-74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2583</td>
<td>Resin contract in Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>7474</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2584</td>
<td>Hydrogenated oils</td>
<td>7475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2585</td>
<td>Cutting of trees along railway track</td>
<td>7475-76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2586</td>
<td>Price of sugar</td>
<td>7476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2587</td>
<td>Agricultural fairs and exhibitions in Himachal Pradesh</td>
<td>7477-78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2588</td>
<td>Private Air Operators</td>
<td>7478-79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2589</td>
<td>Primary Health Centres in C.D Blocks</td>
<td>7479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2590</td>
<td>Train accident averted at Kirkee</td>
<td>7479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2591</td>
<td>Purchase of radio sets</td>
<td>7480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2592</td>
<td>Bulldozers</td>
<td>7480</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2593</td>
<td>Permission to railway employees to join colleges</td>
<td>7480-81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.Q No.</td>
<td>Subject</td>
<td>Columns</td>
</tr>
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<td>----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>2594</td>
<td>Payment of arrears to the widow of a deceased railway employee</td>
<td>7481</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2595</td>
<td>Attempted murder in train</td>
<td>7481-82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2596</td>
<td>Railway quarters</td>
<td>7482 83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2597</td>
<td>Parking meters</td>
<td>7483</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2598</td>
<td>Cooperative movement in fisheries in Orissa</td>
<td>7483 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2599</td>
<td>Eighth Congress of International Association for Hydraulic Research at Montreal</td>
<td>7484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2600</td>
<td>Time Call Equipment</td>
<td>7484 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2601</td>
<td>Unusable milk powder in Delhi</td>
<td>7485</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2602</td>
<td>Import of second hand wheel equipment</td>
<td>7485 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2603</td>
<td>Post and Telegraph Offices in Jammu and Kashmir</td>
<td>7486 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2604</td>
<td>Hindustan Samachar Agency</td>
<td>7487 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2605</td>
<td>National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal</td>
<td>7488 49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2606</td>
<td>Rural University at Rudrapur</td>
<td>7488 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2607</td>
<td>&quot;Mystery Ash&quot; in Sakti Nagar, Delhi</td>
<td>7489-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2608</td>
<td>Retired employees of F and N E Railways</td>
<td>7490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2609</td>
<td>Rural electrification in Tripura</td>
<td>7490-91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2610</td>
<td>Shamoga oil</td>
<td>7491 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2611</td>
<td>Tenders for purchase of Sugar</td>
<td>7492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2612</td>
<td>Sale of sugar through tenders</td>
<td>7492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2613</td>
<td>Black-marketing of rice in Tripura</td>
<td>7493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2614</td>
<td>All India Co-operative Union</td>
<td>7493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2615</td>
<td>Platforms sheds and goods sheds at stations in Orissa</td>
<td>7493-94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2616</td>
<td>New Railway Station Rajghat in Orissa</td>
<td>7494</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U.S.Q No.</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Columns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2617</td>
<td>Transport permits for Massani Fair, Gurgaon</td>
<td>7494-95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2618</td>
<td>Landless labourers in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore</td>
<td>7495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2619</td>
<td>Accidents on Southern Railway</td>
<td>7495-96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2620</td>
<td>Capuzzing of goods wagons on Southern Railway</td>
<td>7496-97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2621</td>
<td>Sugar factories in Mysore State</td>
<td>7497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2622</td>
<td>River Training Scheme from U.P.</td>
<td>7498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2623</td>
<td>Regional Directorate (Food), Eastern Zone</td>
<td>7498</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2624</td>
<td>P &amp; T building, Patthorgarh</td>
<td>7499</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2625</td>
<td>Delhi Milk Supply Scheme</td>
<td>7499-9500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2626</td>
<td>Godowns in Bombay State</td>
<td>7500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2626-A</td>
<td>Designs for new dams</td>
<td>7500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2626-B</td>
<td>Town Hall Building at Agartala</td>
<td>7501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2626-C</td>
<td>Superintendent, medical service, Delhi</td>
<td>7501</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2626-D</td>
<td>Superintendent, medical service, Delhi</td>
<td>7501-02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT**

The Deputy Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Sarvashri P. T. Punoose, K. K. Warior and T.C.N. Menon regarding the reported attacks in Kerala on people welcoming Shri E.M.S Namboodripad

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

(1) Copy of further documents exchanged between the Governments of India and China in continuation of the White Paper laid on the Table on the 7th September, 1959
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd

(2) A copy of each of the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Second Lok Sabha

(a) Statement No I Eight Session, 1959

(b) Supplementary Seventeenth Session, 1959

(c) Supplementary Sixth Session, 1958

(d) Supplementary Fourth Session, 1958

(e) Supplementary Second Session, 1957

(f) A copy of the Report of the Ship Repairs Committee

(g) A copy of Notification No G.S.R 996 dated the 29th August, 1959 under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, making certain further amendment to the Fertilizers (Control) Order, 1957

(h) A copy of Notification No G.S.R 1019 dated the 5th September, 1959, under sub-section (5) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, making certain amendment to the Andhra Pradesh Rice (Information, inspection and Seizure) Order, 1958

(3) A copy of the 'Financial Committees' 1958-59 (A Review)

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that at its sitting held on the 7th September, 1959, Rajya Sabha had passed the Miscellaneous Personal Laws (Extension) Bill 1959

BILL PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA LAID ON THE TABLE

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A.M. Thomas) made a statement correcting the reply given on the 7th August, 1959 to a Supplementary by Shri Premji R. Awar on Starred Question No 219 regarding Foodgrains from USA

STATEMENT BY MINISTER R.

The Minister of Law (Shri A.K. Sen) moved for the consideration of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha. The motion was adopted. After clause by-clause consideration the Bill was passed

MOTION RL REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES

Further discussion on the motion re Report of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities concluded. The motion was adopted.
MOTION RE. ACCIDENT TO THE HOIST CHAMBER OF A TUNNEL AT THE BHAKRA DAM

Sardar Iqbal Singh moved a motion re. Accident to the Hoist Chamber of a Tunnel at Bhakra Dam. The discussion was concluded and the motion was adopted.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Shri Ram Reddy raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 17th August, 1959 to Starred Question No 7569—7666

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION—contd.

498 regarding Tungabhadra High Level Canal

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi) replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1959/ BHADRA 20, 1881(SAKA)

Discussion on the motion re. Report of the State Trading Corporation of India Limited and consideration of the Private Members' Bills.