

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1614

Third Series

Volume VI, 1962/1884 (Saka)

[August 6 to 18, 1962/Sravana 15 to 27, 1884 (Saka)]



SECOND SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)

(Vol. VI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a member on questions which were orally answered indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1053

1054

LOK SABHA

Friday, August 10, 1962/Sravana 19,
1884 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

National Projects Construction Corporation

†
*172. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Heda:

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

(a) when the National Projects Construction Corporation started functioning;

(b) whether it proposes to extend its work beyond the limited sphere of irrigation projects; and

(c) whether it will have its own cadre of engineers and technicians so as to eliminate private contractors?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) From 9th January, 1957.

(b) and (c). Yes; Sir.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Government give us an idea about the structural organisation of this Corporation. (Aj) LSD—1.

poration, its composition and the nature of the work that is expected to be undertaken?

Shri Alagesan: It has got a Board of Directors with Shri L. N. Mishra as chairman. There are nine directors representing the various Ministries in the Centre and also the State Governments. That is broadly the organisation of this Corporation. I have got the memorandum and articles of association and I can give them to the hon. Member.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know how far this innovation will be an improvement on the existing system, by which the irrigation projects can be speeded up?

Shri Alagesan: In certain States we do not have enough of good and experienced contractors. We had to construct these various river valley projects and to fill that need this Corporation came into existence. Since it came into existence, it has taken up works valued at several lakhs of rupees, especially works connected with the Chambal valley project. It has carried out these works and has also made certain profits over a period of years.

Shri Heda: The Minister has replied in the affirmative to parts (b) and (c) of the question. May I know, in that connection, what further spheres of activities this Corporation has taken up? Has it got any programme for the next year as to which type of projects it will take?

Shri Alagesan: At present it is confining itself to irrigation works and river valley projects. At the last meeting of the Board of Directors they have decided that they should go outside these irrigation works and take even the construction of buildings. Of

course, they have decided that they should not come into conflict with the other Corporation which is concerned with the construction of buildings.

Dr. K. L. Rao: May I know whether the NPCC was hampered in its progress for want of construction equipment and, if so, what vigorous steps are the Government taking to remedy this defect?

Shri Alagesan: I am not able to say whether they were hampered in their work for want of this equipment. If they come to us for any help in the matter, we are ready to extend it.

Shri Umanath: Is it not a fact that this Corporation takes a contract and gives it to sub-contractors and, if so, may I know whether it is to be merely an agency between the project authorities and the contractors?

Shri Alagesan: Occasions may arise when, if the whole work is taken up, some sub-work may be let out to sub-contractors. It is not as if they act as an intermediary and sub-let the entire contract work.

Karnafuli Dam

+

- *174. {
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri B. K. Das:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Narendra Singh
 Mahida:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri Yallamanda Reddy:
 Shri Dasaratha Deb:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Karnafuli Project in East Pakistan has been commissioned by the Pakistan authorities without giving previous notice to India, and that a large area of land in West Bengal has been permanently submerged under water,

causing untold hardship to our people who had to flee from the catchment area;

(b) how much area and how many persons were affected by this submergence; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Due to commissioning of the Karnafuli Dam in East Pakistan, no part of the State of West Bengal is likely to be submerged.

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

Shri Hem Barua: There is a slight mistake in this question. May I submit that I have also tabled a question about this. There is no question of any area in West Bengal being submerged. Some areas in Assam are being submerged. Therefore, may I put a question about that?

Mr. Speaker: He might put a question straight.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know if it is a fact that there was an agreement with Pakistan for payment of compensation for the submergence of Indian territory, and since the Government of Assam have established, through a survey, that Indian territory will be submerged, may I know what is the reaction of the Government of Pakistan?

Shri Alagesan: It was agreed at the conference at Ministers' level which was held in 1959 that India would not raise objection to this project, provided there is a joint survey of the areas that will be submerged, because then there was no idea as to what area will be submerged and how many will be displaced and what arrangements would have to be made. This condition was agreed to by Pakistan. But later on, the survey was to be a joint survey, but before the survey was completed, they went on commissioning the project and we were told abruptly that the project has been commissioned. Even though the water has

not reached its full level, certain areas have been submerged in Assam. We have received a preliminary estimate for Rs. 21.5 lakhs from the Government of Assam for sanctioning grants in aid to such of the displaced persons who were affected by the commissioning of this project.

Shri Hem Barua: My question has not been answered. I wanted to know positively whether the Pakistan Government is bound for payment of compensation. He says that there is a request from the Government of Assam for compensation. I want the Government of Pakistan to pay compensation, not the Indian Government.

Shri Alagesan: Since the project itself was commissioned quite against the agreement that was reached between India and Pakistan, we have informed the Government of Pakistan that it has committed an international delinquency and they would be responsible for all the damages, losses and other consequences. Whatever compensation has to be given to the displaced persons and whatever other losses may arise as a result of the commissioning of this project will be preferred against the Government of Pakistan.

Shri M. L. Dwivedi: May I know what steps are being taken by the Government of India in the direction of claiming damages, etc. to be made on the construction of this dam, which is a delinquency on the part of Pakistan Government and whether any correspondence is being made with the UNO or the Pakistan Government or at any other level?

Shri Alagesan: We have informed the Government of Pakistan.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Since only the first stage of this project has been completed in violation of the agreement, I want to know what steps our Government are taking to see that further stages are not taken up by the Pakistan Government until they negotiate with us again with regard to the terms of compensation and so on?

Shri Alagesan: There are no two stages in the project. The dam has been built, but the water has not come to its full level.

Shri P. K. Deo: From our past experience, we know that the Pakistan Government is not going to honour the settlement. In such cases of inter-State riparian disputes, may I know if the Government would consider taking this matter to the International Court?

Shri Alagesan: All the relevant action that can be taken in this regard will be considered.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The Minister stated that no areas of West Bengal have been submerged. But, when the technical engineers' conference was held at Dacca, at that time, in the survey it was apprehended that some part of West Bengal will be submerged and there are press reports that a large areas of land have been submerged in West Bengal. May I know whether the Government have any information in that regard?

Shri Alagesan: I thought in my reply I have answered in the negative, that no part of West Bengal will be submerged.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know what is the total land which has been submerged and how many families have been displaced?

Shri Alagesan: Except the broad estimate, I am not able to give any other information that the hon. Member is seeking at present. I shall be able to get the information and pass it on to the House if another question is put.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know the number of families that have been displaced.

Mr. Speaker: He said he will pass on the information.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Question 210 may be taken up along with this question.

Mr. Speaker: If they are connected and if the Minister has no objection I will allow.

Shri Alagesan: I have no objection.

Mr. Speaker: Then both may be answered.

Power Break-Down in Delhi

+

- *175. {
- Shri P. K. Deo:
 - Shri Basumatari:
 - Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
 - Shri Rameshwar Tandia:
 - Shri Yallamanda Reddy:
 - Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
 - Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 - Shri Nath Pal:
 - Shri Hem Barua:
 - Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 - Dr. Ranen Sen:
 - Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
 - Dr. Saradish Ray:
 - Shri D. C. Sharma:
 - Shri S. B. Das:
 - Shri Subodh Hansda:
 - Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether there has been power shortage in general and frequent power break-downs in Delhi in particular;

(b) what measures have been adopted or are proposed to be adopted to guarantee an efficient as well as regular power supply; and

(c) when normalcy in power supply is likely to be restored?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Committee was set up in December last to recommend measures for improvement in the supply of power in Delhi. The report of the Committee is expected in a few days. The recommendations of the Committee will be considered and the authorities concerned will be advised to take urgent steps to effect improvements.

(c) In about a fortnight's time.

दिल्ली में बिजली का संकट

- {
- श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
 - श्री हरि बिष्णु कामत :
 - *२१० { डी० लक्ष्मी मल सिधवी :
 - श्री बसुमतारी :
 - श्री प्र० चं० बहग्रा :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि २५,००० किलोवाट बिजली की क्षमता वाले रोहतक रोड स्थित ट्रांसफार्मर के क्षतिग्रस्त हो जाने के कारण बिजली का संकट अधिक दिनों तक रहने की आशंका है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उपरोक्त ट्रांसफार्मर की मरम्मत में एक मास का समय लगेगा ;

(ग) एक अनिश्चित ट्रांसफार्मर तैयार क्यों नहीं रखा गया तथा आपातकाल में इन्तेमाल क्यों नहीं किया गया जबकि गत वर्ष इसी प्रकार का मुद्दाब दिया गया था ;

(घ) यह कहां तक सत्य है कि दिल्ली बिजली सप्लाई संस्थान का जो ट्रांसफार्मर गत वर्ष जल गया था उस की मरम्मत अभी तक नहीं की गई है ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(च) क्या यह भी सच है कि बिजली संकट का प्रभाव पानी की सप्लाई पर भी पड़ा है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

On the 26th July, 1962, one of the two 38MVA, 132/33 KV. transformers installed in the Rohtak Road sub-station of the Punjab State Electricity

Board, supplying power to Delhi from the Bhakra-Nangal system, failed suddenly. This resulted in the supply of power to Delhi being curtailed by about 25,000 KW. The Punjab State Electricity Board made immediate arrangements for disconnection of the damaged transformer for inspection. A detailed examination thereof revealed that one of its limbs had been damaged. The Punjab State Electricity Board expect that it would be possible to put back this transformer in service, after repairs, by the 25th August, 1962.

No transformer of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking was burnt last year. In October last, another transformer of the Punjab State Electricity Board installed at the same substation had failed. Since the Punjab State Electricity Board were installing two 100 MVA 220/33 KV transformers, work on which was scheduled to be completed by the end of August 1962, no spare transformer was kept by them as standby.

Regarding supply of water, the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have taken steps to maintain full supply of energy for the essential services, including water works.

Shri P. K. Deo: In view of the hon. Minister's reply to yesterday's debate on this question, which is most disappointing, may I know how long it will take for the Government to implement the various recommendations of the Committee, how long it will take for the Committee to give its report and when this chronic malady will be removed?

Mr. Speaker: Should he answer whether the debate held was disappointing? The latter part of the question might be answered.

Shri Alagesan: We are taking several steps. There are two committees. One committee was recently appointed to go into the question of failure of transformer on the Rohtak Road. This committee was appointed last year to go into the question of frequent power failures in Delhi and suggest various

measures that could improve the situation. This report, I said, will be in our hands in a few days' time.

With regard to the steps that are being taken, I may, broadly, inform the House that the Punjab State Electricity Board authorities are working out a plan to set right the position in the Rohtak Road transformer station. They are repairing one 38 MVA transformer that was damaged. They are repairing it and testing it. In this connection, I may tell the House that it takes at least two weeks for the transformer to get dried. The oil in the transformer has to get dried and it takes not less than two weeks. So, subject to that, they are trying to put this transformer into commission as early as possible. This is expected to go into commission by the 20th of this month.

Another step that is being taken simultaneously is as follows. They are installing two 100 MVA transformers. This work has been going on for some time. In fact, the Punjab State Electricity Board has been slow on the question of repairing the transformer that went out of action last year. It was due to the fact that they were sure that they were going to put these two new transformers by the end of this month and meet the demands of Delhi. So, that work is also simultaneously going on and we are sure that it will be completed not later than the 25th of this month.

One 10 MVA transformer from Nangal has been brought and that is also being installed.

These are, Sir, the various steps that are being taken by the Punjab State Electricity Board to set the transformer position right.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether it is a fact that import licences for spare parts were asked as early as September last year but they were given only recently; if so, what are the reasons for the delay and may I know what steps the Irrigation and Power Ministry took with the Finance Ministry to expedite the matter?

Mr. Speaker: All these points have been made out yesterday during the discussion.

Shri Tyagi: This point was not made clear yesterday, whether the import licence was applied for and why there was delay in giving it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: All these points were not answered yesterday.

Mr. Speaker: Is the Minister prepared to give the answer?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir. It is not right to say that the application for import licence was made as far back as September last and it was issued only now, although at one stage the Ministry of Irrigation and Power was asked by the Chairman of the Punjab State Electricity Board about facilitating availability of foreign exchange for some of the parts that are required. Action was immediately taken and the foreign exchange was cleared.

Shri Raghunath Singh: When?

Shri Alagesan: In June or July. I do not have the correct date. I am not able to give the exact date.

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday the answer was that the Punjab Government was late in asking for the foreign exchange. Is that the correct position of the Central Government or the delay occurred here in the Central Government?

Shri Alagesan: I would not ascribe any responsibility to anybody.

Shri Tyagi: There has been a propaganda in the press and, therefore, I want it to be contradicted.

Mr. Speaker: I allowed that question. Now the answer is coming. Whatever it is, I cannot help it.

Shri Alagesan: The import licence..

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : स्पीकर साहब ने जो सबाल पूछा उसका कोई उत्तर आप देंगे या नहीं, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ ।

Shri Alagesan: I am prepared to place a statement on the Table of the House, giving all the date that are connected with this. Then the hon. Members could see for themselves where was the delay and what was wrong.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What part has the Central Government played in the alleviation of this difficulty about the shortage of electricity? I should like to be told of the various steps that have been taken by the Union Government in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power in this respect, particularly because the Union Ministry has disowned any responsibility in the matter. Have they taken any steps to specifically alleviate this difficulty and, if so, under what authority of law?

Mr. Speaker: That is too wide a matter for the question hour. Further, it is coming soon after the question hour.

Shri P. K. Deo: Instead of expressing a pious hope that the Punjab Government is trying its best to improve matters...

Mr. Speaker: He might straight come to the question.

Shri P. K. Deo: ...may I know what steps are being taken for alternative generating arrangements instead of fully relying on the supply of the Punjab Government? It is the duty of the Government of India to see the regular supply of electricity..

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He has already put the question.

Shri Alagesan: In addition to what is being done, the following schemes are under execution. 30, mw steam generating power house is under construction, which is expected to be completed by December 1963, installation of one 15 mw power house by the middle of 1964; installation of two 50 to 60 mw power house by 1965-66; 12,000 kw electricity will be received from the Bhakra-Nangal system of Punjab from September-October, in

addition to what we are receiving. Now that 48,000 kw has been reduced because of the damage to the transformer.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Nath Pai: Many of us wanted further information and that is why we have put our names to the question. Yesterday's debate did not give us any satisfaction on any point.

Mr. Speaker: There are many motions coming up just after the question hour. The question hour cannot be taken up only for that purpose. I am taking up the other motions after the question hour. They are coming up.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: My point is that at this stage we are only eliciting information. An adjournment motion is meant....

Mr. Speaker: I cannot give more than a quarter of an hour for one question, however important it may be.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: There are two questions which have been bracketed together.

Incentives to Agriculturists

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176. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether any incentives are given to the agriculturists other than in the Package programme areas;

(b) if so, the kind of incentives given to them;

(c) whether there is any influence of Package programme upon the farmers who are outside but adjacent to Package programme areas; and

(d) if so, the nature of influence felt by the farmers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 49].

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether information has come to the notice of the hon. Minister that some of the all India award holders, otherwise known as 'Krishi Pandits', who have done extensive cultivation in some of their lands are charged income-tax for the whole property even though they did not have extensive cultivation in all the lands?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes. Recently when I was in Bengal a farmer told me about this. I requested the authorities there to look into the matter. When I receive their report, I shall try to do the needful in the matter.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement I find that incentives are given by way of certificates and awards. What is the procedure adopted by the Government at present where these certificates of Krishi Pandits have been given.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, there are two systems. One is crop competition and the other is community award. Crop competition is conducted in four stages—one at village level, another at block level, the third at district level and the fourth at State level. The fifth is at all-India level. About the village level we receive the report through the blocks and we receive the report through the Deputy Commissioner regarding the blocks. We receive directly the report about the State competitions. So far as the all-India awards are concerned, we conduct the competition ourselves and all the States are supposed to participate in it. In the competitions where some blocks or districts participate, they are conducted by the State Governments.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पैकेज प्रोग्राम के खेतों के भलावा दूसरे किन किन क्षेत्रों में किसानों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिये सरकार की इस वर्ष के लिये या आगामी वर्ष के लिये क्या योजना है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : प्रसन्न मैं सारे देश भर के लिये योजना है और किसानों को सहायता दी जाती है। पैकेज और दूसरी सहायता में केवल अन्तर इतना है कि पैकेज डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में, जिनकी संख्या डम समय १५ है, किसानों को जो मदद दी जाती है, वह उनके फार्म प्लान के मुताबिक दी जाती है, और जो नान-पैकेज डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं उन में साधारणरीति में, जो पहले से चली आ रही है, सहायता दी जाती है। इसेन्टिसाइड्स, डस्ट्स और स्प्रेअरस के बारे में गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की ओर से २५ पर सेंट सर्वमिडी दी जाती है। दूसरे फास-फैटिक फर्टीलाइजर्स के बारे में भारत सरकार की ओर से २५ पर सेंट सहायता दी जाती है। लेकिन इस २५ पर सेंट में से आधा राज्य सरकार वहन करती है। तीसरी सहायता हम सरफेस वॉटर के लिये देते हैं। इस में भी २५ पर सेंट सहायता दी जाती है और यह सहायता हर प्रकार के किगाब को दी जाती है चाहे वह पैकेज डिस्ट्रिक्ट का हो या नान पैकेज डिस्ट्रिक्ट का। चौथे हम लोग इम्प्रूव्ड इम्प्लीमेंट्स के लिये भी सहायता देते हैं। इसके अलावा तीन प्रकार के ऋण दिये जाते हैं, स्वल्प अवधि के लिये, मध्यम अवधि के लिये और दीर्घकालीन ऋण। इन के लिये भी हम मदद देते हैं।

Some Hon. Members rose—

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतने लम्बे स्टेटमेंट के बाद तो शायद और पूछने की जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिये।

Shri P. R. Patel: Apart from the other incentives that have been given by the States and the Union Governments, I would like to know whether

the incentive that is named in the Third Five Year Plan, that is, minimum remunerative price, is given to the agriculturists. If it is not given, what steps are being taken to give that incentive?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, in this direction it was recently announced that the price of wheat will not be allowed to go below Rs. 13 a maund.

Shri P. R. Patel: That is not the question. In the Third Five Year Plan the planners have said that the minimum price will be a remunerative price and that would be fixed. I want to know whether the Government have fixed that remunerative minimum price.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It has not yet been fixed, but the effort will be to do so. The first step that has been taken is in regard to fixing a floor price of Rs. 13 a maund for wheat. We will see that such prices of other crops are also fixed.

Shri P. R. Patel: Is this price of Rs. 13 a maund remunerative?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I allowed him to ask one question and he has asked two questions more on his own. Shri Yadav.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या माननीय मंत्री महोदय को यह जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सभी किसानों को सहायता नहीं मिलती। जो भूमिधर हैं उनको सहायता मिलती है और जो सीरदार हैं, जिनकी संख्या ज्यादा है, उनको सहायता नहीं दी जाती है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : मैं पता लगाऊंगा उत्तर प्रदेश के कृषि मंत्री से और निवेदन करूंगा कि किसानों को किसी प्रकार की अशुविधा न हो।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या मंत्री महोदय को यह सूचना मिली है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ऐसे लोगों को भी क्राप कम्पटीशन में इनाम

दिये गये हैं जो डिजर्व नहीं करते।
उन्होंने जालमाजी करके इनाम शामिल किये
हैं ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : अगर इस के
बारे में प्रश्नकर्ता महोदय कोई ठोस उदाहरण
देगे तो मैं उसकी जांच कराऊंगा।

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the
fact that the Agricultural production
team has fixed the target for 1965-66
at 110 million tons and the Plan fixes
it at 100 million tons, may I know
whether the incentives proposed to be
provided would be for 100 million
tons or 110 million tons?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We are
trying to achieve the target of the
Third Five Year Plan. But, our
effort will be to increase as much as
possible.

Shri Shivananjappa: May I know
whether the Government have any
facts to show that the results in the
package programme areas are
encouraging?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually in
the package programme districts
which I have visited, I have found the
results encouraging.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know
whether there is any special agency
either of the Central Government or
of the State Governments who, from
time to time assess the progress and
performance in the package pro-
gramme areas?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually
that is being regularly done through
our package teams.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Bishanchander Seth: No. 177.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Question
No. 206 may also be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: If the Minister is pre-
pared to answer both together, I have
no objection.

Rihand Project

***177. Shri Bishanchander Seth:**
Will the Minister of Irrigation and
Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rihand Project has
started generating its full quota of
one lakh kilowatts of power as was
expected; and

(b) if so, whether the Railways and
the Aluminium factory have started
taking their full quota?

**The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Irrigation and Power (Shri
Alagesan):** (a) and (b). No; Sir.

Mr. Speaker: It was asked whether
Question No. 206 may be taken
together.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It is the same
question.

Shri Alagesan: I would answer that
also.

Rihand Power for D.V.C.

***206. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the
Minister of Irrigation and Power be
pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been
taken to allocate a part of the surplus
Rihand Power to the Damodar Valley
Corporation;

(b) if so, details of the arrange-
ment made; and

(c) whether the State Governments
of West Bengal and Bihar have made
any new proposals in view of the
critical power position in their indus-
trial areas?

**The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Irrigation and Power (Shri
Alagesan):** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.
Power to the extent of 20 MW at 100
per cent load factor will be supplied
by Rihand Dam Project to D.V.C. on
a temporary basis. This will be
reduced to 5 MW by 1st November,
1963 with the progressive increase in
load in Uttar Pradesh. Supply of
power will be discontinued from 1st
April, 1964.

(c) No, Sir.

श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ : मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रोजेक्ट को इससे बहुत पहले पूरा हो जाना चाहिये और एक लाख किलोवाट बिजली पैदा करना चाहिये था। अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने जवाब दिया "नो"। इस "नो" का मैं क्या मतलब समझूँ ? क्या अभी तक बिजली बनना ही शुरू नहीं हुआ है।

Shri Alagesan: All the five units are ready to be commissioned. They have been installed.

Mr. Speaker: He says that nothing is being produced.

Shri Alagesan: No. About 47 megawatts of power is being produced. Forty-seven megawatts means 47,000 kw. Out of these 24,000 kw. is being consumed by the Hindustan Aluminium factory. The power block that has been allotted to them is 50 megawatts. The rest of it they will take shortly. Another consumer is the Railways. The Railways has to be supplied by the Bihar Electricity supply Board. They have to take the supply from Rihand and then supply them. They have not completed the transmission system. They propose to do it by the coming September. Then the Railways will draw 10.5 megawatts of power.

श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेठ : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रोजेक्ट को जितने समय में पूरा होना चाहिये था उतने समय में यह पूरा क्यों नहीं हुआ और इससे उत्तर प्रदेश गवर्नमेंट को कितना बड़ा लाम हो रहा है क्योंकि जहाँ उसको एक लाख किलोवाट बिजली डिस्ट्रीब्यूट करना चाहिये थी वहाँ इस समय केवल ४६ हजार किलोवाट ही डिस्ट्रीब्यूट की जा रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देरी का क्या कारण है ?

Shri Alagesan: That is because the consumers are not ready to take the load. As I said, the two bulk consumers namely the Aluminium factory and the Railways are not at present taking the load.

An Hon. Member: Who are the con-

sumers?

Shri Alagesan: It takes some time for the load to develop. The consumers' installations also are not ready. Some sub-stations have to be completed. These are the reasons.

As for the remainder of the power that is available we have made arrangements that they will make available to the DVC grid 20 M.W. power up to 31st March, 1963, and it will go on getting reduced, and by the beginning of 1964, the entire power load will be utilised.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether this phased reduction which is going to take place during 1963 and 1964 in the diversion of Rihand Power to the DVC grid is being co-ordinated by Government with other measures taken at the same time, so that in the DVC area, sufficient power will be generated to meet the requirements of that area?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir; that is the position.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it a fact that all the five generating sets of the project have been ready for some time for operating on a commercial basis, but power is not being supplied to consumers because certain main sub-stations of the grid have not been completed?

Shri Alagesan: I think I have answered that question already.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What is the phased programme for the supply of electricity to be taken over by the DVC grid for the Bihar-Bengal coal-fields, without which there will be no production? What is the exact phased programme? When we stop the power in phases from the Rihand project, what is the actual phasing in regard to the power to be taken over by the DVC?

Shri Alagesan: At present, the power that will be supplied from Rihand will be utilised for the collieries; and that will stop by the end of 1964, when the DVC itself will be in a position to supply the power.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: My question was specific. I wanted to know the phased programme of reduction of power to the DVC grid, and how the DVC will meet the additional power, which it will have to go on supplying as the Rihand power is withdrawn?

Shri Alagesan: That is a different question altogether. My hon. friend is asking about the DVC's programme. I do not have it at present with me. If a specific question is tabled, I can give the answer.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: When the State of U.P., and especially Bundelkhand, is already starving for power, may I know why power from the Rihand Dam was given to these two concerns? I would also like to know the actual date of supply of 1 lakh k.w. power, and why that target has not been completed?

Mr. Speaker: The answer to that question had been given earlier.

Shri Alagesan: There is no question of diverting Rihand power from U.P. to other areas. Even now it is supplying power to Mirzapur, Varanasi and Allahabad districts. The point is that load has not developed in UP itself sufficiently; and until such time, this power diversion is being made.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: There is one point which has not been clearly answered.

Mr. Speaker: I have passed on to the next question.

Divisions in Railway Organisation

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 { **Dr. P. N. Khan:**
 { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 *178. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 { **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**
 { **Shri P. K. Deo:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Divisions in the Railway Organisation have proved to be

effective in efficiency and efficient running of the Railways; and

(b) if so, whether the same divisional system is proposed to be made applicable on the North Eastern Railway, Northeast Frontier Railway and the South Eastern Railway in future?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Divisional organisation is suited to the needs of the larger Railways.

(b) The divisional system is being introduced on the S.E. Railway. There is no intention, at present, of introducing the divisional system on the North Eastern and Northeast Frontier Railways because these railways are small enough to be run efficiently on the District System.

Shri Priya Gupta: Is it a fact that the divisionalisation in the South-Eastern Railway is yet to be completed, and one more division has not been finalised yet, and if not, when is it going to be finalised, and...

Mr. Speaker: There ought not to be so many conjunctions. There should not be so many 'and's'.

Shri Priya Gupta: फिर तो आप बूलाइयेगा नहीं ।

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The South Eastern Railway is being divisionalised. It is proposed to have seven divisions on the South-Eastern Railway. Five divisional superintendents are in position. Two divisional superintendents namely for Nagpur and Waltair, will be in position by the end of the year.

Shri Priya Gupta: May I know the increase in the number of the administrative and class I officers, and the decrease or increase in the number of class III and class IV staff, and whether as a consequence, their service conditions have been affected, so far as their seniority and avenues for promotion are concerned, and if so, what methods are going to be adopted, whether in consultation with the

unions or in any other way, to resolve those difficulties and redress those grievances?

Mr. Speaker: I do not think it can be answered within the next 25 minutes.

Shri Priya Gupta: It can be answered in two minutes. I put only two questions. Unfortunately, the language I used is a foreign language.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: There is no question of any reduction in Class III or IV staff. As to whether there will be any increase in the number of class I officers on the administrative side, I require separate notice to answer.

Shri Priya Gupta: What about the service conditions? He has not given a complete answer.

Mr. Speaker: Service conditions cannot be given now.

Shri Priya Gupta: They can be given. Divisionalisation is being effected. The Railway Minister does not give the answer. It is a pathetic state of affairs.

Mr. Speaker: Can I dismiss it?

Shri Priya Gupta: You cannot dismiss it. You can ask him to reply...

Mr. Speaker: He will kindly resume his seat.

Shri Priya Gupta: Financial approval has been taken for divisionalisation. Yet he does not disclose the service conditions about which I asked.

Mr. Speaker: Would he resume his seat?

Shri Priya Gupta: Yes, I will. I submit to you. But if in Parliament we cannot get a reply, what is the use?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Priya Gupta: Thank you.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The Minister has stated that there will be several

divisions on the South-Eastern Railway. Are there any financial implications in this divisionalisation?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Certainly, there will be financial implications. In some places, divisional headquarters will have to be constructed. A large number of quarters will have to be built and so on.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister has stated that the divisional system was introduced in the larger zones. When the zones were originally reclassified, was the South-Eastern Railway lesser in size?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The South-Eastern Railway is a very important railway. It was never a minor zone; it was always considered a major zone. But the hon. Member knows that on the South-Eastern Railway, there were some major projects like the steel plants which were in progress. In order to cope with the problems of carrying traffic to the steel plant, major works were in progress. If we went in for divisionalisation, we were afraid that those works might suffer. That was why divisionalisation was postponed.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the reorganisation that has been effected improve the operational capacity of the railways more particularly running of trains in time? Also, how far will it help to save the railways from meeting with accidents?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The divisional system is more conducive to efficiency and better running of trains.

Shri P. K. Deo: Large construction works have been taken up on the South-Eastern Railway in connection with the D.B.K. lines. After the completion of these D.B.K. lines, there should be more divisions. Are Government considering establishing another division besides the seven already existing divisions on the South-Eastern Railway?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: At present, there is no such intention. But as

we go on, if we find it necessary for operational reasons, we may have to think of having another division.

श्री प० सा० बाबूपाल : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि बीकानेर, जोधपुर, जयपुर और अहमदाबाद मीटरगेज रेलवेज का एक अलग जोन बनाने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय यह तो अलहदा चीज है ।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : यहाँ तो साउथ ईस्टर्न की बातचीत चल रही है ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Knowing the reported success of the divisional pattern, may I know if only area is the limitation or there are other limitations which have not been considered to be conducive to the introduction of this system on the North-Eastern Railway and NF Railway?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The main consideration is the workload. The workload on the North-Eastern and NF Railways is not such as to necessitates the changeover to the divisional system.

Hooghly Pilots

*179. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Monammad Elias:

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

(a) whether the assurances given to the Hooghly pilots in May, 1962 on the basis of which they called off their strike, have been fulfilled;

(b) whether any fresh inquiry has been held into their grievances; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Attention is invited to the statement made by me in the Lok Sabha on the 21st May, 1962. No assurance was

given to the Hooghly Pilots as a condition precedent to their resumption of duties on the 19th May, 1962.

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

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to know whether it is a fact or not that, although some formal assurance may not have been given, the Government had stated that they would sympathetically consider their grievance regarding their administration being under the Port Commissioners, and that some sort of compromise arrangement would be made to satisfy them on this point. I would like to know whether any such compromise arrangement has been made, and its nature.

Shri Raj Bahadur: I refer to the following part of my statement in this behalf:

"In order to secure proper co-ordination and happier relations amongst the various marine services in the Port of Calcutta and to promote greater efficiency all round, Government propose, in consultation with the Calcutta Port Commissioners, to examine the question of reorganisation of the marine service in the port."

I think that should satisfy the hon. Member.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I would like to know what has happened to this reorganisation. That is precisely my point. Have any steps been taken in the direction of reorganisation?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Chairman of the Calcutta Port Commissioners has already undertaken an examination of the question. He is busy studying the various set-ups in the various major ports of the world, and after he has done that and consulted the Port Commissioners, he will submit his proposals or recommendations to the Government, and the Government propose to take a decision in consultation with the Port Commissioners on that report or otherwise.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the controversial paragraph

(k) of the 1948 agreement between the pilots and the Port Commissioners will be referred for interpretation to a High Court or an eminent person?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It has been laid at rest for ever, and there is no question of referring it to a High Court or anybody else.

Shri Hem Barua: Is it not a fact that a definite assurance was given in 1948 to the Hooghly Pilots when this Bengal Pilot Service was taken over by the Calcutta Port Commissioners that in case of an increase in the salaries and emoluments of the other wings of the service, the case of the Hooghly pilots would be taken into consideration?

Mr. Speaker: Now we are talking of May, 1962, not the assurance given in 1948.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Sir, in order to lay the controversy at rest, I should like to reply to that question. This point was specifically considered, and the pilots accepted the position which was put before them by the Government, that this cannot be considered, and this has been laid at rest for ever.

Air Accidents

- +
- *180. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
 { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
 { **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:**

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

(a) whether Government have taken note of a series of accidents met by Boeings and given any consideration to our decision to change over to jets; and

(b) what is our programme for future purchases?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir. A vigilant watch is kept on all incidents and accidents involving Boeing and other aircraft. The results of technical investigations to date on the various accidents to the Boeing 707 are

reported to have revealed no significant deficiencies according to the U.S. Government authorities and the Boeing Aircraft Company. The question of giving any consideration to replacement of the present Jet aircraft does not arise, at this stage.

(b) The programme of future purchases has not yet been finalized.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Reports on which of the accidents have been examined by the Ministry, and what were the main causes of the series of accidents to Boeings during the last six months?

Shri Mohiuddin: The last four accidents are still under investigation by the concerned authorities. I may remind the hon. Member that the last two accidents occurred only in May and June. As far as the first accident is concerned, it was reported that there was an explosion by sabotage on the aircraft, and that was the cause of the disaster.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: In view of the fact that a series of accidents has happened and four of them are still under examination, will the Ministry finalise its programme for the purchase of these Boeings only after a thorough examination of these reports, as this has already seriously affected traffic on the air?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have already assured the House that there is no significant deficiency in the aircraft. There is nothing common in the accidents that have taken place. As far as the suggestion of the hon. Member is concerned, that we should very carefully examine these reports, that is already being done. I thank him for the suggestion that we should be very careful about it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the fact that in the 5 accidents which took place between 15.2.61 and 22.6.62, 416 persons were killed, does the Government not consider that it is necessary to examine the question of whether these Boeings 707 are particularly susceptible to some sort of metal fatigue after doing a certain number of miles

and to assure ourselves about the safety before we make any purchase?

Shri Mohiuddin: That is exactly the point asked by Shri Mathur. I have stated that there is no significant common factor in the various accidents. (Interruptions). And, we have been assured that there is no structural defect that has been found so far. Though the reports have not yet come, we have been assured by the manufacturers as well as by others that there is no structural defect.

As for keeping the aircraft in absolute airworthy condition and the pilots up to the mark, I can assure the House that our pilots and our maintenance are of the very high order.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if our Government depend upon the enquiries that may be launched by the other Governments where the accidents have taken place or will they satisfy themselves that there is nothing wrong as the hon. Minister just now said?

Shri Mohiuddin: We have got to depend upon other enquiries that take place all over the world. But, of course, we have to see that the report is examined very carefully and to see that there is no lacuna in the findings. That, we will examine.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: May I know whether it is a fact that the boeings are, probably, used much more in international aviation and, therefore, we hear more of accidents in the Boeings?

Shri Mohiuddin: It is a fact that it is the most widely used aircraft and they compose the largest number of jet aircraft that are in use at the present moment.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव : बोइंग के जो एक्सीडेंट्स होते हैं, उन के कारण उन को चेंज करने का प्रश्न उठाया गया है। क्या इस बात का पता लगाया गया है कि उन एक्सीडेंट्स के कारण क्या है ?

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : उन एक्सीडेंट्स के कारण अभी पूरे मालूम नहीं हुए हैं। वे तो थोड़े दिन बाद मालूम होंगे।

Shri Umanath: Is the Government aware of the report of the NARA which went into the question and which pointed out that there is a structural defect, namely, that a nut got loose for want of a pin; and has the Government issued any instructions to the manufacturers?

Shri Mohiuddin: Government does not issue any instructions to the manufacturers; but the manufacturers study these various accident before even the reports are received and they advise the users as to what modifications are to be made and so on for the purpose of any contingency.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Joachim Alva: Sir, I rose half a dozen times; I wanted to put just one question.

Mr. Speaker: I am very sorry.

French Caravelles for I.A.C.

- +
- *181. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether Indain Airlines Corporation has drawn up a plan to introduce the French Caravelles on trunk routes;

(b) whether it is also proposed that Viscounts and the Fokker Friendship should take over gradually the regional routes eliminating the Dakotas almost entirely; and

(c) the details of the proposal and the amount to be spent thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). The Indian Airlines Corporation, after making a study of the traffic trends particularly on trunk routes, have

come to the conclusion that they require a larger aircraft than the Viscount to meet the growing demand on the trunk routes. After a study of the various Jet aircraft available at present, the Corporation have submitted proposals to Government for the purchase of 4 Caravelle VI N aircraft at a cost of Rs. 9.00 crores during the Third Plan period, with an option to go in for 3 more aircraft at a cost of Rs. 6.00 crores in the beginning of the Fourth Plan. The proposal is under consideration of Government. The intention of the Corporation is that as and when jet aircraft are acquired for the trunk routes, the Viscounts will be utilised on the larger regional routes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Corporation has drawn up any phased programme for the purchase of these French Caravelles?

Shri Mohiuddin: As I have stated the phased programme is that we should now place an order for four of them if the Government approves the scheme and if foreign exchange is available. In the Fourth Plan, we will require three. That is the phased programme.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if we are going to use the jet planes for our regional routes also and if so, what is going to be the programme for the replacement of Dakotas?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have stated that the thirteen Viscounts which are there may become surplus when we get the jet aircraft for the trunk routes. They will be used on longer regional routes. For the small routes we have already purchased five Fokkers and five more will be received by the first quarter of 1963 and for more replacement of Dakotas we have issued instructions to the IAC that they should fully examine the purchase of Avro 748.

श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी : दूसरे देशों में बने इसी किस्म के हवाई जहाजों के मुकाबले में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कैरेबेल्स में कौन सी ऐसी खासियतें हैं जिन की वजह से इन

को पसन्द किया गया है और इस से क्या फायदा होगा ?

Shri Mohiuddin: It is a technical matter. The IAC had examined a large number of types including Fokker, Electra, Caravelle, Trident, Boeing 727 and Illyushin BAC ill. After examining all these aircraft they came to the conclusion that for the type of trunk routes that we have, 800 1200 miles in India, Caravelle would be the best.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: In the Third Plan the provision is Rs. 10 crores for the replacement of the Dakotas; out of this amount Rs. 4.5 crores go for Fokker Friendship. I want to know whether there is provision in the Third Plan for meeting the cost of the Caravelles.

Shri Mohiuddin: The Indian Airlines Corporation will avail of the Third Plan provisions. Out of Rs. 11 crores provided. . .

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: My point is about the purchase of Caravelles.

Shri Mohiuddin: Out of Rs. 11 crores or so, the IAC has paid about Rs. 3-4 crores for the purchase of Fokkers. About Rs. 7-8 crores are left for the purchase of new aircraft. If the Government decides to purchase Caravelles it may be necessary to approach Finance Ministry.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: May I know whether the IAC has considered the standardisation of the planes it is going to use? Because it seems to me that we have three types of planes now. Viscounts, Fokker Friendship and Dakotas. Now we are getting the fourth: Caravelles. Perhaps we will have Avro 748 as the fifth category. Can we afford the luxury of an assortment of planes and can the country absorb so many planes on its internal routes?

Shri Mohiuddin: I entirely agree with the hon. Member that the types of aircraft should be as little as possible. We have of course got Dakotas,

Viscounts, Skymasters and Fokkers. It is proposed to reduce gradually the number of Dakotas. The Viscounts, Fokker Friendships, Caravelles and, of course, Avro 748, if it comes, will be in use. These are in addition to Caravelle.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: May I know whether the Government propose to replace the Dakotas by Fokker Friendships on the route from Calcutta to Agartala, Silchar and Imphal (Manipur)?

Shri Mohiuddin: On the eastern region, there are five Fokkers that are in use at the present moment, and I am afraid the extended use of the Fokkers on that side will be very difficult.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I do not know whether the Minister has contradicted himself or not. In reply to a question by Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee, he said that the Caravelle will be there. That is what he said. I thought that the whole matter was under examination and no final decision had yet been taken. That is the first point. Secondly,—

Mr. Speaker: Why should he not be content with the first point?

Shri Jaipal Singh: He may correct himself when there is the opportunity now, and the time of the House need not be wasted later for correcting himself.

Shri Mohiuddin: I request the hon. Member to interpret the Caravelle as a jet aircraft.

Shri Jaipal Singh: That is not the point. My question is this. The Minister said, in reply to the question put by Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee in regard to the multiplicity of the aircraft which would complicate our maintenance and add expenditure in consequence, that of course the Caravelle will be there. I think earlier on he said that the question of going in for the Caravelles was still under examination. These two things do not tally. I wish to know what is the exact position.

1393 (A) LSD—2.

Shri Mohiuddin: I have just explained it. I might have made a mistake. What I meant was a jet aircraft, whatever type it may be.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I know what a jet is. In view of the fact that—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He has had a chance.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I want to put one question. Whatever be the justification for us to go in for the Caravelles in the third Plan or the fourth Plan, in between, what arrangements are being made to meet the increasing traffic, because the Caravelles will not be delivered till 1964. Between now and then, what are we going to do? Are we going to get Viscounts or Fokker Friendships or anything else to meet the increasing demand?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have stated that I expect five Fokkers by the first quarter of 1963, and fortunately, in 1962-63 season, a Boeing 707 will be available for carrying the traffic between Bombay and Delhi. Of course, the purchase of more Viscounts is already under consideration. The winter plan has already been made by the IAC and I hope that this plan will meet the growing demand of the public for air transport.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it a fact that the Government have issued a directive to the IAC to purchase only the Avros for expansion of the Dakotas and, if so, may I know if they are going to purchase any more Fokker Friendship planes to replace the Dakotas?

Shri Mohiuddin: Two years ago, we had given an order for five Fokkers and they will be delivered by the first quarter of 1963. After that, we had issued instructions that Avro 748 should be considered for replacement of Dakotas.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singh: This is a very important question.

Mr. Speaker: I have called the next question.

National Council of Study and Research in Community Development and Panchayati Raj

*182. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the important subjects discussed at the meeting of the National Council of Study and Research in Community Development and Panchayati Raj held in the first week of July; and

(b) the decisions taken by Government on the recommendations made at the meeting?

The Deputy Minister of C. D. Panchayati Raj & Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) & (b). A statement showing the important subjects discussed at the first meeting of the National Council held on 3rd July, 1962, and the action taken/proposed to be taken on the recommendations by the Government is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 50].

Shri Shree Narayan Das: From the statement it is seen that the Government have accepted the recommendation with regard to the formation of a standing committee. I would like to know what the precise function and scope of this committee are.

Shri B. S. Murthy: The standing committee will process all important items before they are placed before the National Council.

सेठ अचल सिंह: जिनमें राज्यों पंचायती राज लागू हुआ है, वहाँ क्या वह कामयाब हो रहा है ?

Shri B. S. Murthy: I would like the hon. Member to tell us.

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Narmada Valley Authority

*173. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute the Narmada Valley Authority or Corporation; and

(b) if so, the tentative plan or outline thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The Government of India have appointed an Officer on Special Duty to work out details of the scheme—the character of the Authority, its powers and functions, financial arrangements and mode of functioning. His report is expected in September, 1962. Further action in the matter will be considered thereafter.

गाड़ियों का देर से चलना

*१८३. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री भावगत झा आज़ाद :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलों के देर से चलने सम्बन्धी प्रश्न पर कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस की रूपरेखा क्या है और कब से उस निर्णय को कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने यह भी जानने का यत्न किया है कि गाड़ियों के देर से चलने के क्या कारण हैं, और यदि हाँ, तो उन्हें दूर करने का क्या प्रयास किया गया ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सॅ० वॅ० रामस्वामी) : (क) से (ग) एक बयान सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

मवारी ले जाने वाली गाड़ियों को ठीक समय पर चलाने के सम्बन्ध में हमेशा समुचित और पर्याप्त ध्यान दिया गया है और दिया जा रहा है ।

१९६१-६२ के कुछ महीनों में सवारी ले जाने वाली गाड़ियों के समय पर चलने में कुछ गिरावट आ गयी थी । बोर्ड ने एक बैठक बुलायी जिस में इस मवाल पर विचार-विनिमय किया गया । बैठक में उन रेलों के सम्बन्धित अफसरों ने भाग लिया जिन पर स्थिति में कुछ गिरावट दिखायी पड़ी थी । इस बैठक में कुछ ऐसे मिद्दान्तों पर विचार किया गया जिन को संचालन की वर्तमान स्थितियों के अनुरूप समय-सारणी बनाने समय ध्यान में रखने की आवश्यकता है । रेल प्रयामतों में कहा गया है कि अगली समय-सारणी बनाने समय इन मिद्दान्तों का ध्यानपूर्वक अनुगर्ण किया जाय । गाड़ियों के देर से चलने के कई कारण हैं जिन में से कुछ तो रेलवे के काबू में है और कुछ उस के काबू में बाहर है । फिर भी गाड़ियों को ठीक समय पर चलाने के लिये हर सम्भव कार्यवाई की गयी है और की जा रही है । इस के फल-स्वरूप मई, १९६२ के मुकाबले जून और जुलाई, १९६२ में गाड़ियों के आने-जाने में आम तौर पर मुबार हुआ है और आजा है कि १-१०-१९६२ में समय-सारणी में जो संशोधन किया जायेगा उस से स्थिति में और मुधार होगा ।

Export of Sugar to Malaya

*184. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Malayan Government have lifted all restric-

tions on the import of sugar from non-communist countries; and

(b) if so, how far the sugar exports to that country are expected to rise in the ensuing year as a result of this revised policy?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) According to reports received, Malayan Government lifted restriction from 1st July, 1962, on sugar imports from any country outside the Soviet Bloc and from Czechoslovakia within the Bloc.

(b) Does not arise, as the restrictions had no effect on export of sugar from India to Malaya.

Iduky Hydro Electric Project

*185. {
Shri Warrior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Kappen:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

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

(a) whether the dispute between Kerala and Madras regarding sharing of the Iduky waters is settled; and

(b) if so, whether any progress has been made in the implementation of the Hydrel Project on Iduky river?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The matter has been under examination in consultation with Kerala and Madras and a final decision has not been taken so far.

(b) The project report on Idikki is being finalised and the necessary approval of the Planning Commission for implementation of the Project is likely to be accorded before the end of this year.

Supply of Wheat to Pakistan

- *186. { **Shrimati Renuka Ray:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that at the request of the Pakistan Government, the Government of India have allowed two ships carrying wheat to India to be diverted to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, the total quantity of wheat diverted to Pakistan?

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

(b) About 20 thousand tons.

Rajasthan Canal

- *187. { **Shri Yashpal Singh**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri R. N. Reddi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Karni Singhji:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that defective materials are being used for construction of Rajasthan canal; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the suppliers of the alleged defective material and also against the officers who approved such material?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) At the time of a surprise visit made on 1st July, 1962, the Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power, Punjab, found some under-burnt bricks being used for lining at a point about 56 miles from Harike headworks, of the Rajasthan Feeder.

(b) he Punjab Government have appointed an Enquiry Officer to investigate into the matter. His find-

ings are awaited, pending which the Sub-Divisional Officer and the Sectional Officer concerned have been placed under suspension.

Shipping Corporation of India

- *188. { **Shri K. N. Tiwary:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shipping Corporation of India has decided to enter into the U.S. trade; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Corporation propose to utilise six out of their ten ships to be constructed by Hindustan Shipyard during the next 3-4 years of providing a service in the India|USA trade.

VC-10 Planes

- *189. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to acquire VC-10 planes for Air India;

(b) whether it has the advantage of being operated from a number of air fields with limited runways; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir.

(b) VC-10 aircraft of the long range type has no such advantage over the Boeing used by Air-India.

(c) Does not arise.

Acquisition of Coastal Vessels and Movement of Coal

***190. Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Shipping Corporation of India is going to acquire six coastal vessels for stepping up the movement of coal;

(b) whether these vessels would be purchased by direct negotiations with foreign shipbuilders or by inviting tenders; and

(c) whether the possibility of having some of these vessels built by the Hindustan Shipyard Limited at Visakhapatnam has been ascertained?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A proposal for the acquisition of six vessels for the coastal trade has been received from the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. and is under consideration of Government.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

(c) As the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam will be busy during the entire Third Five Year Plan period in building ships for the overseas trade it would not be possible to construct these ships at that yard. But the possibility of getting some of the ships built in the country is being explored.

Deep-Water Paddy

***191.** { Shri M. N. Swamy;
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

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

(a) the extent of flooded areas in the country; and

(b) the feasibility of raising deep-water paddy in combination with fish culture?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram

Subhag Singh): (a) No reliable data is available of the extent of flooded areas in the country. Rough indications show that one million acres of land remain under water for atleast four months in a year.

(b) It is feasible to raise paddy in combination with fish culture in fields holding water for a considerable part of the year and reservoirs. It would not be possible to take up this work in water logged areas as sufficient water is not available on the surface.

Extension of Industrial Disputes Act to Railways

***192. Shri Nambiar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian National Trade Union Congress has demanded the extension of the Industrial Disputes Act to the Railways; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have considered the demand and taken a decision thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(a) Government have not received any such demand from the Indian National Trade Union Congress so far. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, is applicable to Railways also.

(b) Does not arise.

Defects in Hirakud Dam

***193.** { Shri Surendranath Dwivedy;
Shri Raghunath Singh;
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah;
Shri K. Pattnayak;
Shri Eswara Reddy:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of the Chief Minister of Orissa made at a press conference at Bhubaneswar on the 14th July, 1962 to the effect that some glaring defects have been detected in regard to the Hirakud Dam;

(b) what are these defects and whether these were examined by the Central Water and Power Commission;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) how far the present defective dam is responsible in reducing the flood control capacity of Hirakud Dam and what steps are proposed to be taken to make up this lacuna?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 51].

Agricultural Commission

*194. **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state whether any decision has been taken regarding appointment of an Agricultural Commission to review the agricultural progress made in the country over the last 15 years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Yes. The Government have decided not to appoint an Agricultural Commission at present.

Cholera in Calcutta

*195. **Shrimati Renu Chakravarty:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government are aware of the virulent outbreak of cholera in epidemic form in Calcutta at an unusual time of the year;

(b) what steps have been taken by the Union Government to help the State Government to counteract this attack;

(c) in view of the fact that Calcutta has been declared an endemic area for cholera in Asia, whether Government propose to tackle this on a priority basis; and

(d) whether any financial or other aid is forthcoming?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India are aware of increased incidence of cholera in Calcutta from about mid-June to mid-July owing, perhaps, to late on set- of monsoon in that area.

(b) The out-break of cholera has been effectively controlled by the local authorities. The State Government did not ask for any Central assistance.

(c) and (d). The problem of Calcutta is being dealt with on a priority basis for which all help is being given.

Slow Unloading of Coal

*196. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether slow unloading of coal from Railway wagons in certain States has resulted in disruption of the schedule of coal transport by the railways;

(b) if so, how far this situation has deteriorated during the past six months; and

(c) what steps are being taken to improve the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) There is no general disruption of the schedule of coal transport by the Railways due to slow unloading of coal from Railway wagons. Cases have, however, occurred where coal wagons, especially BOX wagon rakes suffered detentions at destination stations for unloading, resulting in their turn round becoming longer.

(b) The position has not shown any marked deterioration in the past six months.

(c) (i) With a view to expedite unloading of BOX wagon rakes, the State Governments are being persuaded to operate coal dumps at suitable locations. While some coal dumps have already been opened, the question of opening coal dumps at other points of consumption is being pursued with the State Governments.

(ii) The bulk consumers have been approached with the request to increase their coal handling capacity and to accept BOX wagon rakes of coal.

(iii) Free time has been curtailed for removal of consignments and wharfage has been increased at certain stations.

Subsidy for Air Services Through Rajasthan

*197. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation has claimed some subsidy from the Government of Rajasthan in regard to certain flights being made by it via Jaipur;

(b) whether the Government of Rajasthan has declined to pay the subsidy; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shortage of X-Ray Films in the Country

*198. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of X-Ray films in the country;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government have reduced the import of X-ray films;

(c) whether it is also a fact that due to this non-availability of X-Ray films a large number of clinical diagnosis has been held up; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to meet the situation?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (d). During the first

quarter of the present financial year there was a shortage of X-Ray films in the country due to a cut imposed on import licences on account of shortage of foreign exchange. However, the cut imposed on import of X-Ray films has since been restored and the position of supply of X-ray films in the country is now normal. During the intervening period there was some hold up of X-Ray investigations in routine cases but not in those which required immediate diagnosis.

Permanent Indus Commission

*199. { **Shri Mohan Swarup:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 56 on the 21st April, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the Permanent Indus Commission subsequently met; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken at the meeting?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Subsequent to the Meeting of the Permanent Indus Commission referred to in reply to Starred Question No. 56 on 21-4-1962, another Meeting of the Commission was held at Rawalpindi (Pakistan) from 4th to 8th May, 1962. At this Meeting, the Commission took up the following items out of those considered by it at its earlier Meeting:

- (i) the 2nd Annual Report of the Permanent Indus Commission for the year ended on 31st March, 1962; and
- (ii) General tour of inspection to be undertaken by the Permanent Indus Commission under Article VIII(4)(c) of the Indus Waters Treaty 1960.

While the Commission finalised its Annual Report for the year ended on 31st March, 1962 and submitted it to

the two Governments on 7th May 1962, the Commission only studied additional information made available to it by the two Commissioners for chalking out a programme for the General Tour of inspection.

Week Against Hunger

*200. **Shri H. N. Mukherjee:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is participating in the "Week Against Hunger" observance announced jointly by the U.N. and F.A.O. in early 1963; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the programme to be observed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No decision has been arrived at in this matter.

(b) The main features of the programme are expected to include world-wide issue of postage stamps, national radio and television broadcasts, observance of family fasting days, austerity lunches, silent guest meals and bread sur-taxes with a view to creating a new attitude to the possibility of eradicating world hunger and intensifying the Campaign.

Krishna-Godavari Commission Report

*201. {
 Shri Basumatari;
 Shri D. C. Sharma;
 Shri Rameshwar Tantia;
 Shri Umanath;
 Shri Vidya Charan Shukla;
 Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah;
 Shri Ram Ratan Gupta;
 Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda;
 Shri M. N. Swamy;
 Shri Nath Pal;
 Shri Mohsin;
 Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 175 on the 25th April, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the report of the Krishna-Godavari Commission has since been received; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Out of 18 Chapters comprising the report, 14 Chapters have been received and the remaining 4 Chapters are expected to be received within the next few days. A statement on this subject was laid on the Table of the House on August 7, 1962. The report has still to be examined in the Ministry.

River Boards

*202. {
 Shri D. C. Sharma;
 Shri Hem Raj;
 Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah;
 Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 169 on the 25th April, 1962 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the setting up of Boards for various rivers (Inter-State) for regulation of supplies of water; and

(b) the reactions of the State Governments thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). Details in regard to the setting up of River Boards on Mahi, Mahanadi and Tapi river basins are being worked out. For Narmada it is proposed to set up a Central Authority.

The proposal to set up River Boards on (1) Krishna-Godavari, (2) Sutlej, Beas and Ravi, (3) Jamuna, (4) Cauvery and (5) Ajoy River Basins is still under consideration in consultation with the State Governments concerned. While many States have given their concurrence, some States have raised certain issues which are under examination. Final replies from three States are still awaited.

Power Requirements of Coal Industry

- *203. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 { Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
 { Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) the measures recommended by the study team which recently assessed the power requirements of the coal industrial programme;

(b) whether these recommendations have been scrutinised by the Planning Commission and the States; and

(c) if so, the result of such scrutiny and action taken in this regard both by the Centre and the States?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 52].

Italian Airliner Crash

- *204. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 { Shri P. C. Borooah:
 { Shri D. C. Sharma:
 { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 { Shri Raghunath Singh:
 { Shri Indrajit Gupta.
 { Maharajkumar Vijaya
 { Ananda:
 { Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
 { Shri Jashvant Mehta:
 { Shri Basumatari:
 { Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
 { Shri Nambiar:
 { Shri Nath Pal:
 { Shri M. K. Kumaran:
 { Shri Kajrokar:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an Italian airliner was lost over Bombay on the 7th July, 1962;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total number of passengers who lost their lives;

(d) whether it is also a fact that eight top officials of Alitalia same to India to assist in the search for the missing plane; and

(e) if so, how far their assistance helped us?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). A (c). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

Fatal accident to Alitalia DC-8 aircraft occurred about 25 miles West of Junnar on Poona-Nasik road on a hill on the night between 6th and 7th July, 1962. The aircraft was on its way from Bangkok to Bombay. All the 85 passengers and 9 members of crew on board were killed and the aircraft was completely destroyed.

2. The accident is under investigation by a Court of Inquiry, presided over by a retired judge of the Bombay High Court. The Director of Air Safety of the Civil Aviation Department, the Operations Manager of Air-India and a senior officer of the Indian Air Force have been appointed to act as Assessors. Italian Government have nominated an accredited representative and he and his advisers are being given all facilities to participate in the investigation. The Court of Inquiry has already begun its work. It will be some time before its findings become available to Government.

(d) Some local Alitalia officials went in a Government transport, at their request, in search of the missing aircraft.

(e) The aircraft was located through the help of the Maharashtra State Police.

Nature-cure Centres

- *205. { Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 { Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
 { Maharajkumar Vijaya
 { Ananda:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry has decided to give financial

assistance to nature-cure institutions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Financial assistance is proposed to be given to suitable public charitable institutions in nature cure with at least three years' standing for

- (i) equipping themselves with pathological laboratories;
- (ii) research project; and
- (iii) introduction of a uniform syllabus for a 4-year/2-year course for practitioners of nature-cure and for training of assistants to help nature-cure practitioners.

Metal Card Railway Passes

*207. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) what are the categories of officers, Class I and II, who are entitled to the use of Metal Card Passes;

(b) whether these officers are also allowed to take their families on their passes while they travel on duty; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan):

(a) All class I and II Railway Officers who are required to perform rail journey on duty are issued Metal Card passes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Railway officers have to tour extensively the areas under their jurisdiction, and the privilege of taking family (wife and children only) on Metal Card passes has been in vogue from the time railways started running in the country.

D. V. C. Power Supply

- *208. { Shrimati Renu Chakravartty;
Shri Hem Barua;
Shri S. M. Banerjee;
Shri Mohammad Elias;

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

(a) the Sachdev Committee's assessment of West Bengal's electricity demands which the Damodar Valley Corporation will be called upon to meet in 1965-66;

(b) what will be the total requirements of power for West Bengal at the end of Third Five Year Plan;

(c) whether State Governments and Damodar Valley Corporation have separately submitted their views on the Sachdev Committee Report;

(d) whether the Central Government have made detailed comments on the report as a whole; and

(e) whether it is a fact that industrial expansion has been stopped in West Bengal due to shortage of power?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Inside the valley 178.07 MW (simultaneous demand). Outside the valley 155.58 MW. (simultaneous demand).

(b) 1283.15 MW.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

(e) Industrial expansion has also been affected by shortage of power.

Suicide committed by jumping into Engine Furnace at Cuttack

- { Shri M. N. Swamy;
*209. { Shri Yashpal Singh;
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta;

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a man jumped into the furnace of an engine of Howrah Madras Mail at Cuttack Railway Station on the 3rd July, 1962; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the driver of the engine in spite of being informed of the occurrence, moved the train?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) While no definite evidence from any eye-witness is available to confirm the incident, circumstantial evidence would seem to suggest that an unknown person entered the smoke

box not furnace of an engine and was burnt to death.

(b) The driver appears to have been told so casually by another unknown person but he (driver) did not believe that person because of the very unusual nature of the information.

Haulage of Goods by Road

*211. { **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to undertake long distance haulage of goods by road; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Minister of Shipping (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Second Telephone Factory

*212. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:

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

(a) the progress made so far in setting up of another factory for manufacture of telephones;

(b) whether any site has been selected for the purpose;

(c) the details of the site; and

(d) the target date for the completion of the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (d). No final decision has so far been taken regarding the setting up of another factory for manufacture of telephones. Government are still awaiting the report of a Technical Committee regarding the type of equipment to be used in future and further consideration to the matter will be given after this report has been submitted to Government.

Gandak Project

*213. { **Shri K. N. Tiwary:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Gandak Project is facing difficulties owing to coal scarcity; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remove those difficulties?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) No; Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Bagh River Project

*214. **Shri Mohan Swarup:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 49 on the 21st April, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra Governments have finally considered the proposal regarding Bagh River Project; and

(b) whether the Planning Commission have approved this joint venture of the two Governments?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Approval could be conveyed only after the agreed proposals are received and examined.

Regional Fruit and Vegetable Research Stations

423. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1460 on the 17th May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been taken on the location of the regional Fruit and Vegetable Research Stations; and

(b) if so, where they will be located?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The matter is still under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Horticulture in Punjab

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

(a) the grants given to the Government of Punjab during the Second Five Year Plan period (year-wise) for the development of horticulture; and

(b) the names of the schemes for which the grants were given?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The grants and loans given to the Government of Punjab during the Second Plan period for the development of horticulture are as under:—

Year	Grant Rs.	Loan Rs.	Total Rs.
1956-57 .	Nil	Nil	Nil
1957-58 .	4,000	10,66,000	10,70,000
1958-59 .	52,000	8,67,000	9,19,000
1959-60 .	52,000	8,75,000	9,27,000
1960-61 .	50,000	10,63,000	11,13,000

(b) Development of Horticulture in the Punjab State.

Aerodrome near Ghaziabad

**425. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Raghunath Singh:**

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

(a) the progress made so far in taking a decision regarding the construction of a civil aerodrome near Ghaziabad for Delhi; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications

(Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). As the selected site near Ghaziabad may not be a suitable place for an international aerodrome, another site may have to be selected. This question is under consideration.

Family Planning Centres in Punjab

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

(a) the number of family planning centres opened in Punjab during the Second Five Year Plan period, year-wise; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) 191 family planning centres were opened in Punjab during the Second Five Year Plan period as follows:—

Year	Family Planing Centres
1956-57	--
1957-58	38
1958-59	30
1959-60	44
1960-61	79

(b) A sum of Rs. 9,60,015 was spent on the family planning centres mentioned above.

Willington and Safdarjang Hospitals, Delhi

427. Shri Biswanath Roy: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the increasing number of patients in Willington and Safdarjang Hospitals Government propose to increase the number of doctors and nursing staff; and

(b) if so, whether any step in that direction is expected to be taken?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The number of doctors and nursing staff is gradually increased as and when the number of patients and work of different Departments increase.

Motor Repair Training Centre at Agartala

428. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether any step has been taken to establish Motor repairing Training Centre at Agartala in Tripura under the direct management of Government; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to open such a training Centre at Agartala in future?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The information required is being collected from the Tripura Administration and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Consumption of Pineapples

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

(a) the total quantity of Pineapples consumed by fruit canning industries in Tripura in 1961-62;

(b) the estimated quantity of Pineapples that may be consumed by fruit canning centres in Tripura in 1962-63;

(c) the price offered per hundred pineapple to producers; and

(d) whether any steps are being taken to encourage the pineapple production in the States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) 1,048 maunds.

(b) 1.560 maunds.

(c) (i) Rs. 8.50 nP. per hundred pineapples during 1961-62.

(ii) Rs. 11.00 nP. per hundred pineapples during 1962-63.

(d) Yes (i) The scheme for distribution of pineapple suckers is being

continued and 2.20 lakhs of suckers are proposed to be distributed during the current season.

(ii) The existing Fruit Canning Centre at Agartala is being expanded and a new one will be set up at Arundhutinagar.

(iii) A proposal to establish a Fruit Preservation Centre at Kumarghat in 1964-65 is receiving consideration.

Leprosy Patients in Tripura

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

(a) whether any machinery was set up in Tripura to collect data on leprosy patients; and

(b) what steps are being taken to segregate the leprosy patients from the rest of the family members and the society?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes. A leprosy Survey Unit has been working since November, 1959 under the Tripura Territorial Council to assess the prevalence of leprosy.

(b) None so far.

V.M. Hospital, Agartala, Tripura

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

(a) whether it is a fact that V.M. Hospital, Agartala (Tripura) has been in need of one Ear, Nose and Throat specialist for a long time;

(b) if so, whether there has been any move to fill up this post; and

(c) when a specialist in Ear, Nose and Throat is likely to be appointed in V.M. Hospital?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes, ever since the post was created in November, 1957.

(b) and (c). On two separate occasions the U.P.S.C. were requested to nominate a candidate for this post.

On both occasions, however, the U.P.S.C. nominees failed to report. The U.P.S.C. have once again been requested in the matter. Pending receipt of their nomination an *ad hoc* appointment has, however, been made by the Tripura Administration, on a purely temporary basis.

Over Bridge at Ratangarh Railway Station

432. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that inhabitation of Ratangarh Town (Rajasthan) lies on both sides of the Ratangarh Railway station (Northern Railway) and that in the absence of any overbridge over the railway lines, the pedestrian as well as vehicular traffic has to cross the railway track resulting in accidents and loss of life.

(b) if so, whether Govt. have considered the urgent necessity of putting up an over-bridge or under bridge across the railway track near the railway station and with what results; and

(c) when the work of the over bridge or under-bridge is likely to be taken in hand?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The main town of Ratangarh lies on one side of the Railway station, and on the other side only a small colony has developed after partition. For providing access to either side of the town, there is a 'D' class level crossing at the Rewari end of the station for pedestrians and cattle but not for vehicular traffic. The Railway will consider provision of a Road under-bridge if the scheme for such an under-bridge across the railway line is sponsored by the State Government who has to bear their share of cost as per extant rules. There has been no proposal, so far, from the Government of Rajasthan for any over/underbridge at Ratangarh.

(c) Does not arise.

Mangalore-Hassen Railway Line

433. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the final survey for the Magalore-Hassan railway has been completed;

(b) at what stage are the preliminary works connected with the construction of the line; and

(c) whether it has been decided if the line should be broad gauge or metre gauge?

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

(b) Final Location Survey has been sanctioned. The Railway has completed all preliminary arrangements for carrying the fieldwork of the survey, so that actual survey may commence immediately after the rains.

(c) The line will be metre gauge.

Artificial Limb Centres

434. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of artificial limb centres in the country;

(b) whether provisions have been made in these centres to supply free of charge artificial limbs and aids to orthopaedically handicapped persons who are in indigent circumstances; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) There are three artificial limb centres in the country which are under the control of the Government of India *viz.* Artificial Limb Centre, Poona under the Ministry of Defence, the All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Bombay and the Artificial Limb Centre in

Irwin Hospital, New Delhi. The information in respect of artificial limb centres under the State Governments is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

(b) and (c). In the Artificial Limb Centre, Poona, there is no provision to supply free of charge artificial limbs and aids to orthopaedically handicapped persons who are in indigent circumstances, but an annual provision of Rs. 10,000 exists in the All India Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Bombay, for this purpose. In the Irwin Hospital centre, for poor and indigent patients, the cost is met out of the Poor Fund maintained in the Irwin Hospital.

Supply of Rice to Tripura

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

(a) the quality of rice supplied to Tripura from the Centre in 1962 so far;

(b) whether there are any fair price shops apart from ration shops in Tripura;

(c) if so, the number of such shops and also the rate of selling price of rice per seer in such shops; and

(d) the estimated requirement of rice in Tripura for 1962?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Common rice.

(b) and (c). There are 104 fair price shops functioning in Tripura from where rice at the rate of 45 nP. per seer is being issued.

(d) Our estimate of rice requirement of Tripura for 1962 is about 20,000 tons.

Paradip Port

436. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed Paradip Port of Orissa has been surveyed;

(b) at what distance is the ten fathom depth of the sea from the coast; and

(c) the details of the latest position with regard to the development of the Port?

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

(b) The survey was done upto the seven fathom contour only. The distance of the ten fathom contour from the beach is about five miles.

(c) A provision of Rs. 154.30 lakhs has been made in the Third Five Year Plan for the execution of schemes to enable the Port to handle five lakh of ore and half a lakh tons of general cargo. Some of the approved works have already been taken in hand by the Government of Orissa.

Last year, the State Government proposed that Paradip should be developed forthwith as an all-weather port and as part of a project for the export of ores on a large scale with a target of 2 million tons per year to start with. The State Government appointed a firm of Consulting Engineers to prepare a Project Report for the development of the Port. The Consulting Engineers' Project Report has been received recently from the State Government and is under examination.

Railway station at Calicut

437. Shri Koya: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of new Railway Station at Calicut, on Southern Railway; and

(b) when Government expect to complete the work?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) About 16% of the work has been completed so far.

(b) By about the end of June, 1963.

Loan to Tripura State Cooperative Union

438. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money given to Tripura State Cooperative Union, year by year, during the two plan periods and the period ending in 1961;

(b) the purposes for which such money was given;

(c) whether publication of literature was one such purpose; and

(d) what publications have been brought out during 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) (i) In the 1st Plan period Nil.

(ii) In the 2nd Plan Period i.e. from 1956 to 1961 as follows:—

In 1956-57	Nil.
In 1957-58	Rs. 7,405/-
In 1958-59	Rs. 3,501/-
In 1959-60	Rs. 12,429/-
In 1960-61	Rs. 24,738/-

(b) (i) to meet pay and allowances of the Instructors who imparted training to non-officials and other contingent expenditure.

(ii) Stipend to trainees, etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) None. The financial assistance was provided towards the end of the year 1960-61.

Agriculture Loans

439. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of loan petitions received by the State Co-opera-

tive Bank of Tripura for agricultural loans during 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) the number of petitioners who received such loan from this Bank during the above period; and

(c) the reasons for rejecting rest of the petitions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) 298.

(b) 287.

(c) Of the eleven cases rejected, nine were from societies which had defaulted, one was from a non-member and one was received late.

Agricultural Implements

440. Shrimati Laxmi Bai: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of factories producing agricultural implements for small and middle class agriculturists;

(b) the total number of such factories in public sector;

(c) the location of these factories;

(d) the type of implements each of them produces; and

(e) the annual production of each factory during 1959-60 and 1960-61?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) One hundred and twenty-one.

(b) Five.

(c) and (d). The required information is contained in the publication entitled 'Agricultural Implements—where to buy them from', published by the Directorate of Extension, Department of Agriculture, except in regard to the type of implements produced by one of the factories namely Govt. Industrial Workshop Tiruchirappalli, Madras. Copies of this publication, corrected up to date, have been supplied to the Parliament Library.

(e) The information is not available

लाहौल जिले में सड़क

४४१. श्री हेम राज क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब सरकार की ओर से कोई प्रस्ताव कलांग जिग जिग बार सड़क (लाहौल जिले में) के निर्माण के बारे में आया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्य-वाई की गई है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में नौ-वहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) ओर (ख) शायद माननीय सदस्य का मतलब किलांग जिग जिग बार सड़क से है। यह प्रायोजना लाहौल जिले के उन सड़क निर्माण कार्यों की सूची में शामिल कर ली गई है जो भारत सरकार द्वारा आर्थिक सहायता के लिये अनुमोदित कर ली गई है। तीसरी पंचवषिय आयोजना में इस निर्माण कार्य के लिये ३ लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गयी है। यह राशि यातायात की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिये वाहन पथ को चौड़ा कर के मौजूदा खच्चर मार्ग में सुधार करने के लिये है। इस सड़क पर बराचू नाले के ऊपर एक पुल बनाने का प्रस्ताव भी है।

Compensatory Allowance for P. & T. Staff

442. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the rates of compensatory allowances which are paid to Posts and Telegraphs Staff posted in Lahaul and Spiti Districts; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Government propose to bring the rate of their compensatory allowance at par with the rates of the Punjab Government i.e. equal to pay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) As given in the statement below:

1393 (Ai) LSD—13.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) Outsiders i.e. Govt. servants who do not belong either to Lahaul or Spiti Valley. | 75% of their basic pay in the revised scales of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 125/- p.m. |
| (ii) Govt. servants belonging to Lahaul valley but working in Spiti Valley and vice versa. | 56½% of their basic pay in the revised scales of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 100/ p.m. |
| (iii) Lahaul's Government servants working in Lahaul Valley and Spiti Government servants working in Spiti Valley. | 37% of their basic pay in the revised scales of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 65/-p.m. |

(b) No.

Delhi-Chandigarh Telephones Line

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

(a) how many times trunk telephone lines between New Delhi and Chandigarh were reported out of order during 1961;

(b) the reasons for these breakdowns; and

(c) what measures are being taken to correct the defects?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) There were three trunk circuits between Delhi and Chandigarh during 1961. The number of interruptions on each of the circuits during 1961 were as follows:

New Delhi—Chandigarh.

-do-	1	: 68
-do-	2	: 61
-do-	3	: 129

(b) The circuit breakdowns were mostly due to line interruptions caused by natural causes and due to copper wire thefts.

(c) Line interruptions due to natural causes are unpreventable. The following measures are being taken to combat copper wire thefts:—

- (i) close liaison with Police authorities,

- (ii) Enhanced punishment for culprits who repeat the offence,
- (iii) Replacement of copper wire by copper weld wire.
- (iv) In addition, the number of circuits has been increased from 3 to 5 on a high frequency carrier system and since then circuit efficiency has improved considerably. As a long term measure it is also planned to lay a cable from Delhi to Ambala which will eliminate line interruptions and copper wire thefts in this section.

Acreage of Khar Land in the Country

444. **Shri Vishram Prasad:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total acreage of 'Khar Land' in the country, State-wise; and

(b) efforts made to recover the land and the land so recovered during 1961?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The information has been called for from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

Tickets Missing from Damoh Railway Station on Central Railway

445. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 { **Shri B. K. Das:**
 { **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a pile of tickets of various denominations is missing from Damoh Railway station of Central Railway;

(b) if so, how it has vanished from the Railway station;

(c) whether any investigation was made; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) Yes. Some tickets were found missing from stock.

(b) to (d). Investigation is in progress.

मुस्करा में तार सुविधायें

४४६. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी .
 { श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
 { श्री ब० कु० वास :
 { श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या परिष्कृत तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हमीरपुर जिले के केंद्र में स्थित ५,००० से ऊपर आबादी वाले ग्राम मुस्करा में क्या तार की व्यवस्था के लिये कोई लिखा-पट्टी की गई थी ; और

(ख) जब कि इस ग्राम से १६ मील से भी अधिक दूरी पर चारों ओर तार भेजने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है तो क्या यहां शीघ्र ही तारघर खोलने के प्रश्न पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ; और यदि नहीं, तो क्यों ?

परिष्कृत तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मुस्करा में तारघर खोलने की मंजूरी दी जा चुकी है ।

Forest Policy

447. { **Shri H. P. Chatterjee:**
 { **Shri Ranen Sen:**
 { **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**

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

(a) what is being done to carry out the National Forest Policy;

(b) what is the percentage increase of land under forests in the last two Five Year Plans;

(c) what it will be in the Third Five Year Plan;

(d) what is being done to put the catchment areas of river valley projects under proper afforestation to protect the costly dams and canals, and

(e) what percentage of the catchment areas has been afforested in the last two Five Year Plan periods and what is going to be done in the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) 'Forest' being a State subject, the responsibility for implementing the National Forest Policy rests on the States. Its working is however, continuously under review by the Central Board of Forestry on which the States are represented at Minister's level.

The Central Government assist the States in the formulation of State Plans for the development of forests when such assistance is asked for. These plans are annually reviewed in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and appropriate recommendations are made to the State Governments.

(b) According to the available statistics, the area under forests went down from 2,77,232 Sq. miles in 1950-51 to 2,71,634 Sq. miles in 1955-56, i.e. by about 2%. This was primarily due to transfer of forest land to other Land Utilisation leads. Figures of area at the end of the 2nd Plan are not yet available.

(c) By the end of the Third Five Year Plan period an area of 8,39,000 acres is expected to be covered by new plantations. Information is, however, not available whether these plantations will be undertaken on the existing forest land or outside the forest areas.

(d) A special centrally sponsored programme for undertaking soil conservation measures in the catchments of the major river valley projects during the Third Five Year Plan has been approved at an estimated cost of about Rs. 11 crores. This provides for various types of works in the catchment areas including afforestation.

Besides this, the State Plans also contain a provision of Rs. 52 lakhs for such measures in such catchments. In order to ensure prompt implementation of this programme in projects covering more than one State, it has been suggested that the concerned States should set up inter-state Boards.

(c) Systematic attention began to be given to this problem only during the Second Plan period, when an area of 2.25 lakh acres was treated under Soil Conservation measures, including afforestation. During the Third Plan period, an area of 10 lakh acres is expected to be covered by such measures in the catchments of the various river valley projects.

Movement of Coal on Sundays and Holidays

448. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a fall in the movement of coal on Sundays and holidays;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that such a fall affects the overall movement of the coal; and

(c) if so, what measures Government propose to take to guarantee a normal movement of coal on off days?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) and (b). Loading of coal for movement by rail is comparatively less on Sundays/Holidays than on other days of the week. This drop in loading affects the overall movement of coal.

(c) The coal trade and Industry are being constantly persuaded to resort to coal loading on Sundays and Holidays on the same level as on week days.

Incentives to Railway Employees

449. { **Shri S. B. Das;**
Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri Basumatari;
Shri S. C. Samanta;

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government give any incentive to persons who submit paper for better designs, construction, maintenance and operation of steam locos and Electric locomotives;

(b) if so, what kind of incentives are given ;and

(c) the number of people given awards in the past in this respect?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Incentives are given in the following form:

- (i) Cash Rewards;
- (ii) Advance Increments;
- (iii) Preference for grant of study leave;
- (iv) Commendation remarks recorded in the Service Files; and
- (v) Scholarships to the children etc.

(c) About 78 employees have been awarded from 1957 to the end of 1961.

Supply of Fertilizers

450. { Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shrimati Laxmi Bai:
Shri Karni Singhji:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Umanath:
Shri M. N. Swamy:

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

(a) the quotas of Ammonium Sulphate and different other fertilizers advised by the Central Fertilizer Pool for distribution to various States by the Fertilizer Corporation of India in 1959-60, 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63;

(b) the quantities of different varieties of fertilizers distributed in different quarters of 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(c) the basis for this distribution; and

(d) the quantities of different fertilizers demanded by various States during 1959-60, 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b) Allocation of fertilisers from Sindri and Nangal factories of the Fertiliser Corporation of India and the quantity distributed by the Central Fertilizer Pool I in different years from this source are given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. [See No. LT-309/62]

(c) Nitrogenous fertilizers are generally allotted on the basis of the demands received from different States and the available supply. Consideration is also given to carry-over stocks likely to be available with the States, the past off-take and special reasons such as drought conditions, damage to crops due to excessive rain-fall, capacity of the farmers to use fertilizers etc.

(d) The requisite information is Placed in Library. [See No. LT-309/62]

Power Supply cut in the States

451. { Shri Kolla Venkaiah:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaud
Shri Umanath:
Shri Subbaraman:
Shri Muthiah:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

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

(a) the States that have introduced the Electric Power cut in the supply;

(b) the percentage of power cut in the supply in various States;

(c) whether the existing agricultural load is maintained in various States that have undertaken the cut;

(d) whether the Industrial power supply is maintained in the States who have resorted to cut; and

(e) to which branches of supply the cut is applied?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (e). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Assistant Surgeons

452. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a percentage of Assistant Surgeons (Doctors) in Class III have been declared to be in gazetted rank;

(b) if so, what is the percentage;

(c) whether these Gazetted Assistant Surgeons would be from Class II or Class I cadre;

(d) the scales of their pay; and

(e) whether the service conditions of Class III and class II will govern these Assistant Surgeons?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a) to (c). No percentage has been laid down. All Assistant Surgeons after completion of 5 years service are eligible for honorary gazetted rank;

(d) The existing scale of pay of Assistant Surgeons, viz. Rs. 335—20—475—25—575—EB—25—650 will be applicable even to those who are granted the honorary gazetted status.

(e) This is under consideration.

First-aid Examination for Promotion of Railway Employees

453. Shri Priya Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether passing of First-Aid examination is a pre-requisite condition for earning next increment in the pay-scales in respect of Train examiners, Drivers, Shunters, Firemen, Guards, TTE's; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made any arrangements for these railway employees to get training or

lectures in First-aid at their working places?

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

(b) First-Aid training is afforded at the headquarters of the railway employees where there is a railway dispensary or health unit. At stations where no such facilities are available staff are required to go to the nearest available dispensary or training centres.

Death of Animals in Delhi Zoo

454. Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) how many animals have died in the Delhi Zoo during the past six months;

(b) the species of the dead animals; and

(c) the main causes of their death?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhab Singh): (a) From February to July 1962. 75 animals and birds died in the Delhi Zoo, belonging to 42 different species.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I annexure 53].

(c) The main causes of death are given below:—

(1) Attrition (losses due mainly to shock during shipment and handling before an animal can adapt itself to conditions within the Zoo)	22
[(2) Killed by predators	1
(3) Cold blast	4
(4) Killed by cage mates	4 (mostly birds)
(5) Exposure to rain	4 (mostly birds)
(6) Snake bites	4
(7) Enteritis	4
(8) Paralysis	3
(9) Senility (old age)	2
(10) Miscellaneous diseases	13
Total	75

The mortality of animals and birds in the Delhi Zoo is low compared to world standards. The annual mortality percentage in Washington National Park is 18%; in the Delhi Zoo the mortality of 29% in 1959-60 has dropped to 18% in 1960-61 and to 9% in 1961-62.

Breeding of Indian Horses

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

(a) the steps so far taken by Government to improve the breed of Indian horses; and

(b) whether Government have brought some horses from other countries in this connection?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) (i) Improvement of livestock including horses is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The state Animal Husbandry Departments have been maintaining superior stallions in their veterinary hospitals etc. where mating facilities are provided. The Governments of Maharashtra, Mysore, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh are also having small horse breeding establishments where superior stallions are maintained/produced for breeding purposes.

(ii) To supplement the efforts of the State Governments, the Government of India have sponsored a scheme for the establishment of an Equine Breeding Farm and five Stud Stands under the Third Five-Year Plan at an estimated cost of Rs. 15 lakhs. The Farm will serve as a nucleus for coordinated development of equines in hilly areas and as a source of superior breeding stallions for village areas.

(iii) The Government of India liberalised the policy for import of horses during 1961-62 so as to enable recognised Stud Farms, Turf Clubs and individual breeders to import good quality horses for breeding purposes. Under this policy 82 animals valued at

Rs. 6,80,000/- were imported during 1961-62.

(b) Import of horses for the proposed Equine Breeding Farm has not yet taken place. The Himachal Pradesh Administration have, however, imported in recent years two stallions and four brood mares of connemare breed from Ireland. The Government of Mysore have also recently been allowed to import horses worth Rs. one lakh for their Stud Farm at Kunigal.

Increasing of Trains between Varanasi and Gorakhpur

456. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to increase the number of trains between Varanasi and Gorakhpur on the North-Eastern Railway to minimise the overcrowding in trains; and

(b) if so, when they propose to introduce more trains?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to introduce an additional passenger train each way between Gorakhpur and Varanasi with effect from 1st October, 1962 replacing one pair of existing trains viz 73 Down and 74 Up between Gorakhpur and Bhatni.

Irrigation Projects in Kerala

**457. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imblichava:**

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2467 on the 4th June, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the reply to the comments of the Central Water and Power Commission on Kallada, Pamba and Kanjirapuzha Irrigation Projects have been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Project reports in respect of Chitarpuzha, Kuttiyadi and Valapatnam Irrigation projects have been received from the State Government; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) (1) *Kallada Project* Replies to the Preliminary comments of the Commission on Kallada Irrigation Project are still awaited from the State Government.

(b) *Pamba Project*

Replies to the preliminary comments of the Commission on Pamba irrigation scheme have been received from the State Government.

(3) *Kanjirapuzha Project*

Replies of State Government to CWPC's comments have been received except those relating to part II of the Project Report, which are awaited.

(b) (1) *Kallada Project*

Does not arise.

(2) *Pamba Project & Kanjirapuzha Project*

Replies received from the State Government are under examination in the Commission.

(c) The project reports in respect of Kuttiyadi and Valapatnam have been received, but the Project Report in respect of Chitarpuzha, is still awaited.

(d) The Kuttiyadi Project report was received on 19-7-62 and is under examination in the Commission. The preliminary comments of the Commission on Valapatnam Project have been sent to the State Government in February, 1962 and replies to the comments are still awaited.

Cashew Cultivation

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

(a) the amount allocated during the first and second year of the Third

Five Year Plan period for the development of Cashew cultivation;

(b) the amount spent; and

(c) the additional acreage brought under cashew cultivation in the first and second year of the Third Plan period in Maharashtra, Orissa, Mysore, and Kerala?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The amount allocated for the development of Cashew cultivation to the various Cashew growing States is as under:—

	(Rs. in Lakhs)
1961-62	16.53
1962-63	17.17

(b) A sum of Rs. 7.75 lakhs is reported to have been spent by the States of Mysore, Maharashtra, Kerala, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura during 1961-62. The Government of Madras have not so far reported the expenditure during 1961-62.

The Governments of Mysore, Maharashtra and Kerala have reported an expenditure of Rs. 1.42 lakhs during 1962-63 (upto 30.6.1962). Reports from other States have not been received so far.

(c) The additional acreage reported to have been brought under Cashew Cultivation during 1961-62 is as under:—

State	Acreage
Maharashtra	95,815
Orissa	Not reported
Mysore	14,900
Kerala	165

Figures for 1962-63 are not yet available.

Railway Over-Bridge at Billimora Station

459. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government have received any representations from the Bilimora Municipality and several

village Panchayats as also the citizens of Bilimora for construction of a railway crossing bridge at Bilimora station and footpaths on Railway bridges over Ambika, Kaveri and Khareda Rivers near Bilimora;

(b) if so, the action Govt. have taken in respect of these representations; and

(c) whether Govt. have included these in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). There are three level crossings at Bilimora station namely Nos. 107, 108 and 109. There is no undue detention to the road traffic at the level crossing Nos. 107 and 109. The road traffic at the level crossing No. 108 however suffers detention. The Bilimora Municipality had been advised that they should approach the State Govt. to sponsor the construction of a road over-bridge at the level crossing No. 108 but such a scheme has not been included in the State Govt's. proposal for over under-bridges for the Third Five Year Plan.

Foot paths exist on all the three river bridges viz: Ambika, North Kaveri and South Kaveri but they are meant exclusively for the use of Railway Maintenance staff. If foot paths for public use are required, they can be provided if the State Govt. or the Local authorities agree to bear the cost.

Malaria Eradication Evaluation Consultative Committee

460. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 547 on the 3rd May, 1962 and state:

(a) whether proposals for the establishment of Malaria Eradication Evaluation Consultative Committee for conducting a continuous indepen-

dent appraisal have been received and considered; and

(b) if so, the important features of the proposals and the nature of decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) It has been proposed that the Special Working Committee on the National Malaria Eradication Programme which has been set up under the chairmanship of the Director General of Health Services and has representatives of the Ministries of Health, Defence and Railways as well as those from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and World Health Organisation as members may function as the Malaria Eradication Evaluation Consultative Committee. However, for conducting continuous independent appraisal in the field, ad hoc committees consisting of administrative medical officers of the State Governments, with representatives of agencies like the United States Agency for International Development and the World Health Organisation will be constituted as and when required and they would visit the different States for independent appraisal. The findings of these committees will be considered by the Special Working Committee on the National Malaria Eradication Programme mentioned above.

This proposal has been accepted by the Government of India.

Crushing of Sugar-Cane

461. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in some States all the standing sugar-cane could not be crushed;

(b) if so, the names of the States and the estimated quantity of sugar-cane that could not be crushed;

(c) the total quantity of sugar-cane crushed by factories in various States during the last crushing season; and

(d) the total quantity of sugar produced?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). All sugar factories have closed down after crushing whatever sugarcane which was available to them in their respective areas. Some sugarcane is stated to have been left uncrushed in the Dhanaha area of Bihar and the State Government is arranging to ascertain the exact quantity.

(c) and (d). A statement giving the sugarcane crushed and sugar produced by factories during the period 1st November, 1961 to 22nd July, 1962, is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 54].

Kosi Project

462. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1587 on 20th June, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the Kosi Project authorities have been able to take possession of land in Nepal and the earth work on the Western Kosi Canal has been started now;

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether the revised estimate of the Kosi Project is now available; and

(d) if so, the precise nature of changes that have taken place in important aspects of the projects?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Some changes in the alignment of Western Kosi Canal have been suggested by His Majesty's Government of Nepal. It has been pointed out to that Government that the modification of the alignment proposed by them would result in reduction

of the commanded area. The matter is still under discussion.

(c) No. The Project is at present under revision.

(d) Does not arise.

Artificial Drying Units

463. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the direction of setting up of artificial drying units supplemented by moisture testing metres in jute seed and multiplication farms in the States;

(b) the nature and manner of participation of the Centre and the States in the Scheme; and

(c) the extent of finance made available for the purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The Governments of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Tripura have been requested to set up artificial drying units along with the moisture testing meters at the Jute Seed Multiplication Farms in the States. The States have also been requested to provide moisture metres to the Jute Development staff.

(b) and (c). No request for financial assistance has been received from any State so far.

डाक टिकटों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

४२४. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक-टिकटों पर सर्वथा अंग्रेजी का ही प्रयोग चल रहा है और हिन्दी राज-भाषा की उपेक्षा-सी चल रही है;

(ख) क्या इंडिया के साथ यदि हिन्दी में भी भारत और टिकटों का मूल्य अंग्रेजी के

साथ हिन्दी में भी दिये जाने के सम्बन्ध में कुछ विचार हो रहा है, और यदि हां, तो कब से यह व्यावहारिक रूप धारण करेगा; और

(ग) सामान्य टिकटों के प्रतिरिक्त विशेष अवसरों पर किन्हीं की स्मृति में चलने वाले टिकटों पर भी क्या यह नियम लागू होगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रो (श्री भगवती) : (क) जी नहीं। "इंडिया पोस्टेज" यह संकेत-पद हमारे सभी डाक-टिकटों पर अंग्रेजी में छपा रहता है। नाम या शीर्षक और मूल्य सम्बन्धी दूसरे शब्द, कुछेक को छोड़ कर, हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में ही छपे रहते हैं।

(ख) जी हां। यह मामला विचारार्थ एक उप-समिति को दिया जा रहा है और उसकी सिफारिशें प्राप्त होने के बाद ही कोई निर्णय लिया जायेगा।

(ग) उक्त निर्णय सभी डाक-टिकटों पर लागू होगा—चाहे वे स्मारक डाक-टिकट हों अथवा दैनिक प्रयोग में आने वाले सामान्य टिकट।

Soil Conservation

465. { **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether Government have finalised the allocation of funds for Centrally sponsored schemes of soil conservation; and

(b) if so, whether the needs of all States have been duly considered?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). There are 3 Centrally sponsored schemes of Soil Conservation in the States, viz.—**Soil Conservation in the River Valley**

Projects, Dry Farming Demonstration Project and Survey of Ravine Land.

As regards Soil Conservation in River Valley Projects, the allocation of funds has been made so as to meet the requirements of the major projects situated in each State in the first instance.

As regards dry farming demonstration projects, the number of projects allotted to States has been generally based on the extent of land requiring adoption of dry farming measures in the States.

As regards survey of ravine lands, the allocation has been made between the concerned States roughly on the basis of the estimated ravine areas in these States.

Shortage of Nurses

466. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to appoint trained army medical nursing orderlies in civil hospitals in view of the shortage of nurses; and

(b) if so, how many have been appointed?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). There is no specific proposal to appoint demobilised Nursing Orderlies of the Armed Medical Forces as Staff Nurses in Civil Hospitals. The Safdarjang and Irwin Hospitals, New Delhi, have, however, appointed nine and seven ex-army Nursing Orderlies respectively as Nursing Orderlies.

Sone Bridge

467. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 287 on the 30th April, 1962 and state the progress made so far in the construction of Sone Bridge with the aid of International Development Fund?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Tenders for the bridge work have been received and are under scrutiny.

Minor Irrigation Projects

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

(a) the number of minor irrigation projects taken up during the First and the Second Five Year Plans;

(b) the amount spent thereon;

(c) the irrigation potential created therefrom; and

(d) how much land was actually irrigated during 1961-62 by these projects?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Minor Irrigation Projects are so numerous, scattered and varied in nature that their counting in terms of numbers is not feasible.

(b) An actual expenditure of Rs. 66 crores was incurred on minor irrigation schemes during the First Plan. This represents the central loans and grants to States and not the States' share. During the Second Plan an expenditure of Rs. 94.9 crores (representing both central and States' share) was incurred on these schemes.

(c) An area of 9.5 million acres was benefited by Minor Irrigation schemes during the First Plan. 9 million acres benefited during the Second Plan.

(d) Figures of actual achievements under the Minor irrigation programme for the year 1961-62 are not yet available. However, on the basis of the assessment made at the time of discussion of the annual plans of the State/Union Territories for 1962-63, the anticipated achievement of area under minor irrigation from schemes completed during 1961-62 was put at 1.7 million acres.

Production of Rice

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

(a) the estimated production of rice in the country in 1962-63;

(b) Government's procurement programme during the same period; and

(c) Government's present stock of rice from abroad and that procured from within the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The estimate of production of rice during 1962-63 will become available only some time in April, 1963.

(b) No definite programme has yet been prepared but it is likely to be more intensified during this year.

(c) At the end of July, 1962 there was a stock of about 7.7 lakh tons of rice in the Central reserve depots comprising about 4.5 lakh tons of imported rice and balance of indigenous rice.

Central Coconut Committee

470. { Shri A. K. Gopalan;
Shri Umanath;
Shri P. Kunhan;

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

(a) whether the Secretary of the Central Coconut Committee has been on a study tour of Minicoy, Laccadive and other Islands between 10th and 18th April, 1962;

(b) if so, the purpose and scope of the study tour;

(c) whether he has submitted any report after his tour, and

(d) if so, the main recommendations and the decisions of Government thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) To advise on problems relating to coconut cultivation in the Islands.

(c) Yes.

(d) The main suggestions in the report of Secretary, Indian Central Coconut Committee are as follows:

- (1) Establishment of a Regional Coconut Research Station.
- (2) Training of Fieldmen and Maistries of the Agriculture Department at the Central Coconut Research Stations, Kasaragod and Kayangulam.
- (3) Development of Desiccated Coconut Industry.

The recommendations are under Government's consideration.

Review of P.L. 480 Agreement

471. **Shri Yallamanda Reddy**: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the second annual review on the working of P.L. 480 agreement has been made; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

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

(b) Various factors like production in U.S.A., their commitments, commercial marketing, our needs and import programme for the U.S. fiscal year 1962-63 were reviewed and the import programme was broadly settled. The imports of wheat and rice during the year 1962-63 would be at a some what higher level than that of last year so as to accelerate the pace of building up of our reserves.

Power from Neyveli Lignite to Andhra Pradesh

472. **Shri Yallamanda Reddy**: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the

Central Government to make arrangements for the supply of electricity temporarily from Neyveli Lignite in Madras State to Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Power Project at Katwa

473. **Shrimati Renuka Ray**: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission have sanctioned one more Power Project at Katwa in West Bengal;

(b) if so, when the work on the Project will start; and

(c) what is the target date for its completion?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

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

राजस्थान को भाखड़ा से बिजली

४७४. { श्री तन सिंह ;
श्री मुरारका :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भाखड़ा परियोजना से राजस्थान को बिजली मिलने क्या लक्ष्य थे;

(ख) क्या इन लक्ष्यों में इस बीच संशोधन किया गया है; और

(ग) उपरोक्त लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति किन संशोधनों में हुई और न होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री झलगेसन) : (क) राजस्थान, भाखड़ा नंगल प्रणाली से उपलब्ध बिजली के उस भाग के १५.२२ प्रतिशत का अधिकारी

है जो कि संयुक्त कोश भोक्ताओं नामशः दिल्ली, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू और काश्मीर तथा नंगल फटिलाइजर फैक्टरी की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के बाद बचता है। अप्रैल, १९६२ तक, राजस्थान का हिस्सा १४,५०० किलोवाट था और उसके बाद २१,००० किलोवाट।

(ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) राजस्थान ने केवल लगभग ८००० किलोवाट का इस्तेमाल किया है, क्योंकि अभी हाल ही तक रतनगढ़ और बीकानेर में ग्रिड-उपकेन्द्र पूर्ण नहीं हुए थे।

Survey of Railway Lines

475. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey as to which of the Narrow Gauge Railway lines in different Railway zones they are retaining and which of them they are converting into Broad gauge or Meter Gauge; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No regular survey on the general question of retention of Government owned narrow gauge lines as narrow gauge or their conversion into wider gauge or their abolition was made, but rough financial appreciation of each of these lines was made recently. The matter is under consideration of the Board and no decision has yet been taken.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Locomotives, Coaches and Wagons

476. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of locomotives, coaches and wagons which Government propose to import during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) what amount of foreign exchange will be involved in this import;

(c) the number of rolling stock which is proposed to be manufactured in the country; and

(d) how the tightness of the foreign exchange affects the import programme of the rolling stock of the narrow gauge lines?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Locomotives—

Steam locos	Nil
Diesel locos	585
Electric locos	213
Total locos	798
Coaches	Nil
Wagons	Nil

(b) Rs. 81 crores approximately.

(c) Locomotives—

Steam locos	1215
Diesel locos	29
Electric locos	161
Total locos	1405

Coaches—

(in terms of bogies)

Ordinary coaches	7415
EMU Coaches	1029
Rail cars	164
Total coaches	8608
Wagons	1,46,000

(In terms of 4-wheelers)

(d) There has so far been no change in the programme of import of rolling stock for narrow gauge lines but the programme will need frequent review since foreign exchange is very tight in relation to overall need.

Railway Accidents Enquiry Committee

477. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply to Starred Question No. 1584 on the 20th June 1962 and state:

(a) the circumstances under which the two retired officials were appointed on the Accident Enquiry Committee;

(b) the dates on which two officers retired and

(c) the total remuneration paid to them so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) To provide the Committee with independent technical advice based on their experience of the working the Railways.

(b) Shri J. N. Nanda retired as General Manager, ex. Nizam State Railway in 1948 and Shri Dev Datt as Chief Government Inspector of Railways in 1949.

(c) Rs. 2300 each.

Railway Fare on Fatehpur-Churu Railway Line

478. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have considered the question of normalising the railway fare on the Fatehpur—Churu Railway line; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) The financial results of working of the line for the year 1960—61 revealed that even with 100 per cent inflation in the chargeable distance the return on the capital outlay was as low as 1.01 per cent. It has, therefore, been decided that the inflation should continue. The position will, however, be reviewed periodically.

Soil Conservation in Tripura

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

(a) whether any steps have been taken to conserve soil in Tripura;

(b) if so, in which areas this action is being taken; and

(c) the total amount allocated for 1962-63?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. The measures taken include demonstration and research, training of personnel in soil conservation, soil survey and land use planning, land reclamation, terracing, contour bunding, afforestation of denuded hilly areas and jhum control.

(b) In Kailashahar, Sadar, Sabroom, Udaipur, Dharmnagar, Sonamura and Belonia Sub-Divisions.

(c) Rs. 3.80 lakhs.

शाहदरा के लिये ग्रंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना

४८०. { श्री भक्त बर्शन :
श्री भागवत मा ब्राजाद :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ३० मई, १९६२ के प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या २२८० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि शाहदरा में रहने वाले केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों को भी ग्रंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के लाभ देने के बारे में क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नैयर) :
यह विषय विचाराधीन है ।

Train held up by Locusts

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 7 Up Patna—Gaya passenger train was held up by the locusts on the 29th June, 1962; and

(b) if so the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a). No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Target of Shipping

482. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri R. S. Pandey:

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

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to increase the target of shipping; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The target set for shipping in the Third Five Year Plan was a gross addition of 375,000 G.R.T. including replacement of obsolete tonnage to the extent of about 194,000 G.R.T. Out of the monetary provision of Rs. 55 crores made in the Plan, Rs. 51 crores are earmarked specifically for expansion of tonnage. The acquisitions' commitments made in the first year of the Plan period itself work out to about 375,000 G.R.T. This has been achieved on a monetary expenditure commitment of only about Rs. 37 crores. With the balance of Rs. 14 crores, it has been estimated that further additions to the extent of 175,000 G.R.T. can be made. This question has been considered and it has now been decided that the physical target for shipping should be raised from 375,000 G.R.T. to 550,000 G.R.T. including replacement of tonnage to the extent of about 200,000 G.R.T.

Postal Headquarters for Gram Panchayat

483. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to provide a Post Office in every head-quarter of the Gram Panchayat in Orissa;

(b) whether all the sub-divisional, Taluk and Police Station headquarters have been provided with public telephone and telegraph facilities;

(c) the total number of such places provided with postal and telegraph facilities; and

(c) the total number of such places provided with postal and telegraph facilities and in how many years the department proposes to fulfil the target?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a). No.

(b) Only in the case of Sub-Divisional headquarters.

(c). A statement is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 55].

Bridge on National Highway 47

484. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the bridge across Karipuzha Canal in Kerala on National Highway No. 47;

(b) whether the work has already been taken up; and

(c) if so, when it will be completed?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Rs. 2,21,000.

(b) Tender for the work has been accepted recently.

(c) The work is expected to be completed in about two years.

Fish Industry

485. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Umanath:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the fish industry in Lac-

cadive, Maladive, Kavarith Minicoy and other Island; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Maladive is an independent country. There are proposals to expand the fishing industry in other islands.

(b) The proposals involve the following measures:

- (1) Increase of existing fisheries for local consumption as fresh and dried fish.
- (2) Training islanders in the use of modern equipment and mechanised boats.
- (3) Supply of boats and equipment at subsidised rates.
- (4) Training islanders in the extraction of crude shark liver oil for sale to mainland factories.
- (5) Popularising the Minicoy method of fishing Tuna among all these islanders.
- (6) Training in preparation of "Mas Meen" (dried tuna) in all these Islands.
- (7) Setting up of a pilot project for canning Tuna with the object of export.
- (8) Loans to islanders for construction of non-mechanised boats.

पंजाब, दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये विद्युत् शक्ति का संयुक्त संग्रह

श्री भक्त दर्शन :
४८६. श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या सिन्धु और विद्युत् मंत्री २५ मई, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०५४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब, दिल्ली और उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये विद्युत् शक्ति का एक संयुक्त संग्रह बनाने के बारे में इस बीच कोई निश्चय किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस संयुक्त उपक्रम की मुख्य-मुख्य बातें बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

सिन्धु तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अल्लगोसन): (क) अभी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मुरादाबाद डिवोजन में पुल का गिरना

४८७. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या रेलवे मंत्री १२ जून, १९६२ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ३०१६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) २७ मई, १९६२ को मुरादाबाद डिवोजन में दौसनी और लंडोरा स्टेशनों के बीच सौलानी पुल पर हुई दुर्घटना की जांच का क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(ख) उसके अनुसार क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जांच कमेटी इस नतीजे पर पहुंची है कि सौलानी में जो नया पुल बन रहा है उस पर दुर्घटना का कारण यह था कि रोलिंग में कुछ रुकावट आ जाने के की वजह से अनुप्रस्थ बल (horizontal force) एकाएक असामान्य रूप से बढ़ गया।

(ख) कमेटी की सिफारिशों की जांच की जा रही है।

Medicinal Plants

488, Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to promote a comprehensive study of medicinal plants growing in different parts of the country;

(b) whether Government are aware of the difficulty arising from the linguistic differences in understanding the valuable medicinal plants; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take steps to bring about uniformity in their names?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). It is one of Government's aims to bring about uniformity in the names of these medicinal plants. Schemes for the survey of medicinal plants in the different parts of the country are under consideration. One scheme at Hardwar has already been sanctioned.

Deep Water Fishing at Govind Sagar Dam

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

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign experts are being employed to devise and develop deep water fishing at Govind Sagar Dam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Not at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Line between Sukinda Mines and Paradip Port

490. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open a new Railway line from Sukinda mines to the new port at Paradip in Orissa; and

(b) if so, when the survey of the new line will be taken up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) It is proposed to take up the survey of the line during 1963-64 financial year.

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Nilgiri Road Station

491. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether several representations have been received by the authorities for improvement of Nilgiri Road station (S.E. Rly.) in Orissa;

(b) whether Government are aware of the difficulties the pedestrians and the carters have to face for want of level crossing facilities on the feeder road to the station; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A scheme for providing a new Level Crossing on the feeder road to the station is under consideration in consultation with the State Government, who have been asked to bear the cost of the level crossing as per extant rules but their reply is still awaited.

Hirakud Dam Project

492. Shri G. Mohanty: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons affected by the Hirakud Dam Project who have not yet been paid their compensation money;

(b) the reasons for non-payment; and

(c) when Government expect full clearance of this compensation money?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Out of 20,000 families affected, about 4,000 remain to be paid.

(b) The reasons for non-payment of the balance amount of compensation are as follows:—

(i) A major part of the unpaid amount of compensation is involved in cases referred to arbitration

for adjudication on the right of recipients to receive the money.

(ii) A sum of Rs. 15.45 lakhs approximately, remains unpaid as there are disputes on the quantum of compensation and these cases have been referred to arbitration.

(iii) There is a large number of items involving small amounts of compensation, in which the parties are not appearing to receive payment. These amounts will eventually have to be deposited in the treasury as Revenue Deposits, if the parties do not turn up.

(c) All the pending cases can be settled finally by about early 1964 if the cases before the courts and arbitrations are decided within about a year.

Deafness

493. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether false ear bones of plastic are being successfully used in U.K. to cure chronic deafness;

(b) whether similar attempts have been made in this country; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) False ear bones of plastic have been used in U.K. to cure selected cases of chronic deafness successfully.

(b) and (c). It is understood that similar operations are being done in the Madras Medical College Hospital. The detailed information has been called for and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Rural Electrification in Manipur

494. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements for electrification of certain important towns

and villages in the plain and hill areas of Manipur have been completed; and

(b) if so, the number of towns and villages which will be electrified?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alageshan): (a) and (b). 148 towns and villages were to be electrified during the Third Five Year Plan period. Out of these, 16 have been electrified up to 31-3-1962. The remaining work is in progress.

Imphal Water Supply Scheme

495. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether a temporary arrangement was made in 1961 to increase the quantity of the existing Imphal Water Supply Scheme;

(b) the volume of increase in the water supply and the cost incurred on it;

(c) to what extent the pipe line was damaged by recent flood water; and

(d) how long it will take to restore water supply?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes.

(b) The volume of increase in the water supply was 1.5 lakh gallons per day and the cost incurred was Rs. 69,758.57 nP.

(c) 3000 Rft. length of pipes was washed away.

(d) Permanent water supply was restored within 3 days and in regard to the restoration of the temporary water supply the matter is under investigation. It is difficult to indicate the time of restoration.

Quick Clearing Arrangements of Fruit in Guntur District

496. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Guntur District lime-fruit growers and exporters' association presented to him on the

7th July, 1962 a memorandum requesting for quick clearing arrangements on railways from lime-fruit growing area to Howrah; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahmawaz Khan): (a) Yes.

(b) Special arrangements were made to clear this traffic as a result of which 55 parcel vans loaded with lime were despatched from Tenali to Howrah by passenger parcel trains. In addition, compartments of the Janata Express and Howrah Mail were utilised for the conveyance of 200 bags and 50 bags lime a day respectively from Tenali. There was no further demand from the merchants and during the last few days of July 1962 the room on the Mail and Express trains was not fully utilised due to lack of demand.

Electricity in the Country

497. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) when the schemes for installation of generating capacity of electric power included in the Second Five Year Plan were submitted by the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Maharashtra to the Central Government for giving necessary technical clearance by the Central Water and Power Commission and the Planning Commission;

(b) when the technical clearance for different schemes was given;

(c) whether any schemes included in the Second Five Year Plan are pending for technical clearance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 56]

Freedom from Hunger

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

(a) whether the National Campaign Committee of 'Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign' has formulated a programme in this connection to be carried out in India;

(b) if so, the main features of this programme;

(c) when this campaign was started; and

(d) what are the achievements so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Undertaking informational, educational and research activities and carrying out action projects with a view to mitigating human miseries caused by hunger and mal-nutrition which is the main objective of the Campaign.

(c) 1st July, 1960.

(d) (i) A national Freedom-from-Hunger Campaign Fund has been established. Appeals for contributions to the Fund have been issued. Contributions to the Fund have been exempted from payment of income, gift and expenditure taxes.

(ii) Wide publicity is being given to the objectives of the Campaign through the circulation of literature on informational and educational activities. A symposium on the Campaign was held in January 1961. A number of research projects have been recommended to Research Institutes and State Governments for initiation.

(iii) A few action projects have been formulated, of which two, relating to the manufacture of scientificallly compounded poultry mash and improvement of fruit and vegetable production, are under the process of initiation. Due to paucity of funds, foreign assistance is being negotiated

for other projects relating to popularisation of Japanese implements and training of Indian farmers in their use, development of poultry and pig-gery to supply protein-rich food, upgrading of sheep, intensification of plant protection measures, promotion of nutritional diet, application of science and technology to conservation and effective utilisation of food and dairy, etc.

Agricultural Research Farm at Leh

500. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India is trying to set up an Agricultural Research Farm at Leh in Ladakh area;

(b) if so, whether as a result of experiment being conducted there it is found possible to grow vegetables, fodder or food crops; and

(c) the reason why the control of this farm is being passed on to Ministry of Defence by his Ministry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) From the information available it appears that—

(i) attempt to grow maize has proved successful,

(ii) various types of vegetables are being developed;

(iii) attempts are being made to cultivate paddy.

(c) The control of the farm has been transferred to the Ministry of Defence with effect from 1-7-1962 on account of administrative convenience

Conference of Sugar Technologists

501. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of sugar technologists was called in Delhi in

the middle of July this year to assess capacity of the mills; and

(b) if so, what was the assessment of the conference and what ways and means were thrashed out to increase sugar production?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Delhi-London Bus Service

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

(a) the progress made so far in consideration of the proposals regarding the introduction of a direct bus service between Delhi and London; and

(b) the nature of the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The question of operation of a regular bus service directly from Delhi to London can be decided only after suitable reciprocal agreements in this behalf are entered into with the Governments of the foreign countries through which the service will pass. Rules on the basis of which reciprocal agreements with the contiguous States for operation of regular commercial traffic can be facilitated are being finalised. Draft rules have been framed and published for obtaining the comments from the public.

Foreign Exchange Earned by Air India

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

(a) the estimated amount of foreign exchange earned directly or indirectly by the Air India in 1959, 1960 and 1961;

(b) the basis on which these figures have been arrived at; and

(c) the amount respectively of foreign exchange demanded and obtained by the Air-India for its business purposes during 1959, 1960 and 1961?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) According to the Corporation the amount of foreign exchange earned/saved by them during the years 1958|59, 1959|60 and 1960|61 is as follows:—

Year	Foreign exchange earned/saved—GROSS	Foreign exchange outgo	Foreign exchange earned/saved—NET
	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)	(Rs. in lakhs)
1958-59 .	1131.18	869.99	261.19
1959-60 .	1296.53	975.23	321.30
1960-61 .	1886.42	1422.86	463.56

(b) (i) Gross revenue is divided into two parts broadly in proportion to sales made in India and abroad, to indicate exchange saved and earned respectively. Although the sales made in India are paid for in Indian Rupees, the Corporation have treated this as foreign exchange saved on the basis that in the absence of a national carrier, the traffic would have been carried by foreign airlines, resulting in foreign exchange outflow.

(ii) Expenses involving foreign exchange outgo are deducted from the Gross revenue. Expenses include depreciation and obsolescence on assets purchased in foreign countries.

(iii) The difference between Gross revenue and outgo on expenses is shown as net foreign exchange earned/saved.

(c) The amount of foreign exchange demanded by the Corporation and allocated to them for purchase of spares and equipment but excluding aircraft and initial spares during the

years 1958|59, 1959|60 and 1960-61 is given below:—

60 and 1960|61 is as follows:—

Year	Foreign exchange demanded	Foreign exchange allocated
	(Rs. in lakhs)	
1958-59 .	222.98	217.93
1959-60 .	260.25	203.00
1960-61 .	442.30	320.00

Minor Irrigation

504. Dr. K. L. Rao: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what are the Third Five Year Plan targets for minor irrigation categorised under different sources for each of the States in India in terms of acres and costs;

(b) the achievements in the first year of the Third Plan period; and

(c) if there is a shortage how Government propose to make it up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Under the Third Five Year Plan, a total outlay of Rs. 176.76 crores is envisaged on minor irrigation under the Agriculture Sector. In addition finances will also be available from Community Development and Co-operative Sectors.

As regards targets, the Report on Third Five Year Plan indicates an area of 12.8 million acres (gross) which is expected to receive minor irrigation facilities during the Third Five Year Plan period comprising of 9.5 million acres under Agriculture Sector and 3.3 million acres under C.D. Sector. State-wise details of these targets are shown in the Statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 57]. Such information separately according to sources is not available.

(b) Figures of actual achievements under Minor Irrigation Programme for the year 1961-62 are not available. However, on the basis of assessment made at the time of discussions of the Annual Plans of the States|Union Territories for 1962-63, the anticipated achievement under minor irrigation during 1961-62 was put at 1.7 million acres. The details are shown in the statement laid on the Table. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 58].

(c) No target for the year 1961-62 was fixed. However, in order to step up the tempo of minor irrigation with a view to achieve the target in full during the Third Plan, three Regional Minor Irrigation Conferences were held in October, 1961. These Conferences made many important recommendations relating to the need for surveys, a unified agency for dealing with technical aspects, maintenance of community works through Panchayats, undertaking applied research on techniques of minor irrigation and water use, etc. It was also recommended that all savings under the Agriculture Production Sector should be diverted to this programme and additional finances may also be provided, if necessary.

Najafgarh Nallah in New Delhi

505. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work going on Najafgarh Nallah has not been completed so far;

(b) if so, whether with the advent of rainy season, it is likely to create floods and water contamination in Delhi; and

(c) if so, what adequate precautions have been taken to meet the situation which has become an annual feature?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The work is in progress.

(b) Certain areas are liable to flooding. As regards the contamination of water, there is no chance of contamination of drinking water from Najaf-

garh Nallah as a Barrage has been constructed sufficiently far away from the outfall of the nallah and immediately below the intake of the water works.

(c) So far as flooding is concerned, a scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 79.20 lakhs is being executed by the C.P.W.D. The scheme envisages quicker disposal of the flood water of the areas which are liable to flooding by remodelling the existing drains and digging of new link drains.

Regarding contamination of water supply, the question does not arise.

Concrete Sleepers

506. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether concrete sleepers have proved to be successful and are being used on some lines?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): The trials with concrete sleepers to examine their suitability, life and behaviour under Indian conditions are still in progress.

Rural Electrification in Punjab

507. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any separate grant has been given to Punjab State for rural electrification programme during 1962-63; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Family Planning Centres in Hoshiarpur

508. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state the number of family planning centres opened in the Hoshiarpur District

(Punjab) during the Second Five Year Plan period with the names of places?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Three family planning clinics were opened in the Hoshiarpur District during the Second Five Year Plan period at the following places:—

- (i) Hoshiarpur
- (ii) Gagret
- (iii) Nangal.

Allopathic and Indigenous Doctors

509. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of superannuated allopathic and indigenous doctors under the administrative control of the Central Government recalled or granted extension in 1961 and 1962 so far with reasons therefor; and

(b) the procedure of granting extensions?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

International Co-operative Bank

510. Shri D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any programme to take initiative for establishment of an International Co-operative Bank and an International Co-operative Marketing Federation; and

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been chalked out?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

C.H.S. Scheme in Delhi

511. Dr. K. L. Rao: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contributors for C.H.S. Scheme in Delhi at present;

(b) the number of dispensaries functioning under the scheme; and

(c) the number of patients that a doctor has to see on an average daily?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The number of contributors covered by the Contributory Health Service Scheme is 1,14,170.

(b) static	.. 43
mobile	.. 2

(c) The work load per doctor per day is 118.

Telephone Boards in Madras

512. Shri Umanath: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for expanding the capacity of the Telephone Boards in various centres in Madras circle;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) what is the present capacity and the proposed increase for Madras?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (c). Details are given in statement laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—310/62].

Claims Offices on Northern Railway

513. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the formation of the Northern Railway, the Claims Offices are functioning at Jodhpur, Bikaner, Delhi and Varanasi and all the four offices form one unit;

(b) if so, whether the seniority of all employees of these Claims Offices has been pooled and notified as on the date of integration i.e. 14th April, 1952; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes. But for promotions below grade Rs. 335—425 (Authorised Scale) these remain separate units.

(b) Seniority lists are maintained in accordance with the position explained in (a).

(c) Does not arise.

Medium Irrigation Projects in Mysore

514. Shri Shivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of medium-sized irrigation projects that have been sanctioned in the State of Mysore during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether any report has been submitted by the Gulati Commission to settle the water disputes regarding such works;

(c) whether there is any objection to take water from Tungabhadra river beds or reservoir for small irrigation schemes for the border villages on the both sides of the banks of the river and reservoir; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Out of three new medium irrigation schemes included in the Third Five Year Plan of Mysore, one scheme has been approved by the Planning Commission.

(b) A statement has already been laid on the Table of the House on 7th August, 1962 on this subject.

(c) and (d). Withdrawals from Tungabhadra reservoir are governed by the provisions of an agreement between the riparian States. With

regard to withdrawals directly from the river, each case has to be decided on its merits.

लोको शंड को नीमच से चित्तौड़ ले जाना

५१५. श्री बड़े : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नीमच का लोको शंड हटा कर चित्तौड़ ले जाने का शासन का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या इस बाबत नीमच की जनता से कुछ पत्र तथा मुझाव आयें हैं ;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर हां में हो, तो नीमच से लोको शंड उठाने का क्या कारण है ; और

(घ) इसमें शासन को कितना खर्च करना पड़ेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश विधान सभा के एक सदस्य से प्रतिवेदन मिले हैं ।

(ग) और (घ). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

टेलीफोन कनेशन

५१६. श्री बड़े : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मन्दसौर जिले में वर्ष १९५७ के सामान्य चुनाव के समय कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये गये;

(ख) कितने लोगों पर दिनांक २२ जुलाई, १९६२ तक रकम बका थी;

और

(ग) कुल कितनी रकम बकाया थी व उसकी वसूली अभी तक क्यों नहीं की गई?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) ५.

(ख) १.

(ग) १६८.५० रुपये । उक्त रकम अब भ्रदा कर दी गई है ।

झाक तथा तार विभाग को देय राशि

५१७. श्री बड़ें : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इन्दौर में कांग्रेस अधिवेशन के समय विभाग द्वारा की गई सेवाओं के लिये कितनी रकम बकाया है ;

(ख) अभी तक वसूली नहीं होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) कब तक वसूली होने की संभावना है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) कुछ नहीं ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Crops Affected by Drought

518. **Shri Nath Pai:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that crops have been severely affected in large parts of the country because of the late arrival of the monsoon; and

(b) what is the estimated damage?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The monsoon this year was delayed by two to four weeks in the north (except north-east India) and north-western parts of the country and remained inactive during the greater part of June in the Peninsula (excluding Madras, Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema) after an early start. This resulted in a virtual drought which delayed preparatory kharif operations and sow-

ings in these areas and also adversely affected the early sown crops.

(b) It is premature at this stage to frame any precise estimate of the likely effect of this failure of rains in June on agricultural production or the damage caused to standing crops. The rains received in July have been generally satisfactory and it is quite likely that the effect of the delayed monsoon on over-all agricultural production may be insignificant.

D.T.U.

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

(a) the progress made so far in the grant of import licence to the Delhi Transport Undertaking for purchase of 20 double-decker buses; and

(b) the details thereof and when those buses are likely to be on the road?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). An import licence for import of one double-decker bus chassis is being issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports in favour of the Delhi Transport Undertaking. Messrs. Ashok Leylands have also been authorised to import one double-decker chassis for the Undertaking. One double-decker bus will be put on the road in January, 1963, and the second is expected to be put into operation in March, 1963. No further request from the Delhi Transport Undertaking for import of double-decker bus chassis is pending with the Central Government.

Shortage of wagons in Pathankot

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

(a) whether representations have been received regarding serious shortage of wagons in the Pathankot sec-

tion of the Northern Railway for movement of grain; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Presumably, the question refers to the movement of foodgrains to stations on the Pathankot-Joginder Nagar Narrow Gauge section of the Northern Railway. Complaints have been received about the delay in the clearance of traffic to stations on the Narrow Gauge *via* Pathankot. Due to limited capacity available on the Narrow Gauge section traffic to stations on this section is regulated by quotas, which results in occasional delays in clearance. Steps are being taken to increase the capacity on this section during the Third Five Year Plan period.

Enquiry into Poona-Bangalore Derailment

521. { Shri Mohsin
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the officer entrusted with the enquiry into the causes of the derailment of the Poona-Bangalore Express train has submitted his report;

(b) if so, what are the reasons of the said accident;

(c) whether it is a fact that railway track between Poona and Bangalore is not properly maintained and that the accident is due to the defect in the rails;

(d) whether Government will get the entire route examined by proper technical personnel;

(e) whether it is a fact that the ex-Brakesman who died in the accident gave his life to save the train from major disaster;

(f) whether it is a fact that he has left behind him his widow and six young children;

(g) what compensation has been paid; and

(h) whether Government are considering giving some extra compassionate allowance to the dependants of the deceased employee?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety has submitted his Preliminary Report. According to his Provisional Findings, the derailment of the train was due to tampering with track by some person or persons unknown.

(c) No.

(d) The tracks are regularly inspected by competent technical staff of the Railway and the question of further examination does not arise.

(e) No.

(f) Five young children and a pregnant widow have been left behind.

(g) Rs. 3,500.

(h) *Ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 500 has been made. Giving of a suitable job to the widow is being considered.

Donkey purchased for Rs. 60,000

523. { Shri Narasimha Reddy:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. R. Patel:
Shri D. J. Naik:
Shri Chhotubhai Patel:

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of the statement made by the Revenue Minister of Mysore, Shri M. V. Krishnappa, in the Mysore Legislative Assembly on July 20th that the Government bought a donkey for rupees sixty thousand immediately after partition of the country and that the donkey is still living;

(b) whether Government will give particulars of the donkey; and

(c) why it cost such a huge sum and who was responsible for the deal?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Punjab Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Conference of Sugar Technologists

524. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government convened a conference of sugar technologists in Delhi some time during the second week of July, 1962;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this Conference considered the proposal to manufacture raw sugar in India;

(c) if so, what are the recommendations of the Conference; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to implement them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). A meeting of sugar technologists was convened by the Indian Sugar Mills Association in New Delhi on 18th July, 1962 to discuss various technical aspects relating to the manufacture of raw sugar. The consensus of opinion was that it was possible to produce raw sugar in Indian factories for export.

(d) Does not arise.

कोसी तट बन्ध

५२५. श्री योगेन्द्र झा: क्या सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कोसी के दोनों तट बन्धों के अन्दर की जमीन की सतह ऊंची हो गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस वजह से पानी बीच में नहीं रह कर तटबन्धों के किनारे अधिक जमा रहता है तथा पूर्वी तटबन्ध को खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पूर्वी तटबन्ध को खतरा पैदा होने से पूर्वी नहर को भी खतरा है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अल्लमसेन) : (क) तट बन्धों के बीच की जमीन के स्तर के ऊपर उठने का कोई प्रत्यक्ष सबूत अभी स्थापित नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). नदी के साधारण निम्न बहाव केवल 'चैनल' भाग में ही हैं । बाढ़ के दिनों में पानी का बहाव तट से तट तक ही रहता है और ऐसी परिस्थितियों में तट बन्धों पर बड़ा दबाव पड़ता है, जिससे उनके संरक्षण के लिये पर्याप्त उपायों की आवश्यकता पड़ जाती है ।

Treatment of Leprosy

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

(a) whether Japan has offered to collaborate in the treatment of leprosy in India; and

(b) if so, the details of the offer and the steps taken in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). An offer is understood to have been made informally by the Japanese Leprosy Mission for Asia to set up a hospital for treatment of leprosy patients at Telepara Cooperative Farm, Kotdwar, Bijnor District in Uttar Pradesh. The details of the offer are still awaited.

Payment of Overtime Allowances in Post Offices

527. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a committee to enquire into

the question of payment of overtime allowances to the staff of post offices;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted any report; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, a departmental committee has been appointed.

(b) and (c). Not yet, but the Report is likely to be submitted soon.

Urban Water Supply and Drainage in Madhya Pradesh

528. Shri Daji: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) what was the demand of the Government of Madhya Pradesh for drainage and urban water supply schemes for the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) how much amount has been sanctioned?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Rs. 929.85 lakhs.

(b) Rs. 480.90 lakhs.

उत्तर रेलवे पर रेल-दुर्घटना

५२९. श्री रणजय सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ५ मार्च, १९६२ को उत्तर रेलवे के जंघई तथा नीभापुर रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच ५ अंप मेल ट्रेन से ट्रक नम्बर यू०पी० एक्स ६५० के लड़ जाने के सम्बन्ध में मैजिस्ट्रेट द्वारा जौनपुर में जो जांच हुई थी उसमें उस दुर्घटना के लिये कौन दोषी ठहराया गया ;

(ख) क्या रेलवे मंत्रालय ने उपर्युक्त दुर्घटना में ग्राहक व्यक्तियों के ग्राहकों को उचित प्रतिकर देने का निर्णय किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितना ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बॅ० रामस्वामी) : (क) जौनपुर के सब-डिवीजनल मैजिस्ट्रेट ने इस दुर्घटना के लिये ५ अंप डाकगाड़ी के ड्राइवर, श्री बालमुकुंद को जिम्मेदार ठहराया है। लेकिन इस निष्कर्ष से रेल प्रशासन सहमत नहीं है। प्रशासन ने इससे पहले विभागीय जांच की थी जिसके अनुसार ट्रक-ड्राइवर दोषी ठहराया गया था क्योंकि उसने, आती हुई गाड़ी के बावजूद, रेलवे समपार को पार करने की कोशिश की थी, जिस पर चौकीदार नहीं रखा गया है। जिस समपार पर चौकीदार नहीं रहता, वहां सावधानी बरतने की जिम्मेदारी मुख्य रूप से सड़क पर चलने वाले की होती है।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में जो दावे मिले हैं उन्हें रेल प्रशासन ने नामंजूर कर दिया है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Medicine for Leucoderma

530. Shri Mohan Swarup: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 23 on the 21st April, 1962 regarding medicine for leucoderma and state:

(a) whether the Government of Punjab has completed its investigations; and

(b) if so, steps taken by the Government of India in this regard?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Report from the Government of Punjab is awaited.

(b) Further action will be taken on receipt of the report.

Telegraph Incentive Money Scheme

532. Shri Yogendra Jha: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 46 on the 21st April, 1962 and state:

(a) whether the talks between the postal unions and Government

regarding telegraph incentive money scheme are over; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the decisions taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) Orders giving effect to the decisions taken were issued on 2nd May, 1962.

Bombay-Sydney Jet Service

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

(a) the progress made in the jet service between Bombay and Sydney; and

(b) the success achieved by this service?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) A weekly service with Boeing 707 Jet aircraft is being operated by Air India on Bombay Bangkok-Singapore-Darwin-Sydney route since 7th May, 1962.

(b) The route is being operated on schedule, but the revenue earnings have not been satisfactory.

Amendments to Indian Aircraft Rules

534. Shri Mohan Swarup: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 48 on the 21st April, 1962 and state:

(a) whether Government have finally considered the comments received from the interested organisations regarding certain amendments to the Indian Aircraft Rules; and

(b) if so, whether the rules have been further amended to bring them in line with the international standard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). Government have since considered the

comments received on the draft licensing rules. The final notification amending the Indian Aircraft Rules in this regard will be issued shortly.

Rajasthan Canal

535. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it would be feasible to extend the benefits of Rajasthan canal to Bap and Phalodi in Jodhpur District for irrigation as well as for drinking water supply;

(b) if so, when it is proposed to do so; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). The Bap and Phalodi areas are so high that it is not possible to take water to these areas from the Rajasthan Canal by flow. Feasibility of supply of water by lift with power has still to be investigated. The Government of Rajasthan propose to provide funds for these investigations in the Fourth Plan as the supplies by lift, if found feasible, can be given only in the Second stage of the Rajasthan Canal Project.

Lung Cancer

536. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large section of medical opinion considers smoking of cigarette as a major cause of lung cancer;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to discourage smoking and undertake a campaign for the purpose;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government are aware that several European Governments have taken and are in the process of taking legislative steps to clamp down on tobacco advertising; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose to take similar action in this country?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The evidence collected so far suggests that the habit of excessive smoking of cigarettes may be one of the factors causing cancer of the mouth, throat and lungs.

(b) Action has already been taken by Government as follows:—

(1) Possession and purchase of tobacco in any form by children under 12 years of age has been banned in one of the States in India, namely, West Bengal.

(ii) Smoking is banned in cinema houses and trams and is discouraged in railways and public transport buses.

(iii) Health education is being done in each State. The Government of India have brought out a number of booklets highlighting the dangers of cancer and how to detect cancer sufficiently early. The Central Health Education Bureau have produced the following films as part of the campaign against cancer in the country:—

- (1) From One Cell.
- (2) Crusade.
- (3) Problem of Early Diagnosis.
- (4) Save these lives.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Directorate of Plant Protection

537. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to enlarge the Directorate of Plant Protection in the near future; and

(b) the total percentage and annual value of the damage done by insects, locusts and diseases to various crops in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subbag Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) 70 to 30 per cent of the crops and plantations are annually lost in India through the attacks of pests and plant diseases. The total value of the losses may be of the order of about Rupees one thousand crores. Losses to crops by locusts alone amounted to Rs. 7.5 lakhs during 1960 and Rs. 6.25 lakhs during 1961.

राष्ट्रीय राजपथ

५३८. श्री बड़े: क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में कहां-कहां नये राष्ट्रीय राजपथों का निर्माण हो रहा है ;

(ख) इस कार्य में १९६१-६२ में कितना धन खर्च हो गया ;

(ग) क्या अम्बिकापुर से वाराणसी का राष्ट्रीय राजपथ अम्बिकापुर-कटघरा-विलासपुर तक ले जाया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) क्या उक्त कटघरा से विलासपुर तक जो रास्ता बना है उस पर अभी तक पुल नहीं बने ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में नौबहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) निर्माण किये जा रहे तीन नये राष्ट्रीय राज मार्ग ये हैं :—

(१) रा०रा० सं० ११—उत्तर प्रदेश में आगरा से राजस्थान में भरतपुर-जयपुर-सीकर और रतनगढ़ होते हुये बाकानेर तक ।

(२) रा०रा० सं० १२—मध्य प्रदेश में जबलपुर से ब्रह्मपुत्र शाहपुरा-उदयपुरा-श्रीबंदुल्लागंज और भोपाल होते हुये बियावर तक ।

(३) रा०रा० सं० १३—महाराष्ट्र में शोलापुर से कुश्तगी और होसपेट होते हुये मैसूर में चीतलदुर्ग तक ।

(ख) १९६१-६२ में इस निर्माण कार्य पर १,७७,७२१ रुपये खर्च किये गये ।

(ग) ग्रमिकापुर-वाराणसी सड़क राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग नहीं है । इसे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के रूप में विलासपुर तक बढ़ाने का सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

(घ) कटघरा-विलासपुर सड़क प्रदेश सड़क है । इसलिए इस के छूटे हुए पुलों के बारे में इस विभाग में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

12 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT
 AND CALLING ATTENTION TO
 MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
 IMPORTANCE

STATEMENT OF MINISTER OF IRRIGATION
 AND POWER re: BREAKDOWN OF POWER
 SUPPLY IN DELHI

Mr. Speaker: I have received notices of adjournment motion by Shri Frank Anthony, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy, Shri Nambiar, Dr. L. M. Singhvi, Shri Yashpal Singh, Shri Bishanchander Seth, Shri S. M. Banerjee and Shri H. N. Mukerjee and also three calling attention notices by Shri Bagri, Shri Ram Rajan Gupta and Shri P. C. Borooah, all relating to the power shortage and the reply given by the hon. Irrigation and Power Minister yesterday. I will call upon Shri Frank Anthony to explain how this adjournment motion is admissible.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): There has been a further breakdown and we are submitted to further torture.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): It has come in today's papers....

Mr. Speaker: That is different.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Sir, my adjournment motion reads as follows:

"The failure of the Central Government to exercise its authority over the Union Territory of Delhi as avowed by the statement of the Minister of Irrigation and Power yesterday that"—

I have sought to translate it into English—

"So far as the constitutional and legal responsibility is concerned, that is not mine. I have no authority whatsoever. I cannot intervene."

Apart from the question of responsibility, I submit that this is a matter of extreme importance to the House to know what the constitutional and legal position is and whether with regard to a Union Territory, it can lie in the mouth of the Minister or the Government to say, "We have no authority and we cannot intervene". I will just place the law before the House within two minutes, because I feel this is a matter which must be decided.....

Mr. Speaker: The question boils down to this that we should determine whether the Central Government has the authority or not. The position, according to Shri Frank Anthony, is that by the Constitution and other laws, the Centre has the authority, but it is disowning it. The question is whether that could be a subject-matter of an adjournment motion. I will certainly take that up afterwards, but firstly, the Minister says that it is not his responsibility. If I accept the statement of the Minister and the Centre has no responsibility whatsoever, then, of course, no adjournment motion can come in. Unless the Central Government has some responsibility, how can there be an adjournment motion on the failure on the part of Government?

**Attention to Matter of Urgent
Public Importance**

Shri Frank Anthony: I shall explain, Sir. Under article 239—I do not want to read it—the President is charged with administering Union Territories. That cannot be denied. Under the Corporation Act, there is specific power given to the Centre to direct the management and control of the electricity undertaking, and any decision by the Centre is final. When the Minister was asked about this chaos after this break down, he says? "I have no proper—except

"मोह्वत" "जो कुछ
हो सकता है, मोह्वत से ही हो सकता है"

This thing is continuing. The Constitution charges the President....

Mr. Speaker: According to Shri Frank Anthony, the statement of the Minister is not correct.

Shri Frank Anthony: It is palpably wrong.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barrackpore): This is a question of the refusal of the Minister to take responsibility.

Mr. Speaker: Should I accept the statement of the Minister so far as those proceedings are concerned? If that is wrong, there are other methods.

Shri Frank Anthony: Unless you want us to bring a no-confidence motion, I thought this would be a better way.

Mr. Speaker: I will just now call upon the Government to say whether they own that responsibility or not.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was not here yesterday when this debate took place. I do not know exactly what he said, except this quotation of a sentence. It depends upon the context and all that. But, apart from that, I certainly do not take the position that the Centre has no responsibility.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): So far as the point raised by Shri Anthony is concerned, there is no ambiguity.

Shri Frank Anthony: The more important thing is the question of responsibility.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The Centre is responsible, and it is true that that responsibility is shared as many things are. Even the Government of India is somewhat shared by various ministries. The Home Ministry, as generally responsible for the governance of the central territories, is responsible. Specialised subjects are dealt with by special ministries—like health, irrigation and power, etc., under the general superintendence of the Home Ministry. That is true. So, in that sense, the statement made by the Minister of Irrigation and Power is not quite correct. But, of course, I do not know what preceded it and followed it. I do not deny the responsibility on the Central Government.

Mr. Speaker: But, if I may be permitted to say, the Minister said that it was only by private arrangement between Pandit Pant, the previous Home Minister, and himself that he had agreed to answer these questions; otherwise there was no responsibility at all.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is true. I understand, when Pandit Pant was Home Minister, question, etc., on these matters dealing with Delhi were referred to him and he asked the various ministries to deal with specialised subjects although Pandit Pant continued to exercise his own authority as Home Minister in regard to the centrally administered territories. That statement is true. But that is a matter of division of responsibility between the ministries. The Central Government is certainly responsible; some part of it may be dealt with by this ministry and some by that.

Mr. Speaker: The difficulty has arisen because all the points that were raised yesterday were not answered at all, and protection or, rather, shelter was taken that this is not the responsibility of the Central Government. Therefore, hon. Mem-

bers felt dissatisfied that no explanation had been given.

Shri Frank Anthony: More important than that, Sir, was the claim of the Minister that he had no authority to intervene. That was he dangerous position.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It may be said that the executive authority to intervene would lie with the Home Ministry.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Then the Home Minister should have participated in the debate.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): In that case, Sir, the Home Minister should have been here. A certain default has taken place for which some amendments have got to be made.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I am trying to explain the limits of authority and competence. I should imagine—I am not dealing with this particular question because I do not know all the facts—that, broadly speaking, the Central Government is responsible, whatever may be the allocation of work between the various departments or ministries of the Central Government. And, as regards execution, I presume, I speak subject to correction, that an order or directive in regard to execution should come from the Home Ministry. Of course, advice can be given and is usually followed. That is a different matter. But, electric power and such like things being specialised subjects would be dealt with by the Irrigation and Power Ministry. If it cannot deal with it, then the Home Ministry might perhaps issue a directive.

I do not know, Sir, if I have made the position much clearer, but I certainly admit the responsibility of the Government of India. Take the case of a power failure in a State like Bengal, Maharashtra or any other state. Well, to some extent, if it is a central undertaking, the responsibility would be with the Centre. If it is a State undertaking the responsibility would be entirely of the State. Even

if it is a Central undertaking it may be that the State might have got something to do with it. This subject of power is rather spread out and it is difficult to draw hard and fast lines. So far as Delhi is concerned, as it is a union territory, the Central Government is responsible as a whole and, on behalf of the Central Government, the Home Minister is broadly responsible for the governance of Delhi. Then, in Delhi itself there is the Corporation of Delhi which may have something to do with it, which is more or less an autonomous body, though I am not saying that the Corporation has much to do with it. Then, with regard to specialised subjects like irrigation and power and health the Ministries concerned have normally to deal with them and probably no definite order has to be passed by the Home Ministry.

Shri Frank Anthony: May I just clarify the position? Because, perhaps the Government itself has not taken the trouble to read the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act. Specific power has been reserved to the Central Government. That is what the section says.

Mr. Speaker: There is one thing that I was going to suggest. If the Government, whether it be one Ministry or the other, own responsibility, then the failure is that of the Government, whether it be concerning one Ministry or the other, and the Members have the right to bring in such motions. The Government should be clear in its minds. Of course, there have been arguments on this question many a time as to the extent of responsibility that the Central Government has, so far as these undertakings or the Delhi Corporation are concerned. Whatever it might be, the Government might make up its mind. If the Law Minister wants to interfere and give the answer just now, he may do so; or I can hold up these motions for the afternoon or even tomorrow morning and he could

[Mr. Speaker]

give the answer to the House then. If the Central Government owns the responsibility then the failure is also of that Government (*Interruptions*).

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): He has owned it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Prime Minister accepts the general overall responsibility of the Government as a whole. Even in this House, if a Minister dealing with a particular subject is not present in the House, another Minister gives the reply on behalf of the other Minister, because there is joint responsibility. So, in view of that position, how can a Minister say that it is not his subject and he has no authority when he is replying on behalf of the Government? So, the responsibility must be clearly fixed on the Government.

Mr. Speaker: Yesterday the Minister thought that it was not the responsibility of the Central Government at all. He said that it was the absolute responsibility of the Punjab Government.

Shri Frank Anthony: And that of the Corporation.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, and of the Corporation, and the Central Government had nothing to do with it. Now I am only trying to enquire of the Government whether they own responsibility. If they own the responsibility for administering the Union territories then, of course, the failures also, if any, would be theirs. So, if the Government wants to answer it definitely in the afternoon, I can hold this motion over and the Law Minister might reply in the evening. If they accept the responsibility then the failure also would be theirs.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You will notice that in the adjournment motion tabled by us we have not referred to the responsibility, because we know full well that the responsibility is that of the Central Government. But, after the discussion yesterday, most un-

fortunately, another power plant has gone out of order with the result that the power shortage has been aggravated.

Mr. Speaker: I was not referring to the adjournment motion given notice of by Shri Banerjee and Shri Mukerjee. They have referred to an entirely different matter. That has been referred to by the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power in the beginning when he said that another unfortunate incident had occurred and he had made arrangements in connection with that. Therefore, because that reply had already come, no motion for adjournment can lie on that subject.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No arrangements have been made. They were only referring to the responsibility.

Mr. Speaker: That answer has been given. Whether that is complete or not, that is a different thing altogether.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I seek your protection. If you will permit me, may I say that though we discussed this subject yesterday, the entire discussion was reduced to a farce?

Mr. Speaker: He should not speak like that. He should make his own points.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Our object in giving notice of this adjournment motion is not only to bring this matter to light but to censure the entire Cabinet because they are playing with the lives of the people.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is not precluded from censuring the Government I am not asking him to desist from it. He can bring a motion for censure of the Government; but I am talking of the adjournment motion that he has tabled. This point was referred to by the hon. Minister

yesterday. He said that another unfortunate accident had happened and that on account of the scarcity of water the other engines have gone out of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He did not mention it. About the water supply he did not say anything.

Mr. Speaker: He did it in the very beginning. He should believe me. That had been referred to.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): It can be admitted. It can be disposed of in the usual course.

Mr. Speaer: It cannot be admitted on the ground that it has already been dealt with. But I was talking of the other adjournment motion that has been tabled. I should know the reaction of the Government to it. Are they prepared to answer it just now or do they want time till the afternoon or tomorrow morning so that I can hold over this adjournment motion?

Shri Hem Barua: After the hon. Prime Minister's statement—he said categorically that it is the responsibility of the Central Government....

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member should realise that that was also qualified so far as I could follow it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No, Sir.

Shri Hem Barua: It was not qualified. The hon. Prime Minister has a peculiar way of balancing sentences.. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: What I ventured to say was on the constitutional issue. I regret to say that I am not wholly acquainted with the detailed facts. The hon. Minister of Irrigation and Power referred to the Punjab—I have just now got a copy of it—and to this matter pertaining

to the Punjab and Delhi. Actually, if something happens to electricity supplied by the Punjab; if some unfortunate occurrence happens in the Punjab, to some extent it is not the direct responsibility of the Central Government—ultimately it may be. Something has hapened. An accident has happened. I said that so far as Delhi is concerned, it is the Government of India's responsibility. They may put forward, as an explanation, that something happened in the Punjab for which Punjab was responsible. But their responsibility remains. I do not deny that..... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should allow me to make myself clear. The hon. Minister said:

“मैं अर्ज करूँ कि जो वह फरमाते हैं वह कहीं नहीं लिखा है। लेकिन लिखा न होने के बावजूद हम इंटरवीन करते हैं, वह एक अलग बात है। मैं तो इस वक्त यह अर्ज कर रहा हूँ कि जहाँ तक कांस्टीट्यूशनल और लीगल जिम्मेदारी का सवाल है, वह मेरी नहीं है। मुझ को कोई अस्तिवार नहीं है। मैं उस के अन्दर दखल नहीं दे सकता।”

Shri Brahm Prakash (Outter Delhi): The transformer which has failed belongs to the Punjab Government.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: That is a different thing altogether. That has nothing to do with this.

Shri Brahm Prakash: I want to say that Delhi.... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I might remind the hon. Member, Shri Brahm Prakash, that this position had been explained yesterday, namely, that the transformer belongs to the Punjab Government; the cables and the wires are all of the Punjab Government; everything belongs to the Punjab Government and they brought it; they fixed it up here; it is their property; the failure is there and they

[Mr. Speaker]

have to run it... (Interruption). I should be allowed to finish what I am saying.* That has already been dealt with and the hon. Minister of Irrigation made it very clear.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is the difficulty. It is one thing to have responsibility in theory and in law which I admit; but in practice it may be divided up. Now, they have fixed it. It may not be directly the fault of this Ministry. That has happened. Subsequently what happens will be more in the charge of the Ministry.

Shri Hem Barua: He said about the legal and constitutional position.

Mr. Speaker: He should have the patience to listen.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Constitutionally I admit the responsibility of the Government of India subject to explanations etc. which we may make. It is an explanation that the Punjab Government did it; the Punjab Government is at fault or the Corporation of Delhi did something, whatever it may be. That is a different matter.

Shri Frank Anthony rose—

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): On a point of order, Sir. The question here is only whether the Central Government can intervene or not. The hon. Prime Minister is bringing in other factors, that is, the liability of the Punjab Government etc. Here the point is whether the Central Government can as well ask the Punjab Government to do it or not. The position boils down to that, namely, whether the Central Government can take action or not. That is my point of order.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Intervention may be in many things. We always intervene in the sense of advice on this and that.

Shri Priya Gupta: On this particular issue.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He has said that in the point of order also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I doubt very much, subject to what the Law Minister might say, if we can issue a directive to the Punjab Government in regard to some such thing. We can and they do accept our advice. They have tried their best. If a breakdown occurs in something under their charge, I do not quite see how we can issue a directive constitutionally. Otherwise, we intervene, of course.

Mr. Speaker: Would the Law Minister enlighten us?

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): As the Prime Minister has already said, it is a matter in which the field is covered by so many concurrent authorities exercising jurisdiction in different ways: the Punjab Government, the Delhi Administration, the Irrigation and Power Ministry, the Delhi Electricity Supply Corporation and the Delhi Corporation itself. It will be extremely precarious for me to try to make an answer off hand to say who particularly has the principal responsibility in this matter. Having not studied the matter with that care that it deserves, I would not venture an answer offhand.

Mr. Speaker: Can he help me in the afternoon or tomorrow morning?

Shri A. K. Sen: In the afternoon, certainly, I can tell you. As the Prime Minister stated, the constitutional responsibility of answering to this Parliament on a matter concerning.....

Mr. Speaker: He should say he is going to express his opinion or if he wants time, I can give him time till Monday morning. This question must be thrashed once for all and we should know the position.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is exactly why.....

Mr. Speaker: Till Monday morning I will keep this pending. I will hear him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On Monday we are having the International affairs debate.

Shri A. K. Sen: We can take it at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Speaker: At four o'clock; all right.

Shri A. K. Sen: May I ask you what precise answer shall I be expected to give? Would it be regarding the constitutional responsibility?

Mr. Speaker: Constitutional legal, all responsibility that in such cases the Central Government has and how far it is answerable for these things that happen.

Several hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: At four o'clock we are taking up this matter.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Under the Constitution, the administration of Delhi is being looked after by the President through his Council of Ministers. At any particular point of time, if something very crucial and serious happens in Delhi, it is not in reason for his House and the country to wait upon the legal interpretation to be given in his wisdom by the Law Minister three or four hours later. If something serious happens, the country and the Parliament must be in a position to posit responsibility for it at once. If that cannot be done, something is utterly wrong with everything in this country.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; there may be. Certainly something can be wrong everywhere also and with me also. If I want time to consult him, what shall I do? I want to have some assistance, some enlightenment before I give the decision. I am keeping them pending till 4 o'clock.

Shri Nath Pai: May I submit this for his consideration? The matter seems to be clear with due respect to the profound knowledge of law of the Law Minister whom you have summoned to your assistance. May I also, as a student, submit something for his consideration? The Constitution is absolutely clear.

Mr. Speaker: I will hear the Members when he gives the opinion.

Shri Nath Pai: This is for his consideration because he is coming having given his thought to it. Is it not a simple thing? If law and orders are threatened in any land, the Centre has the power to intervene. Ministries are dismissed. Failure of electricity threatens the continuance of normal life in the capital. The authority under the Constitution is absolutely clear.

Mr. Speaker: He is arguing in a different manner.

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: That should suffice. When I hear the hon. Minister for Law, I will give them an opportunity.

Shri Frank Anthony: May I merely pose the question so that we will know exactly.....

Mr. Speaker: The question has been posed. He asked me and I have posed the question. Was that not enough?

Shri Frank Anthony: I have studied the subject somewhat, and I think it will be clear if you would be pleased to allow me to pose the question to the Law Minister in this way.

Firstly, Delhi being a Union Territory, is it not, all included, directly the responsibility of the Central Government?

Secondly, so far as the corporation is concerned, all the other electricity undertakings are under the direct

[Shri Frank Anthony]

control and management of the Centre.

Thirdly, so far as the breakdown in Rohtak is concerned, since the responsibility is that of the Centre because the main breakdown is in Delhi—incidentally, the breakdown has taken place in Rohtak—may I know whether or not according to the doctrine of pith and substance the breakdown in Rohtak is incidental, whereas the real thing is the breakdown here, and if so, whether the Union Government cannot give directions even with regard to a breakdown which has taken place incidentally in Rohtak?

I would like these three matters to be posed in this way.

Mr. Speaker: Now, calling-attention-notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I seek one clarification about the adjournment motion?

Mr. Speaker: I can only call one hon. Member. When so many hon. Members have given notice, I can exercise my option to call only one Member. In fact, I have heard so many. Again and again, we cannot go on hammering the same thing.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether only the Law Minister will answer? What about the Irrigation and Power Minister?

Mr. Speaker: Now, calling-attention-notice.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SHORTAGE OF DRINKING WATER IN RAMAKRISHNAPURAM

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : मैं नियम १६७ के अन्तर्गत स्वास्थ्य मंत्री का ध्यान निम्न अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय की ओर

प्राकृष्ट करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में अपना वक्तव्य दें :—

रामकृष्णपुरम, नई दिल्ली में पीने के पानी का संकट ।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): May I be permitted to read out the statement in English? On behalf of Dr. Sushila Nayar, I beg to make the following statement....

श्री बागड़ी : श्रीन ए. प्वाएंट आफ आर्डर, सर ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तो उन्होंने ने स्टेटमेंट पढ़ा भी नहीं और प्वाएंट आफ आर्डर पहले आ गया । आप कहना चाहते होंगे कि आप को जवाब हिन्दी में दिया जाय । मैं बाद में आप को हिन्दी में समझा दूंगा ।

श्री बागड़ी : अब किसी अंग्रेजी वाले का कौलिंग एटेंशन नहीं है और यह पहले से ही मंत्री महोदय को पता है कि मैं ने हिन्दी में नोटिस दिया है और यह कि मैं हिन्दी में ही उत्तर चाहता हूँ तो फिर यह अंग्रेजी में उन का उत्तर देना कहाँ तक ठीक है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । माननीय सदस्य बैठ जायें । अब अगर मिनिस्टर साहब हिन्दी में नहीं बोल सकते तो उनको अख्तियार है कि वे अंग्रेजी में बोलें ।

Shrmati Renu Chakravartty: If my hon. friend is going to insist every time on a statement in Hindi, then it becomes difficult for non-Hindi-knowing people to follow it. (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

मैं मेम्बर साहस को समझा दूंगा । जरा उनको सब से काम लेना चाहिये ।

संसद-कार्य मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : मैं हिन्दी का स्टेटमेंट पढ़ देता हूँ ।

रामकृष्णपुरम रिंग रोड के दक्षिण की तरफ हाल ही में बनी एक आवासिक बस्ती है, जिसे केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग ने ११०० एकड़ के एक भूमि-खण्ड पर विकसित किया है : उन्हीं में एक-एक हजार क्वार्टरों के चार पड़ोसी एकत्रों का विकास किया जिन में से पड़ोस नं० १ के केवल एक हजार क्वार्टर ही मई और जून १९६२ में दिये गये हैं। नगर निगम ने बतलाया है कि इस बस्ती में स्थायी जल प्रदाय की व्यवस्था जून १९६३ तक होगी जिस के लिये नल बिछाये जा रहे हैं और एक बूस्टर पंपिंग स्टेशन का निर्माण किया जाना है। तब तक के लिये, एक अग्रतरिम साधन के रूप में, दिल्ली नगर निगम ने इस बस्ती को छावनी जलाशय के मौजूदा ३३ इंच नल से जल देने का निश्चय किया है। यह जल ३ घंटे सुगह और २ घंटे शाम को दिया जायगा। इस बस्ती को जल प्रदाय आदि नागरिक सुविधायें देने की मदद तृती पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित है। ११०० एकड़ क्षेत्र को जल देने में वृद्धि करने के लिये दिल्ली नगर निगम ने ८१ लाख रुपये की लागत की एक योजना तैयार कर ली है। तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में जल प्रदाय एवं सफाई योजनाओं के लिये ६.१७ करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है। और ११०० एकड़ के विकसित क्षेत्र को आवश्यक जल प्रदाय आदि का यह काम ६.१७ करोड़ रुपये की लागत की व्यापक योजनाओं का एक अंग है। निगम ने इस मंत्रालय से आर्थिक सहायता के लिये कहा था और उन को सूचिन कर दिया गया था कि उन की और अधिक आर्थिक सहायता की प्रार्थना पर तब विचार किया जायेगा, जब ६.१७ करोड़ रुपये की यह राशि बढ़ाई जायेगी।

यह बस्ती दिल्ली नगर निगम के क्षेत्र में है ; जल का नल नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका के नियंत्रण में है ; और क्वार्टर तथा जल-प्रदाय सेवायें अभी भी केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग के अधीन हैं, जिन के पास नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका से एक कनेक्शन है। इस

नल में दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा छावनी जलाशय से जल दिया जाता है। इस बस्ती में जल-प्रदाय का नियमन इस समय केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा किया जा रहा है। निगम ने बतलाया है कि जब कभी उन्हें रामकृष्णपुरम में जल-प्रदाय सम्बन्धी शिकायतें प्राप्त होती हैं तो वे केन्द्रीय सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग भ्रथया नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका को आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिये भेज दी जाती हैं। निगम ने यह भी कहा है कि उन के वाटर वर्क्स में बिजली की गड़बड़का भी छावनी जलाशय के जल-प्रदाय पर प्रभाव पड़ता है और किसी-किसी दिन इस कारण भी शिकायतें हो सकती हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वहां पर क्वार्टरों के नजदीक जो कई हजार झुग्गियां भी हैं, जिन को इलक्शन में वोटों के नाते से बसाया गया था, उन में रहने वाली आबादी के लिये क्या हां पर पानी देने का प्रबन्ध करने का कोई विचार है ?

Mr. Speaker: Is there any proposal to supply water to those jhuggis that have come up just nearby?

गृह कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : जहां तक झुग्गियों की बात है, माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि इस में काफी दिक्कतें पड़ी हैं और बहुत सी जगह पर झुग्गियां गैर-कानूनी तरीके से बन गई हैं। हम ने कोशिश की कि वे वहां से हटें। कुछ उन को हटाया भी है। काफी विरोध भी होता है, तब भी काफी सहूलियत के साथ उन को हटाया गया है। जो बचे हैं, जहां तक हो सकता है, खास तौर से न्यू देहली म्यूनिसिपल कमिटी उन को पानी और कुछ रोशनी देने का इन्तजाम करने की कोशिश करती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री बनर्जी।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं ने यह पूछा है कि राम-कृष्णपुरम की झुग्गियों में पानी देने का विचार है या नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मिनिस्टर साहब ने जवाब दिया है कि जो झुगियां हैं, कमेटी उन को देखेगी ।

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta (Gonda): What about my calling attention notice, Sir? It does not involve any constitutional point.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

माननीय सदस्य को उस के बारे में इत्तिला मिल गई होगी कि उस का क्या हुआ है । दमाननीसयस्य बैठ जायें । उन का कालिग अट्टेन्शन टिस एजेन्डे में नहीं है ।

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: No, Sir. I may be permitted to draw your attention to this, that the failure of the two turbines.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

अब आनरेबल मेम्बर साहब बैठ जायें । वह मेरी यह बात सुन लें कि यह कायदा या नियम नहीं है कि कोई दूसरी कार्यवाही चल रही हो, तो कोई मेम्बर साहब खड़े हो जायें और उसी वक्त अपनी बात कहना शुरू कर दें । अगर उन को अपने कालिग अट्टेन्शन नोटिस के बारे में इत्तिला नहीं मिली, तो उन को चाहिये कि वह मेरे पास आ कर दर्याफ्त कर लें और उस के बाद कोई बात करना चाहें, तो करें ।

Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: I was informed that my calling attention notice would be taken up today.

Mr. Speaker: I will find that out. **Shri S. M. Banerjee.**

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Is it a fact that about 1,000 families which were moved to Ramakrishna Puram were given an assurance that they would be supplied adequate water? Is it also a fact that the first floor people do not get water at all? If so, what arrangements are being made for them?

Dr. D. S. Raju: At the moment, there is restricted water supply from

the Municipal Corporation to the Cantonment reservoir for about three hours in the morning and two hours in the evening.

Mr. Speaker: He says that an assurance was given that they would be given adequate water supply.

Dr. D. S. Raju: An assurance was given by the Municipal Corporation that continuous water supply would be given by June 1963.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, may I ask a question?

Mr. Speaker: No, second question.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a question arising out of this.

Mr. Speaker: There are so many questions arising out of this. I have allowed him one question. I will not depart from my practice

12.36 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

INDIAN TELEGRAPH (SEVENTH AMENDMENT) RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): On behalf of Shri Jagjivan Ram, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indian Telegraph (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 944 dated the 14th July, 1962 under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-302/62].

STATEMENT OF ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES

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

- (i) Supplementary Statement No. I First Session, 1962. (Third Lok Sabha).

Magistrate, First Class, Bhopal, under section 188, Indian Penal Code:

1. Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai
2. Shri Ramachandra Vithal Bade.
3. Shri Homi F. Daji."

[See Appendix I, annexure No. 59]

- (ii) Supplementary Statement No. II Sixteenth Session, 1962. (Second Lok Sabha).

[See Appendix I, annexure No. 60]

- (iii) Supplementary Statement No. IV Fifteenth Session, 1961. (Second Lok Sabha).

[See Appendix I, annexure No. 60]

DELHI SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS
 (AMENDMENT) RULES

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F. 20(6)61-Lab. (i), published in Delhi Gazette dated the 14th September, 1961 containing the Delhi Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Rules, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 47 of the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-306/62].

Report of the Hindu Religious Endowments Commission

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri Bibudhendra Mishra): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report of the Hindu Religious Endowments Commission (1960-61). [Placed in Library.

See No. LT-306[62].

12.37 hrs.

IMPRISONMENT OF MEMBERS

Mr. Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following letter, dated the 7th August, 1962, from the Superintendent, District Jail, Bhopal:

"I have to inform you that on the 6th August, 1962, the following Members of Lok Sabha have been admitted in the jail. They have been sentenced to seven days' simple imprisonment by the

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I want to know only whether these Members have been kept in the Bhopal jail, because we have read that the condition is horrible there.

Mr. Speaker: This is what is said in the letter, that it is Bhopal Jail.

12.38 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. AGREEMENT ON COAL MINING IN THE STATE OF WEST BENGAL

The Minister of Mines and Fuel (Shri K. D. Malaviya): I am glad to inform the House today that an Agreement has been reached between the Government of West Bengal and the Central Government about the exploitation of coal reserves in the State of West Bengal and the manner in which the Government of India and the State Government would be associated in this work. Thus a long outstanding issue has been resolved and the way cleared for the development of coal production in West Bengal for the mutual advantage of both, the State itself and other parts of the country which need this coal. I am placing before the House a copy of the Agreement that has been reached. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-308/62]

2. It will be recalled that the Government of West Bengal had expressed a desire to develop their own mines in order that the output from these may feed the fast developing industries in that State. They had, therefore, requested that the Government of India agree to mines being set up in the public sector by the State. There was some difference of opinion between the State Government and the Central in regard to the arrangement for achieving this object. All the same, the Central Government, after giving considerable thought to

[Shri K. D. Malaviya.]

the matter, came to the conclusion that in the wider context of the need to step up production of coal in the Third Plan, it should be possible to accommodate the State Government's desire to produce coal on its own for the purpose of meeting the requirements of its public sector projects included in the All India Plan.

In order to expedite decision on this question I had a series of meetings with late Dr. B. C. Roy. Although there were certain differences in the interpretation of the application of the laws and rules pertaining to mining of coal Dr. Roy never questioned the authority of the Central Government to exercise control over production, distribution and pricing of coal. The points narrowed down to one issue, namely, his desire that the State Government may be permitted to open and develop its own mines within the general framework of this all India policy. This constructive approach has enabled the Government of India to come to an agreement by which the State Government will be enabled to produce coal of the requisite type and quality according to an approved plan, the entire production being considered an integral part of the total availability of coal in the country. The needs of the public sector projects of the State, which form part of the approved Plan will, of course, be the first charge on this production. Any surplus that is left over will be available for distribution to other consumers in the normal way. Even whatever quantities are fed into the State Government's own projects will also be duly allocated by the Coal Controller under the existing statutory orders.

I must add that the conclusion of this agreement is mainly due to Dr. Roy's having appreciated readily the All-India policy with regard to control over production and distribution of coal by the Central Government, and, in this connection, his far-sightedness to accept the national approach contributed to the settlement of this

issue. I have no doubt that the arrangement that we have entered into with the State Government will lead to the acceleration of the pace of production of coal in West Bengal and ultimately to the attainment of the Third Plan target.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South-West): May I know whether this agreement between the Central Government and the West Bengal Government is of the pattern of the agreements with other State Governments or is it particular for the West Bengal Government and it is different for other State Governments?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: This arrangement has been arrived at on account of the specific issues raised between the West Bengal Government and the Central Government. If the arrangement suits the other State Governments they are welcome to follow this pattern of agreement.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I have not had the opportunity of seeing the text of the agreement. But, subject to that, may I know whether the mining of this coal and this coal project will be the sole responsibility of the State Government or is the NCDC going to be a partner?

Shri K. D. Malaviya: If the hon. Member sees the agreement, he will find that the exploitation of coal in West Bengal under this arrangement will be the sole responsibility of the West Bengal Government. But the Government of India and the NCDC will always be giving all the technical and other assistance needed.

12:41 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 13th August, 1962, will consist of:—

1. Discussion on the situation along the Indian China border, particularly

in the Ladakh region, on a motion to be moved by the Prime Minister.

2. Discussion on the constitution of a Committee on Public Undertakings on a motion to be moved by the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

3. Consideration and passing of the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

4. Discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1962-63.

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1962-63.

5. Discussion on the Eleventh Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1960 to 31st March, 1961, together with the Government's Memorandum thereon, on a motion to be moved by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

6. Discussion on the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 1st August, 1958 to 31st July, 1959, on a motion to be moved by Shri Diwan Chand Sharma and others, at 3.00 p.m. on Thursday, the 16th August.

7. Discussion on the Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Private Limited for the period ended 31st December, 1958, on a motion to be moved by Shri Shree Narayan Das and others, at 3.00 p.m. on Saturday, the 18th August.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) Sir, I only want to know this. These are important discussions no doubt. But, yesterday, myself and some other Members of the House had also tabled a motion relating to railway accidents. I only request the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, through you, to see if this discussion could not be had next week. Otherwise, it would become a story of the past. I would request that we may have a discussion on railway accidents instead of the discussion on the U.P.S.C. report.

Mr. Speaker: That the hon. Member can do by contacting the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Would the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs shed some light on the reports we read every day in the papers that the Session is going to be extended?

Mr. Speaker: He has already made the statement.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: I am sorry. I wanted to make this official announcement that the House will continue till the 7th September next.

श्री राम संवक यादव (बाराबंकी) :
प्रध्यक्ष महोदय , १३ अगस्त को

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: The present Session will continue till the 7th September.

श्री राम संवक यादव : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि चीन के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जो प्रस्ताव १३ तारीख को रखेंगे, उस पर जो माननीय सदस्य संशोधन देना चाहेंगे, वे किस तरह से दे सकेंगे ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इस के बारे में क्या बता सकता हूँ ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barackpore): On this business, may I also ask for a clarification, Sir? We have got some important debates. Would it be possible to change the dates for the public sector undertaking to a later date and take up the Third Five Year Plan and something else during the course of this week?

Shri Satyanarayan Sinha: I do not know. I will just try and see if it is possible.

Mr. Speaker: Election to Committee.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur) rose—

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member wants some change he can contact Minister.

Shri Sonavane: Sir, we were given some special information about the extension of the Session till the 7th. I want to know whether we can give notice of questions for those days.

Mr. Speaker: If there is time they can send in questions.

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha: It is only for that purpose that this announcement has been made now.

12.45 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES
ALL-INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL
SCIENCES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): Sir, on behalf of Dr. Sushila Nayar, I beg to move the following:

"That in pursuance of section 4(g) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, subject to the other provisions of the Act, vice Dr. D. S. Raju resigned."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of section 4(g) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, subject to the other provisions of the Act, vice Dr. D. S. Raju resigned."

The motion was adopted.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member

from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term ending on the 30th April, 1963, vice Shri Shivram Rango Rane resigned."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Estimates for the unexpired portion of the term ending on the 30th April, 1963, vice Shri Shivram Rango Rane resigned."

The motion was adopted.

12.47 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF STUDY
TEAM ON CO-OPERATIVE
TRAINING

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I beg to move the following:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Study Team on Co-operative Training (Volumes I and II) laid on the Table of the House on the 19th April, 1961."

Mr. Speaker, I feel very happy that I have been called upon to move this motion which refers to the education and training of the co-operative personnel all along the line. Obviously, my observations will be based upon the report of the study team which has been presented to us and it will be my privilege to refer to it, perhaps more than once. But before I do so, I wish to make one thing very clear. Our Prime Minister said once that every village should have a school, a panchayat and a dispensary. I think that he also said that to these three elementary necessities of every village should be added a fourth necessity—a co-operative society. I believe that

these four things are the irreducible minimum for making village life self-sufficient. Since we are, all Members of Parliament, interested in these villages everyone feels happy that the programme of training and education is being extended during the Third Plan but there is one thing about which one has to be very careful. We are dealing with the masses of people; not with the elite, not with minorities, not with sections important or unimportant, significant or insignificant. We have to deal with these problems in terms of mass movement. Free and compulsory primary education is going to be doled out to every citizen of India, whether he is in a village or in a town. I hope medical aid will also be made available to every citizen of India in the not distant future.

Panchayats are also there. When I look at the map of India in terms of panchayats, I feel a glow of satisfaction; by having these panchayats you have translated the dream of India into specific and concrete realities. I want something similar should happen in the case of co-operative movement also. Panchayats give people training in civic life. Education opens people's eyes. Dispensaries promote longevity. But I believe the greatest need of our country today is more production and better production. I feel that our co-operative societies at the village and other levels could be very big partners in this adventure of greater production that we are having in this country. I think they can be instrumental in bringing about the possibility of having, if not an affluent society, at least a self-sufficient society in this country.

Co-operatives are there with us all the time. One English poet said that "the world is too much with us." I think the co-operative societies are with us and I can never visualise the day as long as this world lasts when I can say about co-operatives that they are too much with us. I want the proliferation of the co-operative movement. I want an unhindered extension of this co-operative movement. I

want this co-operative movement to be established in every nook and corner of India and be a joyful factor in the life of every citizen of India especially in the villages. Therefore, it can never be too much with us.

Now I want to ask one question. I have been reading the report which the Reserve Bank has brought out about the co-operative movement. I am sorry the report is only for the period from 1956 to 1958. But it is a good report, though it is not up-to-date. We are seldom up-to-date, so far as the reports are concerned and perhaps it is so in other democratic countries also I believe that this is the latest report we have got. Anyhow, I am not going to depend upon these reports and statistics but only on the line of approach that this report has made to this problem.

What kind of co-operative movement do we have in this country? We have agricultural credit societies which are of great use to the debtors. We have multi-purpose societies. I have seen some of them in my own constituency also. I know that they serve a very useful purpose so far as the purchase, sale and distribution are concerned. There are grain banks and they are very necessary in some of the States where there is food scarcity. There are the rural banks. Since the State Bank of India and other commercial banks cannot cover all the different parts of India, I think these rural banks are very useful. Then there are the central co-operative banks and the State co-operative banks. Of course they are only useful in terms of the organisational structure. There are urban credit societies, and I know some of my hon. friends are making use of them. Perhaps these societies are also helpful to petty traders and rickshaw-pullers and others. Then there are the central land mortgage banks and primary land mortgage banks. So, I feel that the map of co-operative societies in India is not as bleak as some persons describe it. Of course, it is not as bright or rich as it should be. It is not as

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

variegated as it should be, but all the same it is there.

Then reference has been made in the report to the fact that co-operation is an aid to production, a thing to which I referred in the introductory remarks of my speech. There are the agricultural and allied production societies. There is industrial production. There are industrial co-operatives in the States. I have some slight, not much, experience of these things. For instance, I have seen some of these industrial co-operatives. I know what good work some of them are doing. I am glad that these industrial co-operatives are being helped by co-operative societies. I have also seen some of the agricultural production societies. I have seen some of these marketing societies also. All these things are there. I want the training and education of the workers to be seen against the proper background of the co-operative map that we have in this country. That is why I am referring to these things.

Then, there are the consumers' stores. I visited Sweden only very recently and I found that Sweden is very rich so far as the consumer co-operative societies are concerned. It is a pity that while our people complain against rising prices and the injustice of retail dealers, our countrymen do not specialise in these co-operative consumer stores. I do not understand why it is so. Then there is the housing society. All these suburbs of Bombay are a tribute to the co-operative housing societies. I think most of these houses are built in Bombay through these co-operative societies. I have seen co-operative labour in my constituency. I have seen some of these societies and I am very happy that they have replaced the contractors, and have given a better deal to the workers. There are co-operative societies for women and the displaced persons have also taken advantage of them. I find that the displaced per-

sons from West Pakistan and also from East Pakistan have taken advantage of the co-operative movement. So far as I know, some of the transport societies in my own State are run by the displaced persons with the help of co-operative societies. They are ex-servicemen.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Is co-operative labour included in agricultural labour also?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes. Then there are co-operative insurance schemes. This is a thing which is not very popular in my country, namely, crop insurance and cattle insurance. I wish all these should come in. I have referred to all these things in order to show how diverse, how manifold and how varied the problems can be for any Ministry to deal with. Co-operative education has to go on at two levels. In the first place, I wish that level were abolished in the country; that is, I look forward to the day when there will be no registrars, when there will be no inspectors of co-operative societies, when there will be no auditors appointed by the Government to look into these things. I look forward to that day. I do not know when it will come. I shall feel happy when this co-operative movement becomes an entirely voluntary movement, an entirely non-official movement and entirely a movement meant for the common man, run, managed and administered by the common man. I want this cooperative movement to be like that.

13 hrs.

Now we are going to have certain senior officers, intermediate officers and junior officers. When I think of these three kinds of officers, I am afraid of one thing. If our cooperative movement is progressing slowly today, it is because some of the officers play their part in keeping down the cooperative movement as much as they can, because it is the duty of the officers to apply all kinds of checks, so that the movement is run as badly as possible.

There are land mortgage officers, block level officers, etc. All these things are there. The other day a question was put in this House and in reply it was said that everything was there, but trained personnel was not there. I was very happy to find in today's papers what the acting Secretary-General of the United Nations said in the course of an address at the Law School of Sao Paulo University in Brazil. How truly are those words applicable to our conditions! He said:

"That is why the developing decade is laying so much stress on the mobilization of human resources as a pre-condition to the achievement of our goals. The unused talents of the people constitute the present major waste and the chief future hope of the developing countries. High priority must, therefore, be given to education and training in the developing countries so as to create not merely new techniques and skills but a receptive state of mind and a capacity among the people concerned to absorb and assimilate new progress."

I have gone through this report very carefully and I have also gone through the annual report of the Ministry very carefully, on which some decisions have been taken. I feel that an honest attempt has been made to impart education and training not only to the official functionaries but also to the people in general, and those persons who are to run cooperative societies, secretaries and other members of the societies. An honest attempt has been made to give education to them. Of course, an attempt has also been made to train them. We have different schools, summer courses, seminars, etc. to impart this kind of training. All these things are there in order to create new skills and new techniques. But have any new skills or techniques been created? I do not know. Have they created a receptive state of mind among the people? Certainly not.

The Deputy Minister in the Minis-

try of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): Question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Have they given the people the capacity to absorb and assimilate new progress? I do not know.

Shri B. S. Murthy: The very fact that the hon. Member has referred to Sweden is an indication that the minds of our people have been saturated with new ideas.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am very sorry the hon. Minister has not given the Deputy Minister the right of reply to the debate and that is why he is intervening like this.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was submitting very respectfully that this is a very admirable report. I have already said that. They have got a programme for training and education and that education extends from primary school level to university level. There is no doubt about it. But the formalities of education and training cannot bring about that state of affairs which the Minister wants, I want and every citizen of India wants. I do not question the validity of your programme and I do not want to point out the defects in the prospectus you have given. But I want to ask, is that programme and prospectus going to create this state of affairs which has been described by the acting Secretary-General of the UN? For that, we will have to have recourse to other things and those other things are that this co-operative movement should be made a mass movement. It should become a non-official movement. I am very happy that the Chairman of the co-operative union—the non-official organisation—is here. The cooperative movement should be made an absolutely non-official movement. It should also become free from the stranglehold of the officialdom that we have in this country. If our Minister succeeds in doing that, I have no doubt that this

[Shri D. C. Sharma].

programme for training and education will become a reality in the sense in which I want it to become a reality.

I have seen some of the text-books which are taught in the secondary schools and in some courses which are given in the colleges. I have also come to know that some universities have introduced some course here and there on cooperation. All these things are there and I think they are useful in some way. But I would like that in this country, where the percentage of literacy is not very high, we should have recourse to those media which can serve the needs of the uneducated people. I would like to ask the Minister, what use is being made of the audio-visual medium, films and other things in educating them? I would also say that it is not enough to make a person literate. It is not necessary that once a person becomes literate, he should stay literate. All students of social education are agreed that it is not enough to impart literacy, but you should also have some follow-up course to keep him literate. Therefore, it is not enough to give training and education as given in this report, but we should also have some follow-up training, so that people are kept constantly in touch with the cooperative movement.

The third thing is, it is not only the functionaries that have to be educated. But the ordinary member of a society should also be educated. Of course, the National Union of Co-operatives has undertaken the work of education of persons and it is doing a good job. But I feel that some kind of adult education on a short-term basis has got to be given in order that these persons remain in touch with what the co-operative movement is. Therefore, the instruments of education have to be strengthened, and also the instruments of publicity and propaganda, because co-operative movement in this country is not only a movement. It is tied up with legislation, it is tied up with administration, it is tied up with State control. It has got something to do with auditing, supervision and ins-

pection. Therefore, unless the people are fully posted about these things, I think this programme for training and education will not be very helpful.

But every programme that we have must require resources, and without resources I do not think anything can be done. I think—I speak subject to correction—about Rs. 12 crores have been set apart in the Third Five Year Plan for this programme of training and education.

The Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): Rs. 8½ crores. Rs. 12 crores was recommended.

Shri D. C. Sharma: That makes me still sadder. I think this is a very very small sum. When you have such a big country, when you have to cover so many States with so many different set-ups and so many different kinds of societies and so many different kinds of needs, I feel that this sum of Rs. 8 crores is hardly sufficient. Out of these Rs. 8 crores we have to run co-operative institutes for advanced study and research, training colleges, training centres, audio-visual equipment buildings, member educational programme, sufficient expenditure in member educational programme, publication of popular literature, instructors' training institutes, study tours, field study, publications and other things. Therefore, my submission is that this sum is not adequate and I would like that this sum is increased. I would also say that the sum reserved for audio-visual education should be increased, because that is the one thing which is going to help the uneducated people who are members of these societies.

Before I sit down, Sir, I would like to say two things. In the first place, I have been impressed by this report. In the second place, I feel that the National Union of Co-operatives is doing a good job. But I would say

that an attempt should be made to make this co-operative movement a mass movement in this country. It should be like free and compulsory primary education. As every home is feeling satisfied with that kind of thing, similarly, this co-operative movement should give them satisfaction. I say this because the party to which I belong—the Congress Party—is wedded to this programme of co-operative movement. We are wedded to the programme of co-operative movement, to the programme of service co-operatives, to the programme of co-operative farming etc. We know that this co-operative movement will be a big factor in bringing about the socialist frame-work of society which we are aiming at.

I, therefore, feel that two things must be done. In the first place, the funds for this purpose should be enhanced. In the second place, there should be orientation courses at all levels. Co-operative movement is a dynamic growing movement. New legislations are being framed every day. New subjects are springing up every day. Therefore, it is no use thinking of education and training of co-operative personnel in the same way in which we think of training teaching personnel and others. They have to be constantly in touch with new things, new ideas and other things. Therefore, they need some kind of informal and follow-up education more than the kind of formal education which has been suggested in this report.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Study Team on Co-operative Training (Volumes I and II), laid on the Table of the House on the 19th April, 1961."

श्री काशीराम गुप्त (अलवर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, रिपोर्ट को देखने से मालूम होता है कि जिन सज्जनों ने इस को तैयार किया है उन्होंने बहुत मेहनत की है और वह मेहनत सराहनीय

है। किन्तु या तो इस में वह बात लिखी नहीं गई अथवा उन के ध्यान में नहीं रही। एक सब से बड़ी बात जो होनी चाहिये उस का इस में जिक्र नहीं मिलता और वह यह कि आखिर इस सब ट्रेनिंग का जो नतीजा होगा उस का मूल्यांकन हर वर्ष किस प्रकार से करेंगे ? अगर उस का मूल्यांकन नहीं होता है तो यह सारा रूपया जो लग रहा है वह सही लग रहा है या नहीं या जो तरीका अख्तियार किया जा रहा है वह सही है या नहीं इस का निर्णय नहीं हो सकता है।

मैं कुछ उदाहरण ग्राम के द्वारा भिनिस्टर ह्योदय के सामने और प्रस्तावक महोदय के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि आज भी यह दशा है कि जिले का असिस्टेंट रजिस्ट्रार एक एक वर्ष तक किसी सोसाइटी का रजिस्ट्रेशन नहीं कर सकता है। अनेकों कारण उस में वतलाये जाते हैं। यदि हमारी ट्रेनिंग सफल हो तो इस प्रकार की रुकावट आन का कोई प्रश्न ही पैदा नहीं होता है। उस से नीचे चल कर के जहाँ तक जूनियर आफिसर्स का सवाल है उन की दशा तो और भी बुरी है। जूनियर आफिसर्स, इंस्पेक्टर्स और असिस्टेंट इंस्पेक्टर्स जो ट्रेनिंग हासिल करके गांवों में जाते हैं तो उनसे अशा यह की जाती है कि वह लोगों को काम करने का सही रास्ता बतलायेंगे लेकिन अनुभव यह बतलाता है कि बहुत से तो उन में काम करने ही नहीं हैं और अगर करते भी हैं तो गलत करते हैं और उसका नतीजा भोगना पड़ता है कोऑपरेटिव के सदस्यों को। आप आश्चर्य करेंगे कि एक, एक कोऑपरेटिव को अपने लिये कर्जा लेने में ८, ८ और ६, ६ महीने लग जाते हैं और उस ६ महीने में उन के अपने गांव से जिला हैडक्वार्टर के २०, २० और २५, २५ चक्कर हो जाते हैं। इस में उन को काफी परेशानी होती है, काफी समय उनका बर्बाद जाता है और पैसा भी उनका काफी खर्च हो जाता है। उन को काफी इससे घाटा पहुँचता है।

[श्री काशीराम गुप्त]

रिपोर्ट में जो आंकड़े दिये हुए हैं उनसे प्रतीत होता है कि शायद लगभग ३२०० आदमों सन् १९६० में जूनियर आफिसर्स ट्रेड हुए हैं। मैनेजिंग कमेटियों के सदस्यों आदि के भी आंकड़े दिये गये हैं। हजारों की संख्या दी गई है। लेकिन जाहिर है कि उनकी ट्रेनिंग सही तरीके की नहीं होती है क्योंकि अगर ट्रेनिंग सफल हो तो क्या कारण है कि वर्षों से हालांकि ट्रेनिंग चल रही है लेकिन सोसाइटियों के पदाधिकारी सही तरीके से प्रोमोट आदि भी नहीं बना सकते हैं और बराबर उनका आना जाना लगा रहता है। मैं एक फील्ड वर्कर को हेमियत से बता सकता हूँ कि यदि हर एक को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक की आंच की जाये तो पता लगेगा कि लोगों की जोन ऐप्लीकेशन्स जो आती हैं उन में कितनी ही ऐप्लीकेशन्स बह पास नहीं करते हैं उनको असिस्टेंट रेजिस्ट्रार के पास कितने नोट्स के साथ वापिस करते हैं और साप्ताहिकी फिर उन को और नीचे वापिस करती है और यह तांता लगा रहता है। अगर असिस्टेंट रेजिस्ट्रार की ट्रेनिंग सही हो, जूनियर आफिसर्स की ट्रेनिंग सही हो और मैनेजिंग कमेटी के सदस्यों की ट्रेनिंग सही हो तो फिर यह गड़बड़ी पैदा होने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठ सकता।

अभी अभी मैं ने अपने एक क्षेत्र में देखा कि अनेकों ही नहीं सैकड़ों की तादाद में ऐप्लीकेशन्स डायर उपर भारी भारी फिरती थीं। उन की जांच करवाने की मैं ने कोशिश की। और वहां के आफिसरों ने कहा, "साहब, हम क्या करें? जो ट्रेन्ड स्ट्राफ हमारे पास आया है, वह बिल्कुल निकम्मा है।" अब उन से पूछा गया कि यह स्ट्राफ निकम्मा क्यों है, तो उन्होंने कहा कि सिफ़ारिश की वजह से लोग ले लिये जाते हैं। इस के मानी ये हैं कि अगर इस रिपोर्ट में यह संकेत किया गया होता कि इस काम में उन आदमियों को लेना जरूरी है, जोकि रूल वायम के हैं और जो इस काम में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं इस प्रकार का यदि कोई सुझाव होता और उस पर अमल होता, तो

वह तरीका खत्म कर दिया जाता, जिस में सिफ़ारिश की बिना पर शहरी लड़के ले लिये जाते हैं, सिफ़ारिश के आधार पर ऐसे लड़के ले लिये जाते हैं, जिन की इस काम में कोई दिलचस्पी नहीं है, जो सिर्फ़ रोटी कमाने के लिये वहां बैठना चाहते हैं, और उस से ये भयंकर नतीजे सामने न आते।

लेकिन हमारा तो एक रिवाज पड़ गया है कि हम अच्छी तरह से रिपोर्ट तैयार करें। रिपोर्ट तैयार करने में हम सारा दिमाग लड़ाते हैं। हमारे शब्द बहुत सुन्दर होते हैं, जिन में कुछ काट-छांट करने की गुंजायश नहीं होती है। लेकिन जब हम अमल को देखते हैं, तो नक्शा बिल्कुल उलट होता है। यही कारण है कि हमारी को-ऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट कागज पर तो सफल होती नजर आ रही है, लेकिन वह अमल में सफल नहीं है।

अभी अभी मेरे पूर्ववक्ता ने कहा कि "दिस मूवमेंट गूड बि ए कामन मैनज मूवमेंट एंड ए मास मूवमेंट"। मैं उन में गिबेदन करूँ कि यह कैसा सम्भव हो सकता है, अब कि राजनीतिक दल उन में बेशा तरीके से हस्तक्षेप करते हैं और उन को पीपल्स मूवमेंट नहीं बनने देते। यहाँ तक हाजत होती है कि जब सहकारी संस्थान बनते हैं, तो बराबर यह संघर्ष चलता रहता है कि उन पर किस पार्टी का अधिकार और अह्रा रहे और कितनी पार्टी का न रहे। यदि एक पार्टी वाले आ गये, तो दूसरे इस ताक में लगे रहते हैं कि कैसे उन को वहाँ से हटाया जाये। इस में आम आदमी घबराये रहते हैं कि यह क्या धंधा है।

मुझे अपने क्षेत्र का पता है कि एक बार ऐसा संघर्ष हुआ कि जो को-ऑपरेटिव के सदस्य थे, वे कहने लगे, "यह तो हमारा काम है, आप इस में राजनीति को क्यों घुसेड़ते हो?" लेकिन उन की बात को कौन सुनता है? सारी मूवमेंट ही इसी दृष्टि से चलाई जा

रही है, सारा काम इसी दृष्टि से किया जा रहा है। हो सकता है कि केन्द्र में हमारे नेता और मंत्री महोदय समझते हों कि जो कुछ हम कर रहे हैं, वह जनता के लाभ के लिए कर रहे हैं। लेकिन वहां पर जो लोग बैठे हुए हैं, वे बाकायदा यही सोचते हैं कि अपनी पार्टी और अपने दल के नाम पर कैसे लाभ उठावें। उस का नतीजा यह है कि आज गांव गांव में पार्टीबाजी हो रही है, को-ऑपरेटिव में पार्टीबाजी हो रही है।

को-ऑपरेटिव की पार्टीबाजी का नतीजा यह होता है कि जो लोग आफिमर्ज कहनाते हैं, जो जिले में बैठे हुए हैं, वे जा कर उस में दखल देते हैं और एक के खिलाफ दूसरे का साथ देते हैं। वे कभी एक के साथ हो जाते हैं और कहते हैं, "हम मंत्रीजग कमेट्री को बदलवा देंगे, हम उपर लिख देंगे।" कभी वे उस के खिलाफ हो कर दूसरे के साथ हो जाते हैं और कहते हैं कि अब की दफा हम तुम्हारा साथ देंगे। किसी किसी जगह तो यहाँ तक होता है कि लोग को रकवाने के लिए नेताओं के टेलीफोन पट्टेच जाने हैं कि अमुक व्यक्ति को लोन नहीं देना चाहिए। यदि बैंक के मैनेजर से कहा जाता है कि यह क्या हो रहा है, क्यों हो रहा है, तो वह कता है, "हम लोन क्या करें, बड़े आदमियों का टेलीफोन आया है"। इस प्रकार की को-ऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट का क्या फायदा है और इस ट्रेनिंग का क्या नतीजा है ?

हमारी पहली ट्रेनिंग यह होनी चाहिए कि चाहे हम किसी भी राजनीतिक दल के हों, लेकिन को-ऑपरेटिव के मामले में हम सब एक हैं और हम को यहाँ जी-जान लड़ा कर काम करना है। इस में मैनेजिंग कमेट्री के मेम्बरों की ट्रेनिंग का जिक्र किया गया है। चार पांच साल में एक दिन दो चार घंटे की ट्रेनिंग से कोई लाभ नहीं होता है। वे भूल-भाल जाते हैं। इस में यह लिखा हुआ है कि उसके लिए स्कूल टीचर्स से सम्बन्ध रखना चाहिए, यह होना चाहिए, वह होना चाहिए। बिल्कुल सही

बात है। लेकिन वह तो तब हो, जब उस में सम्बन्धित व्यक्ति का विश्वास हो।

अगर आप इस बात के भीतर जायें कि ये कर्ज किस तरह से लिये जाते हैं, तो एक भयानक बात हमारे सामने आती है। जो लोग कर्ज लेने के लिए आते हैं, अगर उन को कोई पिछला बकाया रुपया देना है, तो वे गांव के साहूकार से रुपया ले आते हैं, उस को अच्छी कटौती दे आते हैं और इस तरह से वह रुपया जमा कराते हैं। हफ्ते दो हफ्ते के बाद वे फिर रुपया ले जाते हैं। अगर सरकार कहीं यह शर्त रख दे कि एक दफा रुपया वापस करने के बाद छः महीने या एक साल या दो साल बाद कर्ज लिया जाये, तो लोगों की क्या दशा होगी, यह नहीं कहा जा सकता है।

प्रश्न यह है कि कितने परसेंट आदमी को को-ऑपरेटिव के अन्तर्गत आ रहे हैं। मैं उन का जिक्र कर रहा हूँ, जिन को हम सर्विस को को-ऑपरेटिव और क्रेडिट को-ऑपरेटिव कह रहे हैं। बाकी को-ऑपरेटिव की बात तो बहुत लम्बी-चौड़ी है।

जहाँ तक ट्रेनिंग का सम्बन्ध है, उसका मूल तत्व शायद है। यह ट्रेनिंग नब सफल हो सकती है, जब यह ध्येयस्था की जाये कि जो आदमी इस ट्रेनिंग में आये, उस की भावना शुद्ध हो और उस में काम करने की यही लगन हो। यह काम इस प्रकार का नहीं है कि यह देखा जाये कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के ग्रेड कम है या ज्यादा और उन ग्रेडों के आधार पर काम चलाया जाये। यह काम तो जी-जान से करने का है। हम कहते हैं कि इस काम में से सरकारीयत हटनी चाहिए। लेकिन सरकारीयत हटे कैसे, जब सारा काम सरकारीयत के आधार पर चल रहा है, सारी ट्रेनिंग सरकारीयत के आधार पर दी जा रही है ? उन को कुछ तो सोचने का मौका दिया जाये कि तुम्हें यह सोसायटी का काम चलाना है। जब हम गांवों में जा कह लोगों को सोसायटी बनाने के लिए कहते हैं, तो वे कहते हैं कि हमें नहीं सोसायटी बनानी है, लेकिन

[श्री काशोराम गुप्त]

जब हम उन को प्रलोभन देते हैं कि इस से यह लाभ होगा, वह लाभ होगा, तो वे सांकेतिक हैं कि थोड़ी देर की आसाइस मिलती है, बना लें। लेकिन फिर व कहते हैं कि अमुक आदमी को हम इस में नहीं लेंगे, अमुक गांव वाले से हमारा वैर और विरोध है, उन को मम्बर नहीं बनायेंगे। इस प्रकार की पार्टीवाजी गांवों में चल रही है। जो राजनीति को-ऑपरेटिव और पंचायतों में घेर कर गई है, उस को निकालने का तरीका भी हमको सोचना होगा।

इस लिए मेरा निवेदन और मुझाव है कि यदि इस ट्रेनिंग को सफल बनाना है, तो हम को निश्चित रूप से प्रतिवर्ष इस के मूल्यांकन का तरीका रखना होगा और वह भी तत्काल के साथ रखना होगा। वह मूल्यांकन केवल सरकारी आदमियों के बारे में नहीं होना चाहिये, बल्कि इस बारे में भी होना चाहिए कि उन सब का नाता एक दूसरे से क्या जुड़ रहा है, किस प्रकार से व काम कर रहे हैं।

मैं माऊंटिंग सोसायटीज की हालत को जानता हूँ। उन पर कितने लोगों ने कब्जा किया हुआ है? वे कौन लोग हैं? अगर इस बारे में जांच की जाय, तो उन की स्थिति भी बड़ी दयनीय मालूम होती है।

मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस रिपोर्ट पर जिस तरीके से अमल किया जा रहा है, उस को हम सफल नहीं कर सकते। १९६० के आंकड़ इस में हैं। १९६१ जा चुका है और १९६२ जा रहा है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हम प्रगति को आंकड़ों से आंकने लगेंगे, तो यह हमारी बहुत ही भयानक भूल होगी, उस के साथ ही हम को इस बात की भी जांच करनी चाहिए कि आन्तरिक रूप से उस की अवस्था क्या है, उस की जड़ें गहराई में जा रही हैं या नहीं। प्रत्येक जिले में जो रोजाना काम हो रहा है, वह किस प्रकार का है, इस की रिपोर्ट तैयार हो। देरी क्यों होती है—रूपरे के लिये एक दरस्वास्त कब आई,

उत व्यक्ति को कब रुखा मिला और उस के बीच में कितनी हेरा-फेरी हुई, अगर इन तमाम बातों का संकलन करने लगे, तो एक बहुत बड़ा पोया तैयार हो जायेगा और यह भी मालूम हो जायेगा कि हम इस में जनता का कितना रुखा खर्च करवा रहे हैं, जो कि हमारी आंखों से आंजल है और उस पर उन को कितना रुखा फालतू देना पड़ रहा है, जो हमारे रिकार्ड पर नहीं है और हमारी आंखों से आंजल है।

जब हम इस रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार कर रहे हैं, तो हम को इस बात को भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिये कि केवल रिपोर्टें काम नहीं करती हैं, बल्कि उस के भीतर जो भावना निहित है, उन को अमल में लाने के लिये इस बात की व्यवस्था करना आवश्यक है कि जो काम जनता से सीधा सम्बन्धित है, वे कैसे फलें-फूलें, खास तौर से सहकारिता के मामले में। यह एक गहन विषय है और यह काम बिना प्रतिवर्ष तत्काल से मूल्यांकन किये हुये नहीं चलेगा। इस प्रकार का बर्बस्चनेयर (प्रश्नावली) इस में दिया जाता है। इस प्रकार की प्रश्नावली बना कर प्रतिवर्ष प्रत्येक स्टेट और प्रत्येक जिले में रिपोर्ट लेनी चाहिये और वह रिपोर्ट इंडिपेंडेंट तरीके से, स्वतंत्र रूप से लेनी चाहिये, बजाय इस के कि वह डिपार्टमेंट से ले ली जाये। तब हम को मालूम होगा कि हम कहाँ जा रहे हैं और हम को कितनी सफलता मिल रही है।

इस सम्बन्ध में जो नुकसानदेह बातें हैं, उन को दूर करना निहायत जरूरी है। सब से पहली नुकसानदेह बात है को-ऑपरेटिव में राजनीति का प्रवेश। इस के बाद आफिसर्स को गलत तरीके से और सिकारिश के आधार पर छांटना भी एक नुकसानदेह बात है। सिकारिश और कहीं शायद नुकसान न करती होंगी, लेकिन को-ऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट में सिकारिश के आधार पर आफिसर्स या दूसरे नोकरों की लेना बहुत ही नुकसान देह

बात है। इस लिए बहुत ही हिम्मत के साथ इस का मुकाबला करना चाहिए। यह कैसे हो सकता है, इस पर हम को और सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए।

अन्त में मैं एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। जितनी भी स्टेट्स हैं उन का मुकाबला, कुछ आधार हैं जिन पर किया जा सकता है। अलग अलग स्टेट्स की अलग अलग समस्याएँ भी होती हैं। लेकिन जो जो समस्याएँ सब की समाप्त हैं, एक दूसरे से मिलती जुलती हैं, उन समस्याओं के ऊपर तो उन की रिपोर्ट मिलनी चाहिए। क्या कारण है कि राजस्थान में सात सौ आदमी ट्रेन हुए और किसी दूसरी स्टेट में कम या ज्यादा ट्रेन हुए। आप जब प्लान बनाते हैं तो जो पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं, उन को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कुछ विशेष सुविधायें देते हैं। लेकिन इस में इस प्रकार का कोई भी जिक्र नहीं है कि वे सुविधायें उन को मिलेंगी या नहीं या किस प्रकार की सुविधायें उन को मिलेंगी। इस और भी आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सुझाव मैंने दिये हैं, उन पर अमल किया जाना चाहिये और जो समय आप ने दिया है, उस के लिए मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब दस मिनट हर एक मेम्बर साहब को मिलेंगे और मैं चाहूँगा कि इतने वक्त में मेम्बर साहब खत्म कर दें।

Sbri Man Sinh P. Patel (Mehsana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on reading the Study Team's Report on Co-operative Training I find that it is a very enlightening brochure for any co-operator or for any man who intends to enter into the field of co-operation. But, at the same time, I am sorry to say that so far I do not find what is the reaction of the Central Govern-

ment or what action has been taken on this Study Team's Report. It was envisaged that this report should be submitted much ahead of the planning of the Third Five Year Plan. While going through the financial aspect of this Study Team's Report I do not find that whatever has been suggested is included in the Third Five Year Plan so that all the suggestions made by this Team cannot be implemented within the span of the Third Five Year Plan period.

13.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair.]

My personal experience as a small co-operator in a small district shows that the first aspect of the educative value requires that one common man should know how far and to what length he should be a cooperator. As we know, today a man who is on the management committee of either a small primary unit or a Taluka union or a District Central Co-operative Bank, is a man maintaining himself on other incomes. He is maintaining himself on other incomes and is having his further knowledge of other sides of business while having co-operation as a secondary business or a part-time social service. Sometimes some political workers also accept it as a social service. A co-operator should initially and principally be attached to the institution, co-operative, or any concern so that he can devote much more of his time to co-operation.

I remember that our revered Leader of the House announced in Nagpur in 1958 about the formation of co-operative farming societies or service co-operatives throughout the country. The time limit suggested at that time was hardly three years. What do we find today? The existing multi-purpose co-operative societies are to be termed as cooperative societies only in name. If really we want to encircle the whole country with any type of co-operative societies, whether it is an industrial co-operative society or a consumers' society, a multi-purpose co-operative society or a service co-

[Shri Man Singh P. Patel]

operative society, the spirit and education has to be imparted not only to the members, the management committees or the officials who look after or, shall I say, control them but to every one in the country.

I would like to mention my experience of the last elections and of the propaganda about the collective farming societies in my area. Many of the hon. Members know that Shri Nanda, our hon. Planning Minister, is elected from Sabarkantha in Gujarat State. He has his own experience and he has put that in his socialist forum. People today are very much frightened by the name of joint farming society or collective farming society. I would say that even members of the management committee of the Central Co-operative Board are frightened by the words of joint co-operative farming societies or a collective farming society as if the Heaven are likely to fall upon it.

If we try to understand the primary economics of our rural areas, in principle every man, by nature and by birth, is a co-operator. He belongs primarily to a joint Hindu family. Only when the family expands he diverts from it and they spread. When the membership is 20 or 25, collective or joint farming society will be evolved. What I was stressing here was that the instruction or education to be imparted cannot be confined to the Study Team's Report alone. When it cannot be confined to the Study Team's Report alone, when even all the financial implications or suggestions are not being accepted in the Third Plan, I would humbly ask a simple question of the hon. Minister and that is this. What time limit does he expect to set to fulfil this ambition or this cherished goal of co-operation?

My hon. friend, Shri Dey, is not only in charge of community development projects and co-operation but the words "Panchayati Raj" have been added to his designation to evolve a

political democracy through an economic democracy or to have a common social democracy. So, all the three subjects are now combined and put under one ministry. Then we shall have to see that first education is imparted not only to the public at large but to officialdom also and that too starting from the registrars of co-operative societies.

In this Report it is suggested that a man who is an IAS officer and who is in charge of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, should preferably have training of one year as Joint Registrar or something. I come from a progressive State. My State is also known for development in co-operation. I want to know whether it is accepted by every State that an IAS officer who is in charge of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has to learn what an industrial co-operative society is or what the difference is between a collective farming society or joint farming society and other societies. I may be enlightened by giving a very descriptive picture of all the States where all the Registrars, whether IAS or otherwise, have a preliminary knowledge of this. No doubt, they may be very intelligent in other respects, but will they be in a position to explain directly to the common man or to a man who is a co-operator going to them for some information regarding co-operation, for example, when certain members are not admitted or when certain bifurcation of a group co-operative society should be made, or will they have to seek the assistance of subordinates and all that paraphernalia?

Not only that; as the suggestions made by the Study Team are very wide in nature and a beginning has been made in some of the higher secondary education institutions to include co-operation as a subject, will there be co-operation between the Education Ministry and the Co-operation Ministry to see that the 48 or 49 universities in India accept in their curriculum the teaching of co-opera-

tion to their professors and to the future generation of our country which is likely to lead us after ten years. Not only that. We have got a number of High schools, especially secondary High schools, now termed to be Higher Secondary Schools where this training can be introduced. The question is whether this programme was persistently and continuously followed. I know regarding the progress of training of members of management committees of societies. There are some officials in charge of co-operation. That normal procedure is going on. It will not suffice to achieve the purpose in the time limit within which we want to progress and have the co-operation aspect in every sphere of human life. It may be new avenues of social life. There is the industrial policy of the Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must close now.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री दीवान चंद्र शर्मा का बहुत अनुग्रहीत हूँ कि उन्होंने इस विषय पर इस सदन में बोलने का मौका हम लोगों को दिया। साथ ही साथ जो अध्ययन दल मंत्रालय ने बनाया, और जिस की रिपोर्ट पर हम आज वाद विवाद कर रहे हैं, उस के जो नेता थे या जो उस के माननीय सदस्य थे उन के प्रति भी हम शुकुगुजार हैं कि उन्होंने बहुत महनत कर के इतना मुन्दर प्रतिवेदन गवर्नमेंट के सामने रक्खा जिस के आधार पर सरकार कारवाई करने के लिए तैयार है या कर रही है।

यह बात हम सभी जानते हैं कि हम ने अपने देश में जो प्रजातांत्रिक जीवन बनाने का निश्चय किया है वह तब तक हर तरह से पूरा नहीं हो सकता जब तक हमारे राजनीतिक, सामाजिक या आर्थिक जीवन में सहकारिता नहीं आती। अब तक हमारे देश में बहुत अंशों तक में जो उद्योग खंभे चलते रहे और जो खेती होती रही, वह ज्यादातर इस

क्याज से होती रही कि हम उन उद्योगों के जरिये से या खेती के जरिये से अधिक से अधिक लाभ स्वयम् उठायें। लेकिन प्रजातांत्रिक जीवन का आधार यह होगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के रहने वाले सभी लोग सुखी हों, सभी सम्पन्न हों और सभी अच्छी तरह से जीवन यापन कर सकें। इस के लिए आवश्यक है कि हम अपने सामाजिक राजनीतिक और आर्थिक जीवन में सहकारिता को आधार बनायें। इसी खयाल से आज लगभग ६०, ७० वर्षों से विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में इस के लिए प्रयत्न होता रहा है। जब हम आजाद नहीं थे, उस समय भी जो यहां पर अंग्रेज सरकार थी, उस ने इस बात को महसूस किया कि हिन्दुस्तान की शरीबी को दूर करने के लिए, या हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों में जागृति ला कर उन को सुखी सम्पन्न बनाने का अगर कोई तरीका हो सकता है तो वह सहकारिता का ही तरीका हो सकता है। इस लिए उसने सहकारी आन्दोलन को आगे बढ़ाने की दिशा में बहुत से प्रयत्न किये।

लेकिन बावजूद इस बात के कि यहां ६०, ७० वर्षों से सहकारिता आन्दोलन चल रहा है और विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में सहकार समितियां कायम हुई हैं, जो प्रगति यहां पर हुई है अगर उस का अन्दाजा पूरे तौर से लगाया जाए तो यह कहा जा सकता है कि हमारे आर्थिक जीवन में उसका स्थान नगण्य ही है। इस लिए इस बात की जरूरत महसूस हुई कि इस पर विचार किया जाये कि जिस आन्दोलन में ऐसे अच्छे सिद्धांत, ऐसा अच्छा दर्शन है उस आन्दोलन में प्रगति क्यों नहीं हो रही है। इस बात पर समय समय पर विचार किया गया कि इस आन्दोलन के पीछे अच्छे सिद्धांत हैं बहुत अच्छा दर्शन है जिस सहकारिता के आधार पर हम देश का जीवन चलाना चाहते हैं, वह आदर्श जीवन होगा फिर भी यह आन्दोलन आगे क्यों नहीं बढ़ रहा है। उस में यह देखा गया है कि इस आन्दोलन को

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

चलाने वाले सरकारी क्षेत्र के आदमियों को और गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के आदमियों को भी, जिस तरह का आदर्श सहकारिता का आन्दोलन हमारे देश में चल सकता है, उस की पूरी जानकारी नहीं होती है। इसी बात को आधार मान कर समय समय पर इस के शिक्षण और प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई लेकिन स्वराज्य के पहले जो शिक्षण और प्रशिक्षण की व्यवस्था थी वह बहुत नाकाफ़ी थी। इसी लिए जब देश आज़ाद हुआ तो रिज़र्व बैंक ने इस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कदम उठाये। यहाँ पर एक सेंट्रल कमेटी कायम की गई, जिस से कहा गया कि वह ऊपर के स्तर का शिक्षण और प्रशिक्षण दे। उस कमेटी के द्वारा काम करने की कोशिश की गई। फिर भी जब तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के निर्माण का वक्त आया तो सरकार ने इस बात को महसूस किया कि जो सहकारिता के शिक्षण और प्रशिक्षण का प्रश्न है उस पर पूरे तौर से विचार किया जाय, और विभिन्न स्तरों पर, जिला स्तर पर, राज्य के स्तर पर या केन्द्रीय स्तर पर प्रशिक्षण और शिक्षण के लिए जो प्रयत्न हो, उनकी सही जानकारी सरकार को हो इस के लिए इस अध्ययन दल की स्थापना हुई। इस अध्ययन दल ने परिश्रम करके हमारे देश की जो वर्तमान स्थिति है उस के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी जानकारी और मुझाव दिये हैं।

इस के लिए हम लोग बहुत शुक्रगुज़ार हैं, लेकिन इसके सम्बन्ध में मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। यहाँ अध्ययन दल बहुत बनते हैं, और भागे भी बनेंगे। इस मंत्रालय में और भी बहुत से अध्ययन दल बनाए हैं, उन से हम लोगों ने फ़ायदा भी उठाया है, लेकिन सहकारिता का आन्दोलन दिल्ली से चलने वाला आन्दोलन नहीं है, इस बात को मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार भी महसूस करती है। इस के पहले भी आन्दोलन को

दिल्ली से, सरकारी दफ़तरों और सरकारी अफ़सरों के द्वारा चलाने की चेष्टा की गई है। इसी लिए यह आन्दोलन अभी तक जन आन्दोलन नहीं बन सका है। जैसा रिज़र्व बैंक द्वारा स्थापित कमेटी ने बनलाया था सहकारिता का जो आन्दोलन अब तक चला है उस को असफल ही कहा जा सकता है। लेकिन साथ ही साथ जो कमेटी बँठी थी उस ने यह भी कहा था कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान में प्रजासत्तव को बचाना है, उस को मजबूत करना है, तो इन सहकारिता आन्दोलन को सफल बनाना होगा। इसी लिए इन दोनों दृष्टियों का सामन रख कर सरकार ने जो अध्ययन दल बनाये हैं समझता हूँ कि उन ने अच्छा ही काम किया है।

अब जो इस अध्ययन दल की सिफ़ारिशें हैं उनपर मैं अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन इस के पहले कि मैं इस पर अपने कुछ विचार प्रकट करूँ, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस अध्ययन दल की जो रिपोर्ट है, उसे देखने से पता चलता है कि केन्द्रीय तौर से इस अध्ययन दल ने अध्ययन कर के जो अपनी रिपोर्ट की है उसमें जितनी सिफ़ारिशें हैं उन में से थोड़ी सी सिफ़ारिशों को छोड़ कर बाकी सिफ़ारिशें ऐसी हैं जिनको बिल्कुल केन्द्रीय तौर से नहीं किया जा सकता है और न स्टेट की तौर से ही कहा जा सकता है। इस रिपोर्ट में दो अंश हैं एक शिक्षण का और एक प्रशिक्षण का। जहाँ तक शिक्षण का ताल्लुक है इस दल ने अध्ययन कर के रिपोर्ट दी है कि प्रारम्भिक पाठशालाओं से ले कर विश्वविद्यालय तक अध्ययन के सिलसिले में इस के पूरे कोर्स को स्थान मिलना चाहिये। जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है, जब राज्य के मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन होते हैं तो उन में यह विषय रक्खा जाता है और उस पर विचार होता है और राज्य के मंत्रीगण इस को स्वीकार करते हैं कि इस को कार्यान्वित करना चाहिये। लेकिन जहाँ तक मेरा ख्याल है जब इस को

कार्यान्वित करने का प्रश्न आता है तो हम बहुत पीछे रह जाते हैं। मुझे मालम तो नहीं है, लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि समय आने पर यह मंत्रालय हमारे सामने इस विषय को रखेगा कि किन किन राज्यों में इस शिक्षण के सम्बन्ध में क्या हुआ है।

जहाँ तक प्रशिक्षण का सवाल है, मैं उस पर अभी आऊंगा लेकिन जहाँ तक शिक्षण का सवाल है, प्रारम्भिक पाठशालाओं और यूनिवर्सिटी के सम्बन्ध में जो सिफारिशें की गई हैं, उन्हें इन संस्थाओं ने किसी हद तक मान लिया है और किसी हद तक उनका अपने पाठ्यक्रम में जगह भी दी है। लेकिन केवल रिपोर्ट पेश कर देने से और उसका मंत्रियों के स्तर पर सम्मेलन करके स्वीकार कर लेने से हमें सफलता नहीं मिल सकती है। इस लिए मैं इस मंत्रालय से कहना चाहूंगा कि भले ही वह प्रयत्न करता है लेकिन केवल यहाँ से आदेश जारी कर देने से या रिपोर्ट को तैयार करके राज्य सरकारों के पास भेज देने से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत से ऐसे राज्य हैं जो सहकारिता आन्दोलन में बहुत आगे बढ़े हुए हैं, ऐसे राज्य भी हैं, जो सहकारिता आन्दोलन में पीछे हैं, और उनको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए केन्द्रीय समिति जितना हो सकता है उतना कर रही है। लेकिन फिर भी जहाँ तक मेरा ख्याल है हम सहकारिता आन्दोलन को सफल नहीं देख रहे हैं। हमें इसको केवल एक क्षेत्र में ही नहीं बल्कि जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में, औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में, खेती के क्षेत्र में, मजबूत बनाना होगा।

मैं एक विषय पर खास तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ। दो सिफारिशें इस अध्ययन दल ने की हैं। एक तो कहा गया है कि केन्द्रीय स्तर पर राष्ट्रीय परिषद् की स्थापना होनी चाहिए, जिसके जिम्मे प्रशिक्षण का काम रहे, चाहे वे सरकार द्वारा काम करने वाले लोग हों, चाहे जो कोऑपरेटिव

यूनियन हैं स्टेट के स्तर पर, उनके कर्मचारी हों, उनको ट्रेनिंग देने की व्यवस्था की जाए। जहाँ तक मेरा ख्याल है इस पर कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी में विचार हुआ था। बहुत तरह के विचार आये थे, लेकिन, जैसा कि रिपोर्ट से मालम पड़ता है, सरकार ने इस बात को मान लिया है कि आरल इंडिया कोऑपरेटिव यूनियन के मातहत जिस परिषद् की स्थापना हुई है, वह इस काम को करे। उस परिषद् ने यदि कोई स्कीम बनाई कि किस तरह से आगे का कार्य क्रम बनना है। वह हमारे सामने नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महादय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस चीज का मदन के सामने रखें और बताएं कि इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या हुआ?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का समय खत्म हो गया।

श्री श्रीनारायण बास : मुझे कहना तो बहुत कुछ था लेकिन चूंकि मेरा समय खत्म हो गया है इस लिए समाप्त करता हूँ।

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): First of all, I would like to congratulate the leader of the Study Team for having presented this important report. As far as the co-operative movement is concerned, my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma has visualised and has wished that this movement must spread in the country as a mass movement.

The history of the co-operative movement is before us. After the report of the Rural Credit Survey Committee appointed by the Reserve Bank and Shree V. L. Mehta committee, the co-operative movement has been totally changed and revolutionised in the whole country.

Now, the question before this country is this. In our country, there is a mixed economy. Firstly, there is the private sector; secondly, there is the public sector, and thirdly, there is the co-operative sector. The co-operative sector is on the defensive line, because it is encroached from both the

[Shri Jasnvant Mehta]

private and public sectors. So, Government should also make up their mind in regard to the scope and function of the co-operative sector, and how far the co-operative sector is going to progress.

As far as the co-operative sector is concerned, there are people in this country who have adopted the co-operative movement, or who believe in or who have faith in the co-operative movement, and they wish that the co-operative movement must go deep down to the masses in such a way that the whole social order may be changed on the lines of co-operation.

If we take it up as a mass movement, as Shri D. C. Sharma has said, then we have also got to think of the educational aspect; we should emphasise on the education and the training of the cadres etc. All these things have been emphasised in the report. But the practical approach and the practical aspect of the co-operative movement should also be considered by this Ministry.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to only one suggestion made in the report of this committee. In this report, in conclusion, the chairman has stated that:

"It will be necessary to draw in for the management of the co-operative institutions public-spirited workers who will subordinate their personal interest and party and political considerations to the common good of the people."

The question before us is this. As we have adopted the programme of democratic decentralisation in this country, simultaneously, the co-operative movement is also another thing which we have adopted. In this also, we are pleading for democratic decentralisation. But, in practical approach, the co-operative movement is an eco-

nomie movement and a social movement, and it is going in a different way. So, when we start mixing democratic decentralisation and co-operative movement, again, politics comes in. If we are genuine about the co-operative movement, and if we are clear in our minds that politics should be kept aloof from the co-operative movement, then we should not join together democratic decentralisation and co-operative movement. We do realise that at the State or the district or the taluk level, we should give impetus to this co-operative movement, and we also wish that the co-operative movement should develop as an economic and social movement, and that it should also be a mass movement, and further that it should stand on its own legs without the officialdom. But, again, we are involving these co-operative societies under the democratic decentralisation scheme.

The whole structure of democratic decentralisation which is there before us in this country is as follows. Under this scheme, there will be election from village to the district level. At the district level, the co-operative representatives will be there. If we wish that there should not be any politics in the co-operative movement, then we should see that we do not mix the two. For, if there is democratic decentralisation in the co-operative institution, the institution will become a citadel of power, and people would like to come into the co-operative institution for their political purposes or political ends, and once again, the co-operative movement which is progressing on its own lines will come under the sway of political influence. For, in this country, if the political parties have to exist, then they will have to go into the co-operative movement for their existence. It is a question of the struggle for existence by different political parties. If any political party wants to exist in this country at the district or taluk level, then it will have to capture the taluk panchayat and the district panchayat and all the

co-operative societies. So, the intention or purpose will not be served, if the two are mixed up, because in that case, the co-operative movement will again be in the same old chaotic condition, and be subject to the same political influences as before.

So, I want to know how Government look at this question. I would like to suggest that if we really want to keep the co-operative movement apart from politics, then Government should decide this question also, and they should not mix up the co-operative movement with the democratic decentralisation scheme. Then and then alone will the co-operative movement be successful, and it will go on on the proper economic line.

I have seen in Gujarat a lot of people working in the co-operative movement, who were never politicians. They were first co-operators and then only anything else. But, after Independence, all the politicians joined the co-operative movement; they were first politicians and then only co-operators, whereas before Independence the persons in the co-operative movement were first co-operators and then only politicians. So, this is a very serious problem. Of course, there are two opinions on this problem. But my own opinion is that in the interests of the co-operative movement, and with a view to making it a success, Government should consider this point seriously.

The second point that I want to mention is this. We are putting more emphasis on the success of the co-operative movement; we are starting training institutions etc. All those programmes are there. But there is the problem of the cadre also. That is the one problem which is discussed among the co-operators, namely whether there should be a common cadre or not. The All India Rural Credit Survey Committee recommended that group societies should be formed, but now the opinion is changing in the country and it is said that the group

societies should be disbanded, and there should be single or solitary societies, because there are natural disadvantages in the group societies, and these have been experienced practically. At this time, for the success of the co-operative movement, a new idea is there, namely, that there should be a co-operative cadre throughout the country for implementing the philosophy into action. If the co-operative cadre is organised by the setting up of a National Board which Government are going to constitute, then this cadre, which will be a well-disciplined and conscious and uniform cadre, will be able to deliver the goods, and will be able to implement the policy into action. So, my suggestion is that a common co-operative cadre should be organised by setting up a national board or if it is to be decentralised, it may be handed over to the States, and the States can organise such types of cadres, so that the cadre can implement the whole co-operative policy of the country.

The third point that I would like to mention is this. In the co-operative movement, we have seen the disadvantages of the group societies. Why have these group societies failed? Suppose there is a group society for seven villages; if five villages are prepared to repay the credit, and two villages are not prepared to repay the credit, then, ultimately, the society becomes defunct. We have also seen in these societies that some members who are genuine co-operators are prepared to help and repay the credit, but there are also some blacksheep in society, who are not genuine co-operators, and who are not interested in the co-operative movement. Due to such people, the co-operative movement is hampered. Some legal and administrative change should be introduced in the co-operative legislation of this country. Only those who repay the credit should be entitled to credit, so that the ultimate aim of the co-operative movement, namely more production and more prosperity, may be achieved and those who are genuine

[Shri Jashvant Mehta]

co-operators may not be put in difficulties but can get the benefit of co-operative institutions and co-operative schemes. These are two or three suggestions which the Ministry will kindly consider.

14 hrs.

श्री ब्रह्मप्रकाश (बाह. दिल्ली) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर, श्री दीवान चन्द शर्मा ने यह प्रस्ताव लाकर बहुत अच्छा मौका दिया कि कोऑपरेटिव एजुकेशन के सिलसिले में यहाँ हाउस में कुछ चर्चा हो। जब भी दुनिया में कोऑपरेटिव का जन्म हुआ तो उस का बुनियादी उमूल विद्या का अध्ययन माना गया। अध्ययन उस की बुनियाद है। जब तक पूरी कोऑपरेटिव की ट्रेनिंग न हो, कैंडर की ट्रेनिंग न हो कोऑपरेटिव आगे बढ़ नहीं सकती और तरक्की नहीं कर सकती। वालियंटरी कोऑपरेटिव भी तभी रह सकती है अपने ऊपर कोऑपरेटिव निर्भर भी तभी रह सकती है और ताकतवर भी तभी बन सकती है जब कि कोऑपरेटर अपने अधिकारों और जिम्मेदारियों को ठीक प्रकार से समझे।

काई कोऑपरेटर तभी ताकतवर बन सकता है जब वह अपनी जिम्मेदारियों और अधिकारों को अच्छी तरह से समझे। इस सनातन उमूल को दुनिया के कोऑपरेटर ने शुरू से ही माना है और इस को लेकर चला है। हिन्दुस्तान में भी जब यह जिक्र हुआ कि यहाँ पर कोऑपरेटिव जरूरी है तो उस कोऑपरेटिव से ताल्लुक रखने वाले जो हिन्दुस्तान के लोग थे या जो बाहर से आये हुए लोग थे उन्होंने ने इस बुनियाद को माना और यह तय किया कि कोऑपरेटिव एजुकेशन पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा जोर दिया जाय और बहुत सी तजवीजें इस सिलसिले में मुस्तलिफ वक्त में आईं लेकिन कुछ ज्यादा तरक्की इस सम्बन्ध में नहीं हुई। हम यह कह सकते हैं कि सही मायनों में ईमानदारी के

साथ पहली कांशिश कोऑपरेटिव ट्रेनिंग के बारे में जैसी कि होनी चाहिये थी जब से यह कोऑपरेटिव का काम कम्युनिटी डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री के सामने आया या उस के पास आया तब से इस पर सही मायनों में खोज शुरू हुई और उस पर कार्यवाही हुई।

कोऑपरेटिव के जां और दूसरे एम्पेक्ट्स हैं उन पर मैं इस मौके पर नहीं जाऊंगा और मैं सिर्फ कोऑपरेटिव एजुकेशन पर चन्द बातें कह कर अपनी बात खत्म करूंगा। यह बात साफ ही है कि गवर्नमेंट ने इस पॉलिसी को माना है। फाइव डियर प्लान में भी उस ने इस पॉलिसी को माना है वल्कि उस में तो कोऑपरेटिव की पॉलिसी को उन्होंने बहुत बड़ा स्थान दिया है। कोऑपरेटिव के उमूल पर यहाँ की एकोनामी को यहाँ की तमाम आर्थिक व्यवस्था को ढालना चाहते हैं। बहुत बड़ा उमूल है। उसका पढ़ कर तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि कोऑपरेटिव के अलावा हिन्दुस्तान में और काई दूसरा तरीका करना ही नहीं चाहते। लेकिन बावजूद इस बात के कि फाइव डियर प्लान में कोऑपरेटिव को बहुत ऊंचा स्थान दिया गया है, बावजूद इस बात के कि गवर्नमेंट की पॉलिसी यह है और पार्टी इन पावर अर्थात् कांग्रेस की बुनियादी दौर पर पॉलिसी यह है कि कोऑपरेटिव को ज्यादा स्थान दिया जाय लेकिन कोऑपरेटिव के बारे में जितनी तरक्की होनी चाहिये उतनी तरक्की नहीं हुई है। पिछले दो, तीन साल में उस ने बहुत तरक्की की है लेकिन वह बड़ी तरक्की बहुत मामूली रह जाती है अगर हम उस सारे एकोनामिक सेक्टर को देखें। कोऑपरेटिव के सेक्टर को बढ़ाना है। आखिर में उसे प्रोडक्शन की फील्ड में आना है चाहे एग्रीकल्चरल फील्ड हों अथवा इंडस्ट्रियल फील्ड हो, वह उस के इम्तिहान हैं कि वह किस हद तक एग्रीकल्चरल और इंडस्ट्रियल फील्ड में अपनी जगह हासिल करता है? उस से ही इस बात का अंदाजा लग सकेगा कि कोऑप

रेटिव सेक्टर कितना भाग बढ़ा है ? इस वास्ते उन की जिम्मेदारी बहुत ज्यादा है ।

यह जान कर हैरानी हांगी कि कोऑपरेटिव डेवलपमेंट स्टडी ग्रुप ने जो अपनी तजवीजें बताई हैं जब वह तजवीजें स्टेट्स में गयीं तो वह जा कर कट गयीं । अब हांता तो यह चाहिये था कि कोऑपरेटिव स्टेट्स से तजवीजें आनीं और फिर मिनिस्ट्री उन को कुछ काटती और प्लानिंग कमिशन उन को कुछ काटता लेकिन बिल्कुल उन का उल्टा हुआ । इस का मतलब साफ है कि वायजूद इस बात के कि कोऑपरेटिव का एक बड़ा ऊंचा स्थान दिया गया है लेकिन कोऑपरेटिव कांशेसनस अभी मुक्त में अपनी मजबूत नहीं है जितनी कि होती चाहिये । इस वास्ते जो कोऑपरेटिव में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं, उन की प्राइडियोलिजी में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं और उन के उमूत में दिलचस्पी रखते हैं उन के लिये जरूरी हो जाता है कि वह कोऑपरेटिव एजुकेशन के काम को बहुत तेजी से आगे बढ़ायें ।

गवर्नमेंट को ८ करोड़ रुपये की स्कीम कोऑपरेटिव एजुकेशन के बारे में है । मेरे दोस्त श्री दीवान चन्द शर्मा ने कहा कि इस काम के लिये ८ करोड़ रुपये बहुत कम हैं लेकिन मुझे तो डर है कि कहीं यह ८ करोड़ भी लौप्त न हो जाये । अब तो डे साहब भी इस जिम्मेदारी से अलग हट सकते हैं । और कह सकते हैं कि साहब मेरी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है । उन्होंने कोऑपरेटिव एजुकेशन की तमाम जिम्मेदारी एक तरीके से कोऑपरेटिव के सिपुर्द कर दी है । गवर्नमेंट के पास इस सिलसिले में अब उन्होंने कुछ नहीं रक्खा है ।

कुछ सज्जनों ने यहाँ पर यह कहा कि स्टडी टीम ने जो तजवीजें रखी हैं उन के ऊपर कुछ अमल नहीं हुआ । मैं कहता हूँ कि कोऑपरेटिव स्टडी टीम ने जितनी भी तजवीजें रखीं वह तमाम मंजूर हुईं बल्कि एक कदम आगे जाया गया । उन्होंने पहले यह तजवीज

की थी कि कोई भी सेंट्रल कमेटी बने तो वह किस तरह से फंक्शन करेगी और सेंटर में कौन फंक्शन होगा । बेयरहाउस का कारपोरेशन और एक डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड के सिपुर्द यह मामला होता था लेकिन कोऑपरेटिव मिनिस्टर्स की कान्फ्रेंस में यह तजवीज हुई थी कि नहीं यह कोऑपरेटिव एजुकेशन का मामला बिल्कुल सीधे नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव यूनियन आफ इंडिया के हाथों कर दिया जाय । अब यह देश की कोऑपरेटिव की चूनी हुई एक ऐपेक्स आर्गनाइजेशन है । मैं कह सकता हूँ कि इस का पालिटिक्स में बिल्कुल कोई दखल नहीं है । डे साहब से उसका सीधा सम्बन्ध है । अब यह जिम्मेदारी नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव यूनियन ओफ इंडिया की है । मिनिस्टर साहब भी बतलायेंगे कि पहले से इस के पास मेम्बर एजुकेशन का एक प्रोग्राम है । आइडेरी मेम्बरशिप आदि बिअर्स और मैनेजिंग कमेटी के मेम्बर्स की एजुकेशन पहले से सिपुर्द है । इस वक्त १२०० टीमें होनी चाहिये थीं । थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान के अंदर ५०५ टीमें इस वक्त काम कर रही हैं । जूनियर आफिसर्स और जूनियर परमनल की ट्रेनिंग के लिये सारे देश में ६६ ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स हैं । वह ज्यादातर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के मातहत चलते हैं लेकिन गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया भी उस में मदद करती है । अभी १३ सानियर ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स हैं जिन्हें कि इंटरमीडिएट ट्रेनिंग सेंटर्स कहते हैं और जो पूना का ट्रेनिंग क्ल्यास है वह सब से बड़ी तासीम की जगह है । यह बात तय पाई गई है कि उस का रिमचें इंस्टीच्यूट में डेवलप किया जाय । यह तमाम काम नेशनल कोऑपरेटिव यूनियन ओफ इंडिया के सिपुर्द किया है । इस तरह से आप देखेंगे कि कोऑपरेटिव एजुकेशन की सारी जिम्मेदारी ही नहीं ली है बल्कि चैलेंज हिन्दुस्तान की कोऑपरेटिव को दिया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इस में बहुत स्कॉप है और इस में बहुत गुनाइज है कि उस को अपने इनीशिएटिव पर, अपने जॉिनियस पर और अपने ढंग से उस को

[श्री ब्रह्मप्रकाश]

हेवलप करे। मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह विषयवास दिलाया है कि वह इस मामले में जितना हो सकता है पूरी मदद करेंगे। लेकिन जैसे पहले मैं ने कहा खाली पालिटिक्स से मेरा सम्बन्ध नहीं है कांग्रेस पालिटिक्स और कोऑपरेटिव दोनों में मैं एक ही दिन दाखिल हुआ हूँ। अब दोनों में अदला बदली तो चलती ही रहती है लेकिन अगर मेरे सामने यह समस्या आ जाय कि मुझे इन में से कोई चीज छोड़नी पड़ जाय तो मैं आप को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि मैं पालिटिक्स छोड़ना तो पसन्द करूँगा लेकिन कोऑपरेटिव छोड़ना पसन्द नहीं करूँगा। यह खुशी की बात है कि चाहे वह दिल्ली की लेजिस्लेशन पर पालिटिक्स हो या नेशनल लेजिस्लेशन पर हो मैं ने पालिटिक्स में इस बिना पर नहीं देखा कि यह फर्क पार्टी के ताल्लुक रखता है या नहीं हाथीक पार्टी पालिटिक्स चलती रहती है।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : पालिटिक्स नीचे से ऊपर आ रही है।

श्री ब्रह्मप्रकाश : मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस में वह बात पदा नहीं होगी। हम श्री वी० टी० इण्णमाचारी का भेजना को-ऑपरेटिव यूनिटन आफ इंडिया का चेयरमैन चुना है। आप उन की शख्तियत से वाकिफ हैं। इनतिये मैं समझता हूँ कि उन के रहते हुए उस तरह की पालिटिक्स इस में दाखिल नहीं होगी। उन की पहली मीटिंग में उन्होंने मे जो शब्द कहे थे, वे बड़े जानदार और अहम हैं। उस मौके पर उन्होंने ने कहा था : "को-ऑपरेशन इज दि सोल आफ कम्प्यूनिटी डेवलपमेंट।" इस से जाहिर होता है कि उन्होंने ने को-ऑपरेशन को कितना बड़ा स्थान दिया है। मुझे आशा है कि इस प्रोग्राम की वदौलत को-ऑपरेशन जरूर ज्यादा से ज्यादा तरकी करेगा।

Shri S. K. Dey: I am most grateful to my hon. friend, Shri D. C. Sharma, for having brought this very

vital subject for discussion before this House, and equally so to my friend Shri Brahm Prakash who has just spoken and put his finger on what I consider the very nerve-centre of our problem as also the potentiality of the programme.

In our Ministry, the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation, we have been placing the highest importance on the subject of education and training, both of the functionaries in Government as also of the functionaries in the institutions that we set up and of the people in general. In the field of co-operation in particular, in the context in which we are now functioning, training and education will occupy an even more significant place.

Shri Brahm Prakash has just mentioned a very distressing situation which the Ministry has been facing in the Third Plan. We know that this House wants co-operation to be a significant feature in our economy in the country. We know that till now, in spite of all the success that we claim as reported by the Reserve Bank or by our Ministry in the shape of co-operative credit, expansion in membership, expansion in the number of co-operative societies etc., compared to the co-operatively forward countries in the world, co-operation in our country, I maintain as the Minister for co-operation in the Government of India, is still relatively in the primitive stage. Therefore, when the Third Plan came, as a Ministry we wanted to go all out to see that we secure our share from the Third Plan resources for promoting the co-operative sector in the economy of India in such a way that the whole country could vibrate from one end to the other with co-operation. What did we find? In the first place, a provisional allotment was made by the Planning Commission of Rs. 80 crores to the Ministry. We were very unhappy, we wanted more, and the Planning Commission told us that they would be

prepared to stretch it up to Rs. 100 crores. In regard to certain essential sectors of the co-operative movement, they were prepared to find money even outside the normal allotment in the Five Year Plan. We felt very encouraged indeed with these assurances from the Planning Commission.

Then started some of my disillusionment. When we began discussions with the State Governments about the Third Plan, with all the pressure that we could bring on them from our Ministry, we discovered that the total of India's co-operative requirement amounted to only Rs. 71 crores as against the earlier financial allotment by the Planning Commission of Rs. 80 crores and further assurance of additional funds if we wanted. As the months progressed, the State Governments have even whittled down on the total of Rs. 71 crores. Now we should be extremely lucky if we can spend about Rs. 69 crores by the end of the Third Plan.

I ask myself: why is it that this is happening? The only answer I can find is that the co-operative sector in vast tracts of the country has remained confined to a very select and limited number of people who have tried to derive advantages out of the co-operative movement for themselves and their nearabout kin and friends.

Shri Krishnapal Singh (Jalesar): Does this kind of remark apply to the hon. Minister also?

Shri S. K. Dey: In vast tracts of the country there has not been that sensation that we wanted in the minds of the people for more of co-operative activity to help themselves. Therefore, in the competing stress of priorities in the States, State Governments were under obligation to surrender what they might have planned under co-operation. The co-operative sector became the easiest casualty in the scheme of things in the majority of States with the exception perhaps of three or four States where the popular sector of the co-operative movement

was fairly vocal and well organised and demanded of the Government further expansion of the movement. I have given this introduction only to confirm the extent to which we are in agreement with what my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma and others subsequently have stressed, namely that education and training is the most important feature if co-operation is to grow in this country as a vital movement.

We are completely in agreement that co-operation should grow as a people's movement. As Shri D. C. Sharma stressed in particular, and as has been repeated by other speakers after him, it is because we want it to be a people's movement that we have attempted during the past three or four years, ever since this department was created anew and the responsibility was cast on us, to see that this movement is rid of the weight of officials, whether the officials are Ministers, Deputy Ministers or other functionaries of Government, and I am very happy to report that to a very significant degree the movement is now unburdened of the weight of officials. Whatever remains will also be liquidated in the not too distant future.

We agree that co-operative training and education cannot be conducted as part of a people's movement or as a means to a people's movement unless this programme of education and training is entrusted to a non-official people's agency. I am quite sure, therefore, that this House will share our happiness and joy over the fact that we have succeeded, with the full concurrence of the State Governments and the willing acceptance of the National Co-operative Union of India, to transfer the responsibility of this vital sector of the co-operative movement, namely training and education, to a special board created under the National Co-operative Union.

The same National Co-operative Union has now been re-constituted as the federal organisation of the co-operative movement charged with the

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responsibility of promoting education and training in co-operation and an understanding of co-operation in the masses of the people. We are hoping, and the Government will go all out to assist the National Co-operative Union and the Board under it and also the State Co-operative organisations, to propagate the idea of co-operation, not merely within the university campuses, not merely in the schools and colleges, but also amongst the general masses of the people. For this purpose, already the National Co-operative Union is contemplating to organise zonal congresses of distinguished co-operators and then, ultimately, a national congress. We are encouraging them to go ahead with these plans.

Similarly, there is a programme for carrying out the training of office-bearers in primary co-operatives at the village level. There are two types of training programmes for this class of people. One is the peripatetic type where parties are being sent out under a scheme which is being run by the National Co-operative Union, financially supported by us, which undertakes the training of office-bearers on a peripatetic basis. There are 500 parties, which are expected to be increased to 1200 by the end of the Third Five Year Plan.

Apart from this, there is also a programme now in the Community Development Blocks under the Community Development Organisation itself to conduct what is called the Gram Sahayak training programme. There will be 5 to 10 camps in every block in the course of the year in which the co-operators and those who are holding office in the co-operatives can have 3 to 4 days camp, trying to learn from each other, with the active assistance of the Co-operative Extension Officer, whom we have placed at the disposal of the Block organisation, on the one hand, and with prominent co-operators coming from the State Co-operative Unions and the District

Co-operative Unions where such organisations are available for assisting the Block organisation for carrying out this programme.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): May I know how these things are going to happen so long as the Act remains as it is? It provides that these cooperatives can be registered only when the people belong to the same village or group of villages and when they belong to the same caste or tribe.

Shri S. K. Dey: I do not know what the hon. Member is quoting. But, I can say that village cooperatives can be formed anywhere in India of which members of all communities can become members. That is the procedure for registering co-operative societies and that is the procedure for enrolment of members. In fact, all village service cooperatives which are being registered or which are already in existence are open to everyone, every single farming family within the orbit served by the co-operative society.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Section 6 is still there. It should be amended.

Shri S. K. Dey: So far as specialised cooperatives are concerned, like fishermen's cooperatives, handloom cooperatives, poultry cooperatives, dairymen cooperatives, carpenters' co-operatives, which are functional co-operatives, naturally, we have to have special provisions for the organisation of co-operatives of that nature. These are two different kinds altogether. In the functional cooperative, naturally, the profession will come. The other is the general multi-purpose service cooperative which is open to every farming family in the village. So, there is no difficulty about it.

We have already organised a number of training centres for intermediary personnel. There are also training centres for office-bearers in cooperative societies. We are now trying to

organise a central institute for study and research in cooperation. That institute will be the apex of all the training and educational institutions in the country engaged in cooperative education and training. That institute will conduct research on cooperative problems. That institute also will have a programme for training of instructors of cooperative training centres so that it becomes, so to speak, the highest university of this cooperative training.

Apart from this we are trying to bring in the universities for doing research on cooperative problems. We are trying to bring in the universities for starting special chairs in cooperation.

An Hon. Member: What about evaluating the results of the training?

Shri S. K. Dey: That also will be conducted by a special organisation. It is expected that the special board created under the National Cooperative Union will be entrusted with the responsibility of evaluating the training programme conducted under it in the same way as community development, for instance, is being evaluated by an evaluation organisation which is stationed with the Planning Commission in the Government of India. So, there will be a concurrent evaluation of this programme. It is because we wanted to bring in the predominant impact of non-official co-operators that this programme was handed over to the National Cooperative Union and to the special board. Out of the 21 members, 14 are non-official representatives of the cooperative movement or educational institutions which are interested in conducting the educational and training programme in the subject of cooperation.

It has been mentioned that cooperatives are being dominated by politicians. We have no easy remedy to this situation. Cooperatives are open institutions; so, anybody can become a member of them. The legitimate answer to this would seem to lie in broad-

basing the membership of cooperative societies so that, ultimately, cooperation will be virtually coterminous with the entire population of the area, and simultaneously, a sincere, honest and intensive education on membership, their responsibilities and the rights which they enjoy in these co-operative institutions. I do not know any short-cutout of wrong politics.

Cooperation is supposed to be a part of the economic democracy that we are trying to build up. Cooperatives will have more intimate relationship with the social structure of society which we want to build up in this country; they will have more intimate relationship with the political democracy that we are trying to establish here. How can you, therefore, secure the cooperatives free from politics? There will be politics; but we want to ensure that there will be good politics, that people will have a good and proper understanding of cooperation consistent with the goal that we have set for a socialist pattern of society. Therefore, it should not be insulated against politics. But we should create such conditions as can ensure that the people who are Members in these societies will not permit bad politicians to run away with them. That can be achieved only through a broad-based system of education and training.

I will finish in two minutes, Sir. Audio visual aid is being very fully used in the intermediate level training schools. We shall try to spread this out to all the training centres that we are establishing. We realise fully the value of audio visual aid in education.

It has been said that allotment for training and education is very small. But the question, as Shri Brahm Prakash said, is not allotment being small but whether even the allotment that is there will be fully utilised. Apart from Rs. 810 crores provided, there is also provision of a crore and a few lakhs for training in co-operative farming; there are in the community develop-

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ment blocks funds for social education of people a part of which will be utilised for the training of members.

Shri Patel has suggested that a time limit should be put to achieve the objective of co-operation. I do not know whether there should be any time-limit. Co-operation is not building up a structure, a bridge or a house; it is a way of life and therefore it has to be a continuing process so long as humanity remains what it is. We want to see that proper structure of an organisation has been given and initiative has been created in the people so that they can guide the movement on their own without requiring special crutches from the Government which will invariably make the movement depend upon the Government and thereby detract from the co-operative character of the movement. I know there is no time and I do not also want to burden this House with any further data on this subject. We shall have many more opportunities for discussing co-operation in this House. I am very grateful that there has been so much of interest aroused on the subject of co-operation. I understand that there are quite a number of other resolutions coming up on this subject and we shall have more opportunities of exchanging ideas. I thank you.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is Shri D. C. Sharma replying? He may take two or three minutes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Sir, the area of agreement between the Minister and myself has been quite large and I thank him for endorsing some of the suggestions that I have made and also other friends have made.

The statement made by Shri Brahm Prakash depressed me; he says that it may be difficult even to spend Rs. 8 crores that are at our disposal. If that is the state of affairs, I do not see any bright future for the co-operative movement in this country. If the organisers themselves feel that there is more money than is necessary what is to be said about it?

Another thing is that this Act requires to be absolutely overhauled. It has been modified up to the 1st December, 1959 and I will be failing in my duty if I do not request that the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912 as modified up to 1st December, 1959 should be thoroughly revised.

Shri B. S. Murthy: Act of which State?

Shri D. C. Sharma: It is a Central Act. The difficulty is that I have got to educate even.....

Shri Sinhasan Singh.....Ministers.

Shri D. C. Sharma:....even those persons who are supposed to know it very well.

Section 6 of this Act is repugnant to the ideals and the spirit of the India Constitution. Look at 6 (b). No society shall be registered unless the persons reside in the same town or village or in the same group of villages—I can understand that—or members of the same tribe—that can be there—or members of the same caste. Now, we are talking of a casteless society and here is the stamp of the Central Government sanctifying the caste system. As long as such Acts are there, I do not know what my hon. friend Shri S. K. Dey is going to achieve. I think this Act should be changed root and branch.

There is one more point. The hon. Minister has said that good politicians are good. Of course we all know that we practise good politics. But I can say that we should keep them free of politics. There are of course many other problems and the hon. Minister was pleased to refer to nepotism. Some of the persons who belonged to co-operative societies helped themselves and their relations and their friends. I think we are all aware of that. Therefore, a foolproof method should be devised so that this co-operative movement is kept as clean as is humanly possible. With these words, I thank

all the persons who took part in this discussion and I am sure that we have given some slight impetus to the spread of this movement whose good all of us have at heart.

Shri S. K. Dey: I am grateful to the hon. Member for bringing the Act to my notice.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister has no right of reply now. I shall put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Study Team on Co-operative Training (Vols. I & II) laid on the Table of the House on the 19th April, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

14.37 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FOURTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj: Sir, I beg to move

"That this House agrees with the Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 8th August, 1962."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agree with the Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 8th August, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

14.38 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER OF TRADE UNIONS—contd.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion

of the following Resolution moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee on the 15th June, 1962:

"This House is of opinion that with a view to check the representative character of Trade Unions, rival Unions should be compelled by legislation to have their influence tested periodically by reference to a secret ballot of the workers concerned."

35 minutes are left. Shri Indrajit Gupta. He may take ten minutes.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South West): Sir, this Resolution was moved on my behalf by Shri S. M. Banerjee.

The Minister of Labour in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri Hathi): Are you replying?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Shri Banerjee will reply because he has moved the Resolution and I am only speaking. I consulted the proceedings of the last day's discussion and I find to my surprise that two hon. Members who spoke after the hon. Mover, both of them gentlemen who are associated with the INTUC seemed to have felt some sort of an alarm or panic by this Resolution. Much of what they said was quite off the mark and irrelevant because this Resolution does not make any reference to the question of compulsory recognition by the employers. I drafted this Resolution and I know exactly what is meant to say. It says that rival unions should be compelled to have their influence tested periodically by reference to a secret ballot of the workers concerned. It does not refer to the question of recognition explicitly because that is a totally different question and I am not taking it up here in the compass of this Resolution. Whatever means you adopt, whether it is to be a secret ballot or the existing method of verification under the code, it does not necessarily follow that the employers will honour it. My experience as a

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trade unionist in Bengal at any rate is that even after this code has been adopted and verification procedure had been adopted, hardly one or two per cent of the employers come forward voluntarily to recognise the unions whose representative character has been established by the verification proceedings. They will not necessarily do any better on the basis of the results of the ballot. I do not mean to imply that at all. That is not my question. We are not debating here the question of recognition because that will never come about until there is some statutory compulsion on the employers. Otherwise, they will continue to go their own free way and only where the unions have the requisite strength to compel them we may be able to get recognition. But this question is different. This is a question of trade union democracy. I would request the Minister to pay a little attention to that. I am not quarrelling here with the INTUC or any other thing. I find that the speeches were made in the spirit as though there was a battle between the INTUC and AITUC or something like that. I am not at all concerned here for the moment with that. I am concerned with the question of trade union democracy irrespective of the union's affiliation; it may be with the INTUC or the AITUC or anybody's union. It is not that question. This is not a question of competition between the INTUC and the AITUC. I am only concerned with Government policy regarding the question of bringing about some sort of greater democracy in the functioning of the trade unions because I consider that to be a question which is vitally bound up with the whole question of industrial relations and industrial peace which are the professed aims of everybody. We want you to carry out the Plan. If it was only a question of rival unions belonging to different central trade union organisations, the question would be a different one. I cannot refrain from mentioning a very un-

fortunate event which is probably still continuing.

I am mentioning the strike which has taken place in the Parbelia colliery in Purulia district which was formerly within the State of Bihar, and later on included in the State of West Bengal on the border. That colliery is situated on the border. It is a very distressing fact that at a time when coal production should be increased and everybody wants that, a strike is going on in this colliery. Section 144 has been declared. The mine is closed due to the quarrel between two unions both of which are affiliated to the INTUC, one owing allegiance to the West Bengal branch of the INTUC and the other to the Bihar branch of the INTUC. It is not a question of the INTUC or the AITUC. My point is that this verification which is the present procedure that is being followed, namely, the membership claim of unions is checked only on the basis of the books and papers and registers, by officials of the Government, is not, in my opinion, satisfactory at all. I am not saying that this should be given up, because, under the Indian Trade Unions Act itself, whether we like it or not, every year, every registered trade union has to maintain its books, records and accounts and submit them to the Registrar of Trade Unions. So, there is no question of giving that up. But my experience is that this verification procedure, with which has been connected the problem of recognition, which can be or should be given voluntarily by the employers, has led to very many abuses.

I am not blaming anybody. I am saying that the unions feel that on the very basis of this paper verification, our claims to recognition will be either upheld or rejected. The way has been opened to a lot of what is called bogus membership, inflated membership, being shown. I know of cases where sometimes the employers themselves provide certain unions with

lists of names from the registers of the company, and help that way to show an inflated list of membership. False receipts are maintained and there is no possible way that I know of, by which this can be effectively checked.

Therefore, to claim that this procedure of verification is a satisfactory one for establishing the claim of a union is, in my opinion, completely wrong. I am not saying that any particular party is to be blamed or not. But by this very nature, this procedure leaves the way open for a certain amount of intimidation being exercised on the workers both by the employers and by the official agencies.

Secondly, bogus claims are put forward and bogus membership rolls can easily be maintained, and are being maintained. Therefore, the point that I want to raise is, do you want to have unions in the context of the third Five Year Plan which claim to be representative on the basis of their manufactured, paper-returns but are not in a position to deliver the goods, whose leaders enter into an agreement with employers sometimes behind the back of the workers and even without consulting them. Then, when they go to implement that agreement, it is found that the overwhelming majority of the workers repudiate that agreement because there was no consultation at the stage when the agreement was being entered into. Is that conducive to industrial peace? I do not think so.

There are one or two exceptions among the employers in individual units who have been realistic enough to understand that if their production is to be increased, and if production is to be maintained uninterruptedly, then it is better, irrespective of other extraneous considerations, to have dealing with a union which really commands influence and strength among the workers so that if they enter into any negotiations or agreement with that union they at least have the confidence that they will be

honoured and maintained and accepted by the workers. By the present procedure it cannot be done. Therefore, I am suggesting in this resolution that further steps should be taken towards proper recognition. Not that books and registers will not have to be maintained. They have to be, but I submit that that should be supplemented by another provision to the effect that the membership of registered unions should be periodically checked by a secret ballot. It does not matter whose union it is. It may be that in a particular place the claims of the INTUC union cannot be substantiated and in another place it may be that my union's claims cannot be substantiated. But when it is put to the test of the ballot, what is there to be afraid of? I do not understand why my hon. friends of the INTUC get so frightened about it whenever this is raised. Nor do I understand the Government's argument against this thing. Of course, some may argue that after all, ballots and elections can also be open to malpractice and abuse. That is true. I do not think there is any hon. Member in this House who can put his hand on his heart and say that the very elections on the results of which he is sitting here—and we are all sitting here—are free of malpractice and abuse. However much we are trying to avoid it, everybody knows what goes on, and the elections are the commonly accepted way in our country, the most democratic means that are available to us in the present context. Beginning from panchayats and municipalities, right up to the State Assemblies and the Parliament, this is the method which we have adopted whatever may be its shortcomings and certain abuses to which it may be open and so on.

Even in factories, in industrial establishments, there is one provision, namely, that a statutory works committee of that establishment has to be elected by the workers in that factory. It is a very good thing. But when it comes to the question of

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verifying claims of a union regarding its membership, why is it that the same democratic procedure is not extended there? Why is it that the workers are not being given a chance to express their will through a secret ballot which will guarantee to some extent that they will be free from coercion of any kind? Some hon. friends may say that it is the INTUC which does not indulge in coercion. I may say the same thing about another union. But put it to the secret ballot where nobody can coerce anybody else and see what the result will be. I do not know if the Minister is aware that an experiment of this type was tried out in Madras. The State Labour Minister, Shri Venkataraman, did agree a year or two ago to having a plebiscite or something like that in the case of some rival unions in respect of the Madras City State Transport. This was agreed to and a ballot was held. It was agreed before the ballot was held that whoever or whichever union got the majority of votes would be recognised by the Madras State Transport Department. But I regret to say that when the result of the ballot was announced, they went back on that assurance and refused to recognise that union. The same thing happened in one of the big textile mills in Madurai. I do not know exactly what is there in the Government's mind, behind this aspect. I would submit that they should consider themselves not in their spiritual or political affiliation to any particular trade union organisation, but as a Ministry, not only of Labour but of Planning also—both are combined—and look at the problem from this point of view, namely, how to bring about more democracy in the inner functioning of the trade unions so that they are in a better position to deliver the goods and therefore contribute to a better industrial relation and industrial peace.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: You have rung the bell. I have a lot to say, but since there is no time, I will just conclude. If this provision is accepted by the Government, it will do good. I am not going into the details, because it is only a question of principle that is involved here. The parties concerned can sit round a table and discuss how it is to be worked out and how it can be implemented in practice. But if the principle is not accepted, I am afraid there will really not be much of a change in the present position and industrial strikes will continue, because very often they are based on the fact that unions which are not really representative of the workers, put forward claims or enter into agreements which have no basis of support among the workers. I hope the Minister will consider this question and give a favourable reply.

Shri Hathi: Sir, I have followed the speeches of the hon. mover of this resolution and other Members who supported the motion. I tried to see if I could convince myself of any strong and sufficient reasons or advantages of the system of secret ballot over the present system, namely, verification. I could not, however, persuade myself and I shall give my reasons. But I am happy that the last speaker, Shri Indrajit Gupta, dealt with the question in a way which was different from the previous speakers. Before he spoke, it looked as though this was a question not about the procedure of determining the strength of a union, but a question of testing the superiority of one union over the other, each trying to blame the other for malpractices. I would like to take out that portion and deal only with the merits. I am not accustomed to create that sort of heat in the debate. I would simply deal with merits.

I tried to go through the whole speech of the mover, Shri S. M. Banerjee, and except at one place, he dealt with the history and various other things. In one part of his speech, he has said:

"In the Sixteenth Labour Conference, thanks to the hon. Minister, he came out with a verification procedure. According to the verification procedure the Government may say that the membership of INTUC is far more than that of AITUC or any other organisation. That may be true, but on the basis of the procedure, I am sure the membership is inflated."

He feels that because of the present system, there are chances of membership being inflated and that is why the other method has to be adopted. I am happy, however, that Shri Indrajit Gupta did not at all deal with the question of this union or that union. He said that he is restricting himself to the question of procedure, as to which procedure is better.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I have also mentioned the inflation theory.

Shri Hathi: He gave reason in support of the fact that secret ballot would be a better procedure. He said there were less chances of inflating membership in that procedure than in the present procedure of verification.

If there are two unions, of course, the most representative union should be recognised. There is no quarrel over that. Let us see how the present procedure of verification was arrived at. Is it purely a unilateral action? It would be interesting to the House to know that this procedure is not one which is forced by the Government. We have a conference where all the four major central labour organisations, the representatives of the employers and the representatives of the State Government and the Central Government meet together and evolve this procedure. The present procedure is the outcome not purely from the secretariat of the Government, but it is the outcome of common deliberation and conclusion arrived at the labour conference. All had their arguments for and against and in the collective wisdom of those

assembled there, the representatives of the four central labour organisations, the employers, the State Government and the Central Government—the present procedure has been adopted.

In secret ballot, how are we going to give the right to vote? Is the right of vote to be given to the members or to the non-members?

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Members.

Shri Hathi: If it is to be given to the members, it presupposes that each union will have a certain membership. All members would then be asked to go and vote. What happens at the secret ballot? In a secret ballot, as Shri Indrajit Gupta says, there are no chances of membership being inflated, but there are other chances. The chances are at the time or before the time of the ballot, maybe on sentimental grounds or on account of threat, intimidation, religious favour or so many other circumstances, a member might vote for one union rather than the other.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It happens in the general elections to the Lok Sabha also.

Shri Hathi: I do not say that these things do not happen in the general elections. But it is all right if we are in a position to evolve a better method by which members are faithful to a particular union and they are not going to vote for the other union. But we know that human weaknesses are there. Whether they are members of one union or the other, they are amenable to weaknesses. It may be inducement in concrete terms or some other inducement in benefits or some threat or intimidation. These mobile people will go from one side to the other. What will be the result? Temporarily they may vote for a particular union, but their stability will not remain. At the other juncture, they might again go back. Let us compare the advantages of both systems.

[Shri Hathi]

15 hrs.

What is the present procedure? In this procedure, every union maintains a register. Then, those members who are on the register of a particular union and have paid their subscriptions for six months, three months prior to the date of counting, are only being counted as members of that union. Chances are given to all the representatives of the unions. Once this membership is counted the other unions are informed that that is the number of membership of that union. Objections, if any, are invited. Then again sample checks are taken and, ultimately, whatever is the result is accepted. That is how the strength of a particular union is tested. The union having the majority number is a representative union, and we have—not the Government, but all parties interested in the labour problems—have decided that the representative union will be recognised for the purpose of collective bargaining.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it recognised?

Shri Hathi: Yes. Then, Shri Dinen Bhattacharya went a bit further. I have not been able to understand what his objection to the present procedure was. He said that the right of association is a fundamental right and this is deprived by the present procedure. Verification does not deprive the right of any association of its fundamental right. On the contrary, we all, either on this side or that side, believe in creating healthy trade unions. We do not want rivalries. We want that the collective bargaining power should be in a union which can deliver the goods. There also there is no quarrel. The only question is whether the present procedure is better or the procedure that is suggested by the hon. Mover is better.

I have, Sir, submitted what the present procedure is and how that procedure has been evolved. It was as a result of consultations and decision

taken at a conference where all the representatives of the workers were there. It has worked well.

A complaint was made that the unions of AITUC are not being recognised. I have tried to find out the position. There are unions in Delhi itself and unions, I should say, in Government enterprises which have been recognised. The Ashoka Hotel Employees' Union, a Communist union I think, has been recognised because it has the majority membership. Now, here is an enterprise run by the Government in the capital itself. The union which was found to have the greatest membership has been recognised. What more do you want? This is my information. If I am wrong I may be corrected. I checked it up only this morning. There are a number of unions which are not INTUC but AITUC which have been recognised because they have a greater strength. There is, for example, the Singareni Workers' Union in Andhra Pradesh. There are a number of them and I do not want to give all the names. I want only to remove the impression that although the AITUC unions have a greater membership according to verification they are not being recognised and INTUC or any other union is recognised.

I would like to assure the House that if the present procedure is followed and if any union, according to the present procedure laid down by us, shows that it has a greater strength, that it has the majority membership, and that union is not recognised, that will be recognised provided the procedure followed is correct and that has a majority of the membership. That is what we all want. We do not want that there should be any rivalry between the unions. We do not want that the atmosphere should be vitiated. We want that the union which has a greater strength should be recognised because that is the union which has the power of delivering the goods. I do not

think there is any doubt about it. That is what we have accepted, and we honestly want to stick to that.

We have no quarrel even about this ballot procedure. I have no quarrel about it. I am only trying to weigh the advantages and the disadvantages of this system. I have told you the disadvantages. On account of sentiments or emotion at that particular time it may be possible that I may vote for A or vote for B. But those who are sincere followers of a particular ideology will always stick to that. That is known from the register maintained and the test that they have kept. On that particular day they should have been members prior to date of verification and they should have paid membership fee three months before the date of verification. What more proof can be had? Therefore, if there is anything wrong it may be at a particular place A or a particular place B where the proper procedure is not carried on. On that account we cannot denounce this practice.

Moreover, I have also tried to see the procedure in various other countries. I do not want to cite the instance in the United States because, there, there is one provision, which we do not want here, that the office-bearers must sign a pledge that they do not belong to the Communist Party. Therefore, I am not taking that case. But in other countries like Belgium, France and Luxembourg, the law has laid down criteria whereby the representative character of a trade union is assessed according to its membership. In Latin American countries, the size of the union is the most important factor taken into consideration when assessing the representative character of a union. In Costa Rica, for instance, if more than one union exists in an undertaking, it is generally the union with the largest membership in the undertaking which concludes the agreement. In Mexico also a similar provision is there.

There is only one more question. If we allow this kind of membership, we do not know if they are paying or not. If they are not paying their fees it will be difficult for the union to raise finances. We want the unions to be strong so that they can take up various activities. We want them to take up educational activities, schemes for training workers, cultural activities, management etc. All that they can do only if they have the necessary finance. If we allow anybody to go and vote without taking into account whether they have paid the membership fee or not, it would be very difficult for the union to stand on its own feet. Therefore, it is in the interest of the unions themselves that the present procedure should be adopted.

As I said, I have no quarrel with the procedure suggested. I have only tried to balance between the advantages and disadvantages, and it seems to me that the present procedure of verification which has been working well and which has been arrived at after common deliberation is the one which should be accepted. Therefore, Sir, the resolution that is before the House should be rejected.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. after working this for months together that this is the first occasion, I think, that I have to disagree with the hon. Minister for whom I have the greatest regard. Sir, the arguments which he has advanced in support of this verification procedure are already known to us. Unfortunately, the AITUC is also a party to this. But after working this for months together—years almost—we have come to the conclusion that even after the verification.....

Shri Hathi: Only yesterday we have finished this subject in the Labour Conference.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I know. It is better still that the resolution has come today. The employers do not recognise a union if they so desire. Sir, I have no quarrel with INTUC. Even

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

though that organisation is the very enemy, I do not want to quarrel with it. But still I can show instances in the defence industries in the railways, in the new Public sector undertakings like Bhopal heavy electricals, Rourkela and Durgapur steel plants etc., where the unions not affiliated to AITUC but independent unions are much more stronger than the recognised INTUC unions. In Madhya Pradesh it is happening. What was the cause of the major labour trouble in Bhopal? Their only demand was that a representative union should be recognised. That representative union has shown its strength and it was manifested in various ways during the strike. Then it was agreed that the Heavy Electrical Workers' Union was the only union with which negotiations should be held and the situation was saved. So, I would only request the hon. Minister to accept this Resolution. As I have suggested when I initiated the discussion on this resolution, I am prepared on behalf of the Federation of Defence Employees and on behalf of the other federations with which I am connected to accept referendum even in those bodies which are affiliated to the AITUC to see their representative character.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): The hon. Minister has already accepted that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then, the procedure of verification has clearly proved in Bhopal and other places that the recognised unions of INTUC do not hold any ground there. Whenever there is labour trouble you will find the INTUC leaders are under-ground; they are never on the surface. That is the trouble of trade union movement in this country and if this is the only trade union democracy that we have in this country, I do not know what democracy really means.

Here I may state for the information of this House that a union has been

formed in the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan) here in Delhi itself because the service conditions are horribly bad there. This union has been formed only very recently with a membership of 20 or 30 members. The next day a letter has been issued by the Sanchalak which reads as follows:

"This office has received information by a letter No. Nil, dated the 29th July, 1962, that you have joined a union which is not recognised by the Bhavan. Your attention is invited to clause 14 of Employees' (Conduct, Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 1961, made by the Commission in exercise the power conferred by section 27 of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act, with the sanction of the Central Government. The clause runs as follows:

14. *Joining of Associations by employees:*—No employee of the Commission shall join or continue to be a member of any service Association,

(a) which has not, within a period of six months from its formation obtained the recognition of the Commission...."

This union, fortunately or unfortunately, has been formed only a few days back. So, what I want to say is that even in the Khadi Bhavan, which is a sacred place where khadi is kept, even there unions are not allowed to function for trade union purposes. I am really surprised that such a letter should have been issued from an institution where the portrait of Bapu is hung, who always wanted to protect the interests of the common toiling masses. It is most unfortunate that this threatening letter has been issued from Delhi, the capital city, itself.

Coming to the verification procedure, there are numerous difficulties. In industries like textiles the employers have not recognised the unions. I do not see why the ballot should not be accepted in those cases. Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to the Works Committee elections. Immediately after this formation of the Works Committee, in the Harness and Sadlery Factory elections have been held and all workers voted. Every worker has voted because he is a voter in the Works Committee Election, and the results have clearly proved that unions not affiliated to the INTUC are the strong unions.

Lastly, I will refer to the Audit Employees' Association. I would submit with all humility and with all my respect to the hon. Minister that in the case of the Audit Employees Association, even after the issue of the letter by the Home Minister that the recognition of those unions which was withdrawn after the strike should be restored, the all-powerful Auditor-General, who is not under any one, I believe, has not cared to restore that recognition of three unions in Kerala, Bombay and Punjab. This is really a sad commentary on our sovereign democracy, a sad commentary on the growth of healthy trade unionism in this country and a sad commentary on the functioning of the various Ministries. These unions were de-recognised during the strike. Even today when orders were already passed by the then Home Minister, the late lamented Shri G. B. Pant, when assurances were given by his successor in this House, the recognitions of those unions have not been restored. So, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly take note of all these things and order the restoration of the recognition of these unions immediately.

Since the suggestion I have made is the most democratic method of ascertaining the representative character of any union and as we profess to believe in democracy, if this sovereign Parliament rejects my proposal which

is very democratic, I do not know what is going to be the fate of this country. With these words, I would once again request the hon. Minister to reconsider his decision and accept my Resolution.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no time.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: I want to ask only one question, which is very important. We must bear in mind that there are backward areas and backward States in our country. All that has been stated about trade unions is with an eye on industrially advanced areas like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and so on. There are two things in the statute book.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You are making a speech; not asking a question.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Taking notice of the trade union enactment which we have in our statute book and the industrial workers' education scheme, will they not be enough to educate our workers and make them fully vigilant and conscious of their rights, as far as their conditions of service are concerned, more particularly in the backward areas.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That has nothing to do with the resolution.

The question is:

"This House is of opinion that with a view to check the representative character of Trade Unions, rival Unions should be compelled by legislation to have their influence tested periodically by reference to a secret ballot of the workers concerned."

The motion was negatived.

15.17 hrs. .

RESOLUTION RE: COMPULSORY
LIFE INSURANCE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up consideration of the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Resolution by Shri D. C. Sharma regarding compulsory life insurance.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I beg to move:

"This House calls upon the Government to appoint a Committee to examine the question of introducing compulsory life insurance for every earning citizen of India and to suggest ways and means for giving effect to such a scheme."

I feel that this Resolution of mine is in conformity with the spirit of the Welfare State that we are building up in this country. It is also in consonance with the spirit of the age through which we are passing. It is also in accord with the need of the people who are living in the twentieth century. When we look at the history of mankind, we come to the conclusion that the industrial age, or the technological age, through which we are passing these days makes certain demands upon human resources that were not there when we were living in a tribal economy, or in an agricultural economy, or in some kind of backward economy. There is no doubt about the fact that when we were living in the tribal or agricultural economy our joint family system provided some kind of insurance for its members. It was a kind of security which society imposed upon the members of the family which was a social unit at that time. In a joint family all the members need not have been earning members. A joint family was like a beehive. There were certain workers and there were certain drones.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): And a queen also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There were certain persons who bore the financial burdens and there were others who lived a life of peace at the expense of others. But joint family system was good and that gave shelter to the aged persons. That provided

comfort to the disabled persons. That was responsible for keeping in good health even those persons who do not do much work. But now this joint family system has disintegrated. It is almost non-existent now. It may be there in some agricultural community but it is not to be found in cities or in urban societies. I think even there it is not to be seen very much.

What is to be done during this era which I call the era of technological expansion? Human beings are a prey to all kinds of accidents and diseases. Human life is a prey to all kinds of troubles and mishaps. What are we to do? I think human ingenuity has devised the system of insurance in order that people may live in comfort when they are not able to earn enough for their needs.

I was once a teacher and I found that in Madras State they introduced the triple benefit scheme for teachers. I say, all honour to Madras. Perhaps, that scheme has been introduced in other States also. This scheme meant a three fold advantage to the teacher when he retired. It meant that he should get pension, that he should get the advantage of provident fund. Why is this thing being done so far as teachers are concerned? It is because after a teacher has ceased to be an earning member, he needs something to fall back upon. It is something which is held in reserve.

In this age when road accidents are so many, when new diseases are occurring and when on account of the machines you may have some kind of a disability, it is necessary that every human being should have some kind of an insurance. I know a friend of mine who is a very good driver of a motor car. He drives his own car. But whenever he gets into his car he says to his people, "Do not be afraid if I do not come back. Who knows what may happen on the road?". Life has become so uncertain these days. Read the papers and what do you find?

Formerly we used to have known diseases—cancer, tuberculosis, pneumonia and things like that. But now I read about mystery diseases, sometimes in Bengal or sometimes in the Punjab, I cannot understand what kind of diseases we are having.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): Mental diseases also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I think, everyone thinks of the disease from which he is suffering.

I was submitting that the thread of life now hangs very thinly. Look at the accidents that we are having on the aeroplanes. Look at the number of accidents that we have had on the Railways. This morning I read in the newspapers—it was a news given by the PTI—that there was some railway accident. And what is the action taken? The action taken was "Driver killed". Who killed the driver—Was it the Railway Ministry or the Railway Board or the General Manager who killed the driver? The driver was killed because of the accident but the action taken is "Driver killed".

What I mean to say is that life is becoming very, very uncertain. Therefore all of us need insurance. I would not have made this proposition if this life insurance business had not been nationalised in my country. I am happy to say that I played a very, very small part in that. I am glad that this life insurance business now stands on the basis of national good and not on the basis of private dividends and private profit. Of course, I hope, there will be some day in the near future when general insurance will also be nationalised. I look forward to that day. But, anyhow, I thank God that this life insurance business is now in the public sector. Since it is so, it makes me bold to say that life insurance should be made compulsory.

You will say, "How can we introduce the element of compulsion into these things? We believe in voluntary savings and in doing things

voluntarily." No, Sir. I submit that economists think in terms of three types of wages. There is a subsistence wage. That is a wage on which one is able to live. Then there is a saving wage. It is a kind of wage out of which you can lay by something. Then there is a cultural wage which enables you to live in accordance with a certain standard of life which prevails in civilised communities. But nowadays everyone has to live under very difficult circumstances. I meet persons who are drawing large salaries and they say, "We cannot make both ends meet". I do not know whether they say so out of humility or they say what they feel. Everyone says that.

I remember, there used to be once a Finance Minister in my State. I am talking of the good old days and not of the post-independence days. He was a great economist. He was the Minto Professor of Economics in the Calcutta University at one time. His name was Sir Manohar Lal. He said to me one day, "What is wrong with that institution?" I said, "I do not know". He said, "This institution is living beyond its means; but there is nothing to worry about it because all of us live beyond our means". It is one of the curses of the modern age that most of us have to live beyond our means to keep up our standards and the show of respectability and all that. Therefore saving is becoming more and more difficult every day. I would ask the hon. Members who occupy the Treasury Benches as to how much they save per month. I do not think they are able to save anything.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Wo do.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You will say that for the purpose of this debate. I ask the hon. Members of this House as to how many of them are able to save anything.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Nothing.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not think anybody is able to save. Even if the salary is raised, your expenses will also go up. Therefore, in this Twentieth Century voluntary saving is a thing which cannot be practised. If somebody practises it, I think, he should be looked upon as a hero. Very few persons are able to save anything, specially the salaried persons. Of course, people who are in big business save something. I do not have anything to quarrel with them. But I am talking of salaried classes, of the people who are in the small income group. They cannot save anything. Therefore in order to protect them against the hazards of life, the accidents of human existence and the precariousness of existence we have to have recourse to a compulsory system of insurance.

An. Hon. Member: Free also.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I agree with my hon. friend, Shri Harvani, that we should have free insurance too. That day will come but, I think, that day will come after Shri Harvani is gone, I am gone and all of us are gone. That day will come. I have not doubt about that. But for the time being we want compulsory insurance. What is this insurance that we have got today? Go to any village. The Deputy Minister who is a very good friend of mine and for whom I have great regard, should go to some village in his constituency and ask the people, how many of you are insured. No. Very few.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is true.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What happens to them when the breadwinner dies? What happens to the family? I know what happened to me when my father died. I come from a very poor family. My father was a poor school teacher in an elementary school. I know what happened to me when my father died without leaving anything. When he died, I had passed the primary school. If my mother had not got some ornaments, I would have starved; my

brothers would have starved; my mother would have starved. What I say is this. Go to a village. You will find that very few people have any insurance. Why are there beggars in the streets? Why do people become sadhus? Of course, some people become sadhus from a purely religious motive. Why does all this happen? It is because we have no system by means of which we can get these persons insured.

The Life Insurance Corporation introduced a policy called the Janata policy. The Life Insurance Corporation consists of big persons drawing very big salaries. They want to go about in the cities. Therefore, the Janata policy did not suit them. Because, if they had the Janata policy, they would have had to go to the villages, and they would have had to rub shoulders with those persons who do not put on clothes which are very good. I want insurance for persons who have dirty hands, for persons who cannot afford washed clothes every day, for the persons whose income level is very very low. I want insurance for them. I want compulsory insurance for them. I tell you Rs. 500 may not mean anything to you. Five hundred rupees is a big thing for a poor man in the village. This can give him something. Therefore, what do I ask the Government? I request my friend the Finance Minister, with folded hands, to . . .

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri D. C. Sharma: All right; no folded hands. I request him to appoint a committee to study the question of compulsory insurance. What is the harm? We will have more money. Already, our Life Insurance Corporation is investing money in housing. By doing this, they will add to our resources. Compulsory life insurance for every earning citizen of India; whatever it is, it does not matter. He may be a trade unionist; he may be working in the Ashoka

Hotel; he may be working in the Lok Sabha Secretariat; he may be working in the Delhi University, in a concern run by a friend of mine here. Let this compulsory insurance be given to every earning citizen. A committee to suggest ways and means for giving effect to such a scheme. This is what I want.

With your permission, Sir, I will take two more minutes of your time. There used to be what were called Relief funds at one time. I know one such relief fund. I forget the name. All these funds were slaughtered when this Life Insurance Corporation came into being. You could pay one rupee a month or two rupees a month. There used to be a fund like that. It used to count its members by thousands. A few lakhs were its members. People used to become members by paying one rupee a month or something like that. You do not know how they feel when they get some money after the death of somebody who is earning. That thing is gone. The Life Insurance Corporation has done away with all these things. There used to be the South India Teachers Union Fund and Students union meant for teachers. That is no longer there. We have got this omnibus thing.

I would say that you appoint a Committee to go into the question of compulsory insurance and see that every earning citizen of India becomes its member so that these advantages are reaped by people when he is not able to work and earn or by his successors and children or by other relatives.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House calls upon the Government to appoint a Committee to examine the question of introducing compulsory life insurance for every earning citizen of India and to suggest ways and means for giving effect to such a scheme."

There are three amendments. Shri P.R. Chakraverti: are you moving the amendment?

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: (Dhanbad) I move my amendment:

That in the resolution, after "India" insert

"whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 5000/- (rupees five thousand only)". (1)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is taken as moved.

Shri B. K. Das: (Contai): I move:

That in the resolution, after "India" insert "or a section of such citizens". (2)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Shree Narayan Das: not here. The amendments and the resolution are before the House.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Sir, Shri D. C. Sharma, with his rich experience and the hoary head that he carries on his shoulders, has pointed out certain points for justifying his resolution. I fully appreciate his view points. But, I have to move my amendment. The resolution in the amended form reads as follows:

"This House calls upon the Government to appoint a Committee to examine the question of introducing compulsory life insurance for every earning citizen of India whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 5000/- only and to suggest ways and means....".

Shri D. C. Sharma quoted certain instances where the man falls a prey to unforeseen circumstances which are called accidents. Life is, after all, an admixture of accidents and opportunities. Naturally, we have to be ready to face any moment any form of unforeseen events which may bring us some satisfaction in our life or may

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carry us off from the place of work or from where we are now.

I want to point out one factor. I do not agree with him with regard to the facts which he was placing before the House where he was pointing out that the Members and also people outside are not accustomed to save. He forgot that I am sitting by the side of a gentleman who happens to be one of the greatest industrialists of India and that we are in the midst of so many people for whom this House need not worry and need not do anything. But, there are millions of people whose income falls below Rs. 400 per month. Excluding my fortunate friend who is sitting by my right side, the number of them is legion. They have got a certain status in life, in society and expectations growing out of the economic condition which they are beset with. A teacher, a small businessman, a bank assistant, a small sub-overseer or an overseer, a journalist of not so high eminence as that of Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya, but something lower than that, they have got certain expectations and cultural affinity which gives them glimpse of a way of life that does not necessarily keep them confined within the narrow border outlined by economic limitations. But when that cultural affinity keeps them tuned to a higher form of life, it is essential that certain minimum requisites of life must have to be satisfied. When this proposed Committee is appointed, we shall have to go into the details, and, therefore, I do not want to draw the line between earning citizens as such. There are earning citizens of India whose income falls far below a reasonable standard, say, Rs. 100 a month or below, and obviously, it is very difficult for them to contribute anything by way of premium for insurance. In such cases, we shall have to suggest something more, namely, whether they will have to pay or somebody else will have to pay on their score.

But the people whose earning is Rs. 150 to 400 a month belong to a stratum or structure of society in the context of which they have to meet certain elementary expenses and satisfy their felt needs. They have got other needs, namely cultural pursuits of life; they want some journals, some books, some contacts with the libraries, contacts with cultural institutions or membership of unions or clubs.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Rai-ganj): Cinemas in particular.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Naturally if it is an educative one, I also try to get some kind of training from those cinemas, but not from the others. Indeed these people have got a form of life which is turned to the psychological acceptance of certain forms of culture, but that mental acceptance is limited by the economic limitations. The conventional practice, put them to a form of life where sometimes they are prompted to spend beyond their means; and one does not know how to draw the distinction between what is called necessity and what is called luxury or conventional necessity. Still, they have to undergo a certain expenditure, and ultimately they find that they have nothing left for their rainy days, for those days when they may have to reckon with very unfortunate and unpleasant incidents, in life or accidents, as they are called. Such accidents are inevitable in life, and something must be kept in store to meet those emergencies. But where is the where withal, and where is the money? There is nothing to fall back upon, except whatever he is compelled to keep in reserve for those rainy days.

When one person gets some Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 a month, within this sum, he is able to purchase all the essential requisites of life; but he cannot keep by anything, and circumstances force

him to spend whatever small means he has at his disposal. In spite of everything inspite of all good intentions, he is forced to spend himself out. So, there must be some other system which makes him at least a subscriber to what is called small savings.

So, I am concerned with the person who is directly connected with that attempt which is now going on all over the country, namely the campaign for raising the small savings. In the Planning Commission, it has a place of its own. The people must have a certain quota, to fulfill. It is voluntary and we are trying to enlist as many subscribers as possible ultimately reaching the target. But how will we do it and in what process? We cannot compel the person with meagre income to save by conventional forms like customary practices or through good-will or other forms, except by imposing some obligation on his part to make some savings. In the earlier days, when Shri D. C. Sharma was a school-boy, and we had the practice in our earlier days when we were encouraged to put some savings in a bamboo. In my part of India, in a bamboo in the house, which formed the prop and pillar of the house, there was a small hole, and the money was put inside the bamboo, and it went down; unless one took away that prop and pillar, he could not have access to the money. So, in that way, we were encouraged to save something; and that was a form of compulsory investment. Elsewhere, the people had some other ideas, and they used to keep some pitchers, and those pitchers were put under the ground, few feet deep. Ultimately nobody knew where the pitchers were and how much money they contained and one day, Shri D.C. Sharma or some other fortunate gentleman could get hold of it, after twenty years of the death of the person concerned; and then it was said that Kubera or some other jinn like Alaadin's jinn had kept it there. That was also another form of investment. But that was scarce. That was not a generally accepted form.

So, we should now try to introduce a new form, of investment, for the people with meagre means of income, who live practically on the subsistence level. There is no standard of living in India where 70 per cent of the people are living below the subsistence level. But, still, we must do something to enable them to invest, through some form of agency, so that they could store something for the rainy days, for those days when some unforeseen circumstance may befall them in the course of their movements. It is not only in air travel or in the train, but even when a person goes on the street, he may be a victim of certain accidents, and as I said earlier, life is a series of accidents.

Let us introduce some form of investment wherewith the person will will-nilly save something in the form of compulsory insurance. I did not intentionally move an amendment to bring in the question of those people whose income comes below Rs. 100. I shall be prepared to discuss that in detail in the committee. But I am concerned now with the people who are called low income groups, say, whose income comes up to Rs. 400 a month. That person has got a thinking process, a rational will and everything else, but the one thing which he cannot do is to save something; because the minimum pressures of his way of life force him to spend away what he gets. He cannot save anything, except when there is some agency which takes it off from him.

Naturally, a school-master or a postal clerk or a bank assistant or a small journalist or a petty businessman may save something of the order of Rs. 10 to 15 per month provided he gets an assurance that it will bring him a return, ultimately giving him a little more than what he has stored, and at the same time, make some provision for some accidents in life, or, for instance, the accident from which Shri D. C. Sharma is suffering, namely old age; my hon. friend is thinking of old-aged people, but I am thinking of young men; I am thinking of the

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young man who has got new life in the offing, and who is growing every day, and who has to think twentyfive years ahead of him. I would say that he is a very good and well-intentioned man, but still he is not in a position to save, and circumstances as they are always bring pressure on him to spend something on hospitality, for giving a good cup of coffee to a visitor or something else. Thus he spends away that money, that Rs. 10 or 15 which he tries to save but cannot. The moment the payment is made to him, the money can be taken away at the base; and he knows that this money which has been deducted from his salary will ultimately bring him a better return.

From that aspect, I would suggest that we should leave alone those people whose income is more than Rs. 400 a month; let us concentrate on low income group; let us try to understand the problems of those people who are really needy and who are not in a position to save.

So, I have ventured to suggest this amendment covering those people whose income does not exceed Rs. 5000 a year. I am sure my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma will accept this amendment, further, we shall go into the details when the committee is appointed in terms of the Resolution.

श्री य० प्र० मंडल (जयनगर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सचमूच में यह प्रश्न एक बहुत मूल वस्तु से सम्बन्धित है। कम्पलसरी लाइफ इश्योरेंस की स्कीम जोकि शर्मा जी ने अपने प्रस्ताव में सुझाई है समर्पोचित है और मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। अब आजकल जैसी आर्थिक स्थिति है जीवन के आखिरी भाग में मनुष्य काम करने और पैसा कमाने के लायक नहीं रहता और अनिवार्यतः अवकाश ग्रहण करता है। यह बहुत जरूरी है कि अपनी वृद्धावस्था सुख से व्यतीत करने के लिये वह कुछ पैसा बचा कर भविष्य के लिये रखे अन्यथा उसको भारी मुसीबत का सामना

करना पड़ेगा। अब जैसाकि माननीय शर्मा जी ने बतलाया कि आज मनुष्य का खर्चा इतना बढ़ गया है कि जब तक कुछ इस तरह से अनिवार्य बचत करने की योजना उसके लिये लागू न की जाय वह वृद्धावस्था के लिये कुछ नहीं बचा पाता। भले ही उसकी आमदनी साधारणतः अच्छी क्यों न हो उस के लिये अपने आप पैसा बचाना मुश्किल हो रहा है। जिस तरह से अनेक वर्गों के कर्मचारियों के हित के लिये यह प्राविडेंट फंड आदि की अनिवार्य बचत करने की योजनाएं सरकार ने चालू की हैं यह कम्पलसरी लाइफ इश्योरेंस की स्कीम भी उसी प्रकार उनके लिये अनिवार्य कर दी जाय और मैं श्री शर्मा के इस मुझाव का समर्थन करता हूँ। हम लोगों ने देखा कि देश में जीवन बीमा कम्पनियों के राष्ट्रीयकरण हो जाने के बाद उनके निगम के द्वारा काफी उन्नति हुई है।

जीवन बीमा के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद हिन्दुस्तान के हर एक नागरिक को यह विश्वास हो गया है कि जीवन-बीमा एक बहुत बड़ा और राष्ट्रीय काम है, जिस के पैसे से बहुत से उद्योग चलाये जा सकते हैं। फिर उन उद्योगों को तरह तरह के स्रोतों से मूलधन देना और इसके साथ ही राष्ट्र के लोगों को यह अनुभव कराना तथा उन में यह आदत डालना भी बहुत जरूरी है कि प्रत्येक नागरिक को देश के लिये और अपने लिये कुछ न कुछ बचाना ही चाहिये। यह काम कम्पलसरी लाइफ इश्योरेंस के जरिये ही हो सकता है। इसलिये यह योजना बहुत अच्छी और लाभदायक है खास कर हमारे डिपुटी फिनांस मिनिस्टर श्री भगत जी बहुत अनुभवी हैं और वह इन सब बातों को जानते हैं। सरकार को कम से कम इस ग्रहम मसले की जांच कराने के लिये वक्त और मौका देना चाहिये। इस से यह भी फायदा होगा कि लोग समझ सकेंगे कि यह नैशनलाइज्ड निगम एक राष्ट्रीय उद्योग है और उसको

गांवों तक ले जाने के लिये छोटे छोटे कमाने वालों तक ले जाने के लिए यह एक बहुत उपयुक्त काम होगा और उस तरफ यह एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम होगा ।

जैसा कि प्रोफ़ेसर साहब ने कहा है, जो ज्यादा कमाने वाले लोग हैं, अगर उन को छोड़ दिया जाय और इस योजना के दायरे से बाहर निकाल दिया जाय, तो कोई आपत्ति की बात नहीं है, लेकिन जिन लोगों की आमदनी सौ रुपये मासिक या १२०० रुपये सालाना में कम है, उनको इस योजना के अन्तर्गत लाया जाना चाहिये और उन के साथ कम्पलशन होनी चाहिये, वरना उन की हालत वृद्धावस्था में बहुत दर्दनाक बनी रहेगी ।

जब राष्ट्र में राष्ट्रीयकरण का एक बहुत बड़ा कदम उठा है और देश में लाइफ इश्योरेंस (जीवन बीमा) के महान कार्यों के महत्व को समझा गया है तथा यह अनुभव किया गया है कि प्रत्येक अच्छे समझदार आदमी के लिये जीवन के अन्तिम हिस्से के लिये कुछ न कुछ बचाना ही चाहिये तो ऐसी स्थिति में अब ऐसा मौका आया है, जब एक ऐसी समिति का निर्माण किया जाये, जो कम से कम १२०० रुपये सालाना की आमदनी वालों की स्थिति की अवश्य जांच करे और यह देखे कि कहां तक हम उन लोगों को अनिवार्य रूप से कुछ न कुछ बचाने के लिये बीमा द्वारा प्रेरित कर सकते हैं ।

वैसे सरकार ऐसे बड़े लोगों की सहायता के लिये शायद कुछ विचार कर रही है, जिन के पास आमदनी का जरिया नहीं है और जिन का कोई सहायक नहीं है, लेकिन ऐसे लोग भी हैं, जिन की आमदनी बहुत कम है । उदाहरण के लिये प्राइमरी स्कूल के शिक्षकों की हालत दयनीय है । उन को चालीस पैंतालीस रुपया मासिक वेतन मिलता है और ५५ वर्ष या ६६ वर्ष की उम्र के बाद उन को कह दिया जाता है "अब समाज को आप की जरूरत नहीं है ।" इस के अलावा ऐसे मजदूर भी हैं, जो

कोयले वगैरह की खानों में काम करते हैं और उन को दो ढाई रुपया रोज मिलते हैं । आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि उन की हालत वृद्धावस्था में क्या होगी ?

इस "स्कीम" को लागू करने से पहले यह जरूरी है कि यह वातावरण तैयार किया जाये कि यह 'इश्योरेंस' राष्ट्र के लिये बहुत महत्व की और बहुत जरूरी है । इस के लिये आवश्यक है कि एक अच्छी और महत्वपूर्ण समिति को नियुक्त किया जाये, जिस का दायरा निश्चित कर दिया जाये कि वह मजदूर और शिक्षक आदि उन लोगों के बारे में जांच करें, जिन की आमदनी १२०० रुपये सालाना तक है । प्राविडेंट फंड के लिये कुछ न कुछ इन्तजाम किया गया है । अगर यह योजना भी अनिवार्य रूप से लागू कर दी जाये, तो इस से देश के निम्न आय वालों का बहुत ज्यादा भला होगा । आगे चल कर जब इस में पैसा आयेगा, तो राष्ट्र का बहुत सा काम हो सकेगा । इस "अनिवार्य" शब्द से हमें घबराना नहीं चाहिये । ऐसी स्थिति में सरकार को इस प्रकार की एक कमेटी निश्चित रूप से नियुक्त करनी चाहिये, जो देश के सब हिस्सों का पूरा अध्ययन करे और कम आमदनी वाले लोगों के आर्थिक मसलों की जांच करे । उस के बाद सरकार जान सकेगी कि लाइफ इश्योरेंस का दायरा कितना बड़ा है और उस का भविष्य कितना उज्ज्वल हो सकता है और वह कितने बड़े बड़े काम कर सकता है ।

यह कहते हुए मैं श्री शर्मा के इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ कि प्रत्येक कमाने वाले नागरिक के लिये अनिवार्य रूप से बीमा लागू करने की जांच करने के लिये यह लोकप्रिय राष्ट्रीय सरकार एक समिति नियुक्त करे, जो इस महान सदन को मुझाये कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या करना चाहिये ।

Shri B. K. Das: I am in complete agreement with the principle of the Resolution so ably moved by Shri D. C. Sharma. When he wants that the

[Shri B. K. Das.]

question should be examined for all sections of earning people, I think it should be limited to certain sections. The time has not come when it could be extended to all sorts of earning people. There are people in villages, agriculturists and others, who have got very small earnings. They may not come under the scheme. But it is possible that a certain section of people who have got a certain amount of income may be brought within such a scheme.

An amendment moved by Shri P. R. Chakraverti says that it should be limited to a certain amount of income. Without putting such a limit, if a Committee is appointed, it could go into the matter and examine to what extent a compulsory insurance scheme can be introduced and work out such a scheme. What we find today is that insurance is limited to only the upper class people who have got a certain decent income. It is very seldom that the lower income groups are voluntarily able to save something for insurance. Today if we look into the figures, we find that the average sum assured is Rs. 4,018. This was in 1960. If this is the average insurance, the average premium would come to more than Rs. 200. There are very few people who are able to pay a premium of Rs. 200 per year.

Generally, when insurance is on a voluntary basis, we find that people who have got very high income are approached by the agents.

16 hrs.

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The field officers try to find out such people as will be able to invest large sums, and be able to take large amounts of insurance. They do not generally go to the poor or low-income group people.

Mr. Speaker: Will the hon. Member conclude within a minute or two, or would he like to have a longer time?

Shri B. K. Das: I have just begun.

Mr. Speaker: Then he can resume it afterwards.

16.01 hrs.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURNMENT—
contd.

STATEMENT OF MINISTER OF IRRIGATION
AND POWER RE: BREAKDOWN OF
POWER SUPPLY IN DELHI

Mr. Speaker: Shri A. K. Sen.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order. My point of order is this, that when we were discussing about the power crisis, the question was raised by my hon. friend Shri Frank Anthony whether this was or not a concurrent subject. If I have heard the Prime Minister correctly, he has owned the responsibility. Should I take it that he did not consult responsible opinion? The point before the House is whether you admit the Adjournment Motion for discussion. Where is the point for the Law Minister to decide it even after the Prime Minister has said so? I want to know whether the Prime Minister consulted the Law Minister or not.

Mr. Speaker: Am I precluded from consulting the Law Minister if I want assistance before coming to a conclusion whether I should allow the adjournment motion or not?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Exactly this is what I am doing. What is the objection?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My objection is only this, that generally if an adjournment motion is allowed, we discuss it from 4 O' Clock. May I take it that if it is allowed after the statement, we will be allowed to discuss not only this but the breakdown and the failure of the Government?

Mr. Speaker: I have said already and I repeat, that before I take a decision and give my consent, I am just consulting the Law Minister.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Sir, when I raise this point about the Prime Minister's statement that he had owned the responsibility, you were pleased to say that you wanted to consult the Law Minister, and there the matter ends I suppose. I raised this particular point when the Prime Minister categorically acknowledged the responsibility, that the responsibility was that of the Centre for the power crisis and all that, not the power crisis, but for the whole thing, the whole show, and asked if the Law Minister was not to be consulted, and you were pleased to say that you wanted to consult the Law Minister for your guidance. I think the matter ends there.

Mr. Speaker: It should have ended, but now the Member has raised it.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I did not say the Central Government is responsible for the power crisis.

Mr. Speaker: He has also corrected himself.

Shri Hem Barua: In a moment of exuberance I said like that.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Electricity supply is, no doubt, for the purpose of legislation, a subject the Concurrent List, and therefore Parliament is competent to legislate on it. Under the Electricity Supply Act of 1948 the subject of electricity, its generation and supply is covered by a Central legislation. The powers and duties of State Electricity Boards are defined in Chapter IV, section 18 onwards. There is no authority with the Central Government to issue any directions to the State Electricity Boards. Therefore, it would not be competent for the Central Government to issue

directions to the Punjab State Electricity Board. This is exactly what the Minister for Irrigation and Power was saying when he said, if I may quote him, as follows:

"But it is felt that those who are constitutionally responsible for it are not fulfilling their responsibility, but this impression is wrong, and therefore I have to state that this is a matter pertaining to Punjab, and Delhi is not at all concerned with it."

That is what he had in mind. In fact, I may also add that when the committee was going to be appointed to enquire into the failure of the transformers in October, 1961 and July, 1962 the Punjab Government claimed that they were the authority to appoint the committee and they did so, and that committee is still investigating the matter.

The power of giving directions is given to the State Government under section 18(a). So far as Delhi is concerned, supply of electricity in the Union Territory is concerned, that is covered by the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act of 1957, Chapter XIII, section 274 onwards. The primary duty of developing and maintaining an efficient co-ordinated and economical system of electricity supply for the whole of the Union Territory of Delhi is of the Delhi Electricity Supply Committee. The Delhi Electricity Supply Committee is one of the statutory municipal authorities mentioned in section 44 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act of 1957. Its constitution is defined in section 50. It consists of seven members, of whom four are elected by the Councillors and Aldermen from amongst themselves, and the remaining three are nominated by the Central Government from amongst persons having certain knowledge and experience. It is mentioned in section 50, sub-section (2). The Delhi Corporation has all the powers of a licensee under the Indian Electricity Act of 1910, under section 277 of that Act.

[Shri A. K. Sen]

Under section 278 the Delhi Electricity Supply Committee is given the power to construct or acquire new undertakings for the generation or supply of electricity.

The Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking is defined in section 2, sub-section (12) of the Act, and means all undertakings vested or acquired or organised, constructed, maintained, extended, managed or conducted by the Corporation for purposes of generating or acquiring supplies of electricity and providing supplies of electricity for licensees etc. Under section 279(1), the General Manager has the primary duty of carrying out repairs, renewals etc., of the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking, and has the same powers as the Commissioner under Chapter XII for this purpose.

Under section 281 the Corporation has the power to enter into any agreement with any licensee within the Union Territory of Delhi for the purchase or sale of electricity.

Under section 282—this is very important—no new generating station or extension thereof or replacement of any major unit or plant or works pertaining to the generation of electricity should be undertaken excepting with the permission of the Corporation.

The Delhi Electricity Board constituted under the Electricity Supply Act of 1948 ceased to function as from the date of the establishment of the Corporation which was the 7th April, 1958. So, so far as Delhi is concerned, there is no Delhi State Electricity Board. The functions are vested in the Delhi Electricity Supply Committee and the provisions of the Electricity Supply Act of 1948 relating to State Electricity Boards ceased to apply to the Delhi Union Territory.

So far as the Electricity Undertaking of Delhi area is concerned, the power of the Central Government to act is set out in Chapter XXIV, section 486 onwards. Section 486 deals with the

right of inspection by any officer deputed by the Central Government. Section 487 deals with the powers of the Centre to direct the Corporation or the Electricity Supply Committee or Undertaking to make arrangements to its satisfaction for the proper performance of its duty or making proper financial provisions to its satisfaction for the purpose of its duty. Where the Central Government is of opinion that any duty imposed on any Municipal authority under the Act has not been performed or has been performed in an imperfect, insufficient or unsuitable manner, or that adequate financial provisions have not been made for the purpose of such duty, the Central Government may issue appropriate directions to the Corporation or the authority, and when such directions are issued, all municipal officers concerned must comply with the same. Unless immediate execution of such directions is deemed necessary, the Central Government should give notice to show cause to the municipal authority before issuing such directions.

Under section 487(2), the Central Government has been given power to issue to the three municipal authorities, the Electricity Supply Undertaking, the Transport Undertaking and the Water-Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking, directions in relation to the management of these undertakings or in relation to a question of policy concerning any such undertaking—both management and policy—and the municipal authorities concerned must comply with such directions.

Under section 488, the Central Government may itself make arrangements for taking all such action and for meeting all expenses connected therewith from the municipal fund when an action, as directed by the direction aforesaid, is not taken within the time specified. Therefore, the responsibility, on the failure of the Delhi Municipal Electricity Supply Committee or the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking to perform its duty or where

these other authorities have performed their duties imperfectly or insufficiently or in an unsuitable manner, is defined in Chapter XXIV of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, as stated above. There is no legal or constitutional responsibility, apart from that, as defined in Chapter XXIV.

Under the Allocation of Business by the President, this responsibility is primarily that of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, excepting that the Home Ministry is to be consulted in the policy matters and all directions are to be issued by the latter.

Sir, this is the position so far as the constitutional and legal responsibility is concerned. No doubt, as Shri Frank Anthony pointed out, it is provided in article 239 of the Constitution, that—

“Save as otherwise provided by Parliament by law, every Union territory shall be administered by the President . . .”

Parliament has provided by law and entrusted the work of generating and supplying electricity to the Delhi area to the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking. Only in certain contingencies would action on the part of the Government be justified, namely, where there is a failure to perform the statutory duties or when it performs its duty insufficiently, unsatisfactorily or improperly.

Now, as soon as this crisis took place, a committee was appointed, as I have said and as the hon. Minister for Irrigation and Power had already said. And the Committee was appointed by the Punjab Government which is going into the matter. It is only on disclosure of facts by them that it would be possible to define responsibility for this failure on either the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking or the other authorities concerned. And, if such a failure warrants any particular directions to be issued, I have no doubt they will be issued.

In the meantime, the Home Ministry.....

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): Has he ascertained from the Home Ministry whether they have issued any directive? (Interruptions)

Shri A. K. Sen: The directive will be issued only after proper facts are ascertained by the enquiry committee.

Shri Nath Pal: Are the facts not known that there is failure.

Shri A. K. Sen: Failure is known; but what direction has to be issued will depend upon the enquiry (Interruptions).

In the meantime, the Home Minister will, no doubt, apprise the House today of the steps which have been taken so far and possibly the formal requirement of direction will not be necessary if the Electricity Supply Undertaking does whatever it is asked to do.

Shri Nath Pal: Tell about the practice; this is all theory. We want to know something about the practice.

Mr. Speaker: So far as I have been able to follow from the statement, the position seems to be this. That as far as the Punjab Electricity Board is concerned, the Centre disowns any responsibility. Further, it says it cannot issue even any directions. This is one part and the Rohtak Road transformer is Punjab's responsibility and their property. So far as that is concerned, the Centre disowns responsibility.

So far as the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking is concerned, it is responsible if there has been imperfection, insufficiency or any other unsatisfactory position in the running of that. That, of course, is the responsibility of the Central Government to issue directions. They can issue directions so far as that is concerned . . .

Shri A. K. Sen: Yes; and if the directions are not obeyed, to compel the authorities . . .

Mr. Speaker: So far as the Rohtak Road transformer is concerned, that belongs to the Punjab Government. These adjournment motions also relate to two things—the further breakdown in the other transformer and also at the other place . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Also Rajghat.

Mr. Speaker: Is the other transformer also of Punjab or the Delhi Undertaking.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is of the Delhi Undertaking.

Mr. Speaker: So, that is of the Delhi Electricity Undertaking. We have this much clearly defined. The position of Government, so far as the breakdown of the Rohtak Road transformer is concerned, is that it is not the Central Government's responsibility, nor could it issue any direction.

Shri Nath Pai: It is just to escape and avoid it.

Mr. Speaker: May be. But I am trying to understand from the statement. Of course, so far as the other is concerned, if there was found to be any imperfection or unsatisfactory situation, then, it can issue directions. (Interruptions). I suppose Shri Frank Anthony would like to say something about it.

I may just point out to him that his adjournment motion is about the failure of the Central Government to exercise its authority over the Union territory of Delhi. That is all. It does not refer to Punjab or to anything else. He may speak now.

Shri Dhaon (Lucknow): On a point of information, Sir. I would like to know from the hon. Law Minister whether under the Constitution Delhi vests in the Central Government.

Mr. Speaker: There is no doubt about that.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indian): I do not want to canvass the fact that the learned Law Minister, naturally, had to argue his brief with a certain slur. The position as I pin-pointed was with regard to Centre's responsibility and authority with regard to the Electricity Undertaking in the Delhi area. My friend has somewhat euphemized the position so far as the responsibility of the Centre is concerned.

I also discussed sections 487 and 488 of the Delhi Corporation Act with him. While it may be permissible to argue that in the ordinary way it would be the responsibility of the Delhi Electricity Supply Undertaking to do everything that is necessary to ensure the supply of electricity, the point I was trying to make is that when you have an admittedly extraordinary position like this, when you agree that there is breakdown of power, then, the primary responsibility is not of DESU or of the Corporation. At that stage, at any rate, the primary responsibility becomes that of the Central Government. Even when it is running ordinarily, there is an unqualified power to give directives as my friend underlines, both with regard to management and also policy. That is, in the ordinary course, there is unqualified power; but when there is breakdown, this responsibility shifts squarely and completely to the Central Government. That is the point urged. It is not the primary responsibility any more either of the Corporation or of the DESU. As soon as there was breakdown, then, the Government should have immediately assumed all responsibility and all authority in the matter. And, in this they have failed. We do not know....

Mr. Speaker: If the Central Government concedes that it had that responsibility so far as the Delhi Ad-

ministration was concerned, is there anything that we could discuss here?

Shri Frank Anthony: The point is this. We want some information. You concede your responsibility and you are completely supine in the face of this grave question. The question is whether it warrants some kind of a criticism of the Government. Since there was this power break-down, what has the Central Government done specifically to ensure that whatever power we have does not break down, to ensure that whatever power is there, is reinforced. We want to know what steps have been taken.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. It was indicated, therefore, that the Home Minister would make that statement as to what positive steps have been taken. I am just referring to the adjournment motion. If the responsibility is conceded, is there anything that we can discuss in the adjournment motion?

Shri Frank Anthony: The point would be: how they have discharged that responsibility; merely saying that they are responsible for something, does not do any good.

Mr. Speaker: That is not the question. The question boils down to this. Failure of responsibility is in respect of supply and distribution of electricity in Delhi. That is all right. What was the discussion that took place yesterday? It was: breakdown of supply of electricity. If the same discussion had taken place yesterday, the rule provides, Rule 56, that there cannot be an adjournment motion in the same session.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta Central): In that discussion on behalf of the Government, responsibility was repudiated; after a hell of a lot of trouble, responsibility has been owned by Government. Now, a new situation has arisen. We want a discussion by way of an adjournment motion because the House will not be

satisfied merely with a statement from the Home Minister of what he has done at the 12th hour or even later. But we want to censure the Government for the negligence displayed in the whole proceeding. The whole proceeding has been such, on Government own admission, that things have been done which ought to be censured by the country and by the Parliament.

Shri Hem Barua: May I point out that the rule says that the subject-matter cannot be anticipated when there is a discussion proposed on that.

Mr. Speaker: That is different; that related to the hon. Member's motion at that time; so he remembers that. But the rule says that the motion shall not revive discussion on a matter which has been discussed in the same session.

Shri Hem Barua: But where a new situation has arisen... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I may be allowed to say a few words. So far as the Members and the discussion are concerned, the hon. Members knew what they wanted to say. They wanted to censure the Government and discuss the subject. They knew what they wanted to do. They have done it; they have discussed the subject. If Shri Anthony recollects what he has said he will see that he and the other hon. Members who spoke were pinning that responsibility on the Central Government and every word and every adjective that could be used were used. Shri Bagri had used them; Shri Anthony used them, sordid and other words. So, they had done at that time. Then, the hon. Members had not the idea that the Government would not give a complete answer because the reply came later; they did not know that they would disown responsibility. Therefore, so far as the discussion is concerned, the discussion that has already taken place if the hon. Minister's reply was not complete or

[Mr. Speaker]

adequate, that is a different thing altogether. If the Minister had not disowned responsibility but given a sufficient and complete answer, then too the Members cannot give an adjournment motion, because they have said all they wanted to say earlier, before the reply was given. So, so far as I can make out, because the discussion had taken place and hon. Members had taken part in it, there cannot be an adjournment motion on that subject.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You are a good lawyer and on this occasion you may try to change the rule to a certain extent because of the new situation... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: I could not do it deliberately. But I can assure him that if I am mistaken and if somebody else can tell me that this rule means something different, I would welcome it. I do not presume that I know everything.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: You are giving a rather logomachic interpretation; I would rather like you to give a creative interpretation in view of what Parliament and the country desire on this subject.

Mr. Speaker: Everyone has not got creative imagination as some hon. Members have... (Interruptions).

Shi S. M. Banerjee: Sir, my adjournment read like this.

Mr. Speaker: I will take that up separately and deal with it later.

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) मैं ने भी एक एडजर्नमेंट मोशन दिया है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह अलग सवाल है, उसे आप इस से मिक्स न करें ।

Shri Frank Anthony: The short point is, if we have to be techni- cally

Mr. Speaker: The short point is that the Minister should make a statement. There is the consciousness that the Central Government is responsible so far as the imperfect supply or failure is concerned.

Shri Frank Anthony: No, Sir. The only point would be this: failure of the Central Government to exercise authority over the Union Territory. Even if you are pleased to say that that you will not allow a discussion with regard to these facts, the House would at least be entitled to say this, from the position that the Minister himself has taken and admitted, that they have failed to exercise any authority. According to one view, they could not exercise that authority. So that, at least allow us to have this adjournment motion.

Mr. Speaker: I think in this way we do not come to any conclusion. My difficulty is this. It was a discussion of short duration yesterday. There was no regular motion that could be put; it can only be argued and talked out; there cannot be any other record than the one that has happened. If the hon. Members have a desire to put in any concrete motion, they might do it... (Interruptions).

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): May I submit that when we discussed the subject yesterday, prior to that there was a failure. That subject has gone out. It has again come up because the failure continues; it is repeated. Therefore, the failure is being brought subsequently for discussion... (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: He contradicts himself. If it continues, there cannot be any adjournment motion.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, I think an adjournment motion by its very nature involves an amount of censure. What was discussed yesterday was the failure of power in Delhi. Today the adjournment motion specifically says

that it wants to discuss it because it involves a certain amount of censure on the Government or for the Minister concerned.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): Sir, the motion today is not in respect of power failure as such but it is in respect of failure of the Central Government to exercise jurisdiction with which it is armed to the extent to which it was required. This adjournment motion actually arises when the discussion ended yesterday when the hon. Minister claimed that he was not responsible or accountable for that. So that the adjournment motion actually arises as a result of the statement of the Irrigation Minister. It begins where the discussion ended yesterday. Therefore, I submit that the rule that has been sought to be applied here ostensibly would not apply to this situation. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I have heard enough and this should be the end of this discussion. I give my decision. The failure of the Government in respect of the distribution of electricity was the subject of discussion yesterday; it was amply discussed then. Members had given their views and criticised the Ministry and the Government and said everything they wanted to say. It was only subsequently, only at the end that the Minister had to give his reply. The discussion was of a short duration, under Rule 193. There cannot be any regular motion; there can be no voting on it. Therefore, that has ended.

Now, it is said that this has arisen out of that discussion; because the rule bars that, when the subject is the same, namely, the failure of electricity. Therefore, today, there cannot be any Adjournment Motion. So far as that is concerned, namely, that the Minister was under the impression that the Central Government had no responsibility, the Government has owed that responsibility to a restricted extent, I feel that because the

Minister made that statement under the impression that he had not that responsibility, I would expect—and I am told—that the hon. Home Minister would make a statement on that.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): I wish to make a small submission.

Mr. Speaker: So far as this is concerned, this is concluded.

Shri Priya Gupta: I am making a submission.

Mr. Speaker: Who will conclude it, if he wishes to make a submission and I have said that it is concluded?

Shri Priya Gupta: I would just add to your meaning or interpretation of the matter.

Mr. Speaker: Nothing would end then. Shri Priya Gupta should appreciate that I have said that this is the end of the matter. I heard hon. Members and after that I said so.

Shri Priya Gupta: A small submission may be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: If that is in connection with what I have said, I would not allow. If it is a different thing I will come to it after I hear the hon. Minister.

Shri Priya Gupta: If you hear me now, you may not have the need to give a decision. That is my impression.

Mr. Speaker: Then I think I am glad that before that, I have given my decision.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I say a few words before the hon. Home Minister makes his statement? I am giving really a factual information on this subject and I am not dealing with the Constitution or the law. I am sorry the Minister of Irrigation and Power has not been able to come here because he did not know that this is taking place; he went to Chandigarh last night or this morning and he

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

could not suddenly be transported here; otherwise he would obviously be here. But very soon after this failure took place, he wrote to me that he wanted immediately to appoint a committee to enquire into it. I replied to him that certainly he should do so and take urgent steps in the matter. He had even mentioned certain names, etc. The very next day he wrote to me that when he was at the point of appointing a committee the Punjab Government came in the way and said that they had no objection to the appointment of a committee but they objected to his appointing it because he would then come in the way of their authority. And so he said "I have agreed to it, the appointment of a committee by them, making one or two changes in it; otherwise, the same names were there."

So, the impression in his mind was that because this was confirmed, . . . he could not take action; the Punjab Government came in the way. It is not a legal point that I am saying. Normally, ever since the late G. B. Pant was the Home Minister, he had rightly told him that it was up to him to answer questions but the rest of the matters would be dealt with by the Home Minister—matters in regard to Delhi. So, his impression was created in his mind. It is not a legal or constitutional thing.

Apart from that, the question of exercising any authority arises only when one's advice is not accepted. Then directions can be sent. What I mean to say is, all the time he was much exercised about this failure naturally and he was consulting various people, various authorities, and as the Home Minister will presently say, I suppose, various steps were being taken.

I merely wished to state before the House how the impression arose in his mind, because—it is both—of the late

Home Minister's written directions to him and very lately when he tried to take action the Punjab Government came in the way and said they would take action and he had no authority in which they were concerned.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I say a few words before the hon. Home Minister makes his statement? From what I heard from the hon. Prime Minister, it comes to this. On behalf of the Central Government a Committee was going to be appointed. The right of the Central Government to appoint the committee, that authority, was challenged by the Punjab Government. That is the meaning of that action. To that challenge, the Central Government submitted. The result is failure on the part of the Central Government to do its own duty. That is what it comes to.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sir, I am extremely sorry that there has been some confusion over this important matter, which is exercising the minds of all of us. The responsibility is joint and none of us would like to shirk this responsibility. I might inform the House that my colleague, the Minister of Irrigation and Power, as soon as this situation arose, took up the matter with the engineers of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking as well as with others, and he had continued discussions with them. In fact, he was very particular that the situation should improve and emergent steps should be taken.

He was told by the engineers that the damage is such that it could not be tackled very soon and the repairs to the transformers, etc. will take some time. In the circumstances, he felt that, because the situation was so bad, naturally the people were suffering and industrial production also was suffering, an enquiry should be held into the matter. As the hon. Prime Minister has just now stated, he proposed a committee for enquiry. It is difficult for me at

this juncture to say as to whose responsibility it is and where the responsibility for this great error or mistake should be fixed. It would certainly be for the technical committee to find out. In fact, no committee of laymen can clearly decide as to where the fault lies. It will have to be considered by experts. May be one or two others may also be there, but it will have to be gone into by expert engineers. So, we will have to wait and when the responsibility is fixed, the matter is so serious that we will have to take necessary action against anyone, whether he is a big officer or small officer; we will have to take some definite and positive action.

As my colleague, the Minister for Irrigation and Power, is not here, I thought that the House may be anxious to know what has been done so far in this connection and I sent for the officers of the Irrigation and Power Ministry and had a discussion with them just now. If you will permit me, Sir, I might tell the House the various steps taken before and specially this morning, in a joint conference of the concerned electrical engineers and the Secretary and other officers of the Irrigation and Power Ministry. I can assure the House that every effort will be made to restore the normal condition and give relief to the people in their present suffering. We will keep the House posted with the improvements made and further steps that are taken. The House will meet again on Monday and I am sure a statement will be made then.

In order to review the position in respect of power supply in Delhi, Shri M. R. Sachdev Secretary, Ministry of Irrigation and Power, visited the Rohtak Road sub-station of the Punjab State Electricity Board on the morning of 8th August, 1962. In the presence of the Chairman, Punjab State Electricity Board, the Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, the General Manager, Delhi Electric Supply Under-

taking and other technical officers, he went into the progress of the various measures being taken by the Punjab State Electricity Board for meeting the power supply situation and restoration of normal supply conditions in Delhi. Shri Sachdev emphasised the need for the Punjab State Electricity Board and the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking taking all possible steps immediately to meet the emergency that had arisen. He offered to make available to the Board all such technical and other help that it needed to accomplish this. The Chairman of the Punjab State Electricity Board stated that the work on the installation of the 100 MVA transformers, repairing the 38 MVA damaged transformer and the provision of an alternative arrangement for erecting the 10 MVA transformer brought from Nangal was going on round the clock under the supervision of senior engineers. The position regarding this work was as follows.

For giving additional bulk supply to Delhi, it was necessary to convert the voltage of the Nangal-Delhi transmission line from 132 KV to 220 KV. In this connection, installation of two transformers of 100 MVA each was in progress. After the failure of the 38 MVA transformer on 26th July 1962, the Punjab State Electricity Board were making concerted efforts to expedite the completion of the installation work. The Board hoped to commission one of these transformers by 31st August, 1962. At the instance of Shri Sachdev, the Chairman of the Board agreed that it would be possible by taking simultaneous action at all stages to complete the job by the 20th, but asked that 25th might be fixed as the target date for the purpose.

As regards the 38 MVA transformer, the Board was arranging to repair the transformer which had failed. The damaged limb had been repaired and the components assembled.

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

The 10 MVA transformer arrived at the sub-station from Nangal on the evening of the 7th August. It was being re-assembled. Its oil would have to be dried up before erection. The Chairman, Punjab State Electricity Board agreed to make every effort to commission the transformer by the 15th instant.

Shri Sachdev thereafter discussed the steps being taken by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking to meet the emergency. He was told by the Corporation authorities that a 300 KW generator which had been taken out for overhaul had been recommissioned after repairs on the 3rd August. Another 1500 KW old plant at Chandrawal station had also been overhauled and pressed into service on the 2nd, but this had not been giving satisfactory service. Another 1000 KW diesel plant which was out for repairs had also been commissioned. One additional 5000 KW plant was expected to be put into service after overhaul by the 9th August.

On the afternoon of 9th August, the Secretary of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power was informed by the General Manager of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking that the water level of the Yamuna river had fallen suddenly below the normal with the result that the cooling arrangements at the 'A' power station had been adversely affected leading to stoppage of some turbines and reduction of about 11,000 KW generating capacity. Shri Sachdev immediately got into touch with the U. P. Government and arranged for the raising of the level at Okhla to 659.5 in order to ease the situation at the thermal power station. At his request, the U. P. Government further raised it to 659.7 and this level is since then being maintained.

Shri Sachdev, accompanied by his technical experts of the Central Water and Power Commission, discussed this morning at the power house, the steps that were required in order

to restore the conditions to normal. In consultation with them, the following action was taken.

20,000 cusecs of water were released from Tajewala to help ease the situation regarding water supply at the thermal power station. 150 cusecs of water released via the Munik escape at Bhawana. A committee consisting of the Chief Engineer, Central P.W.D., and the Member of the Central Water and Power Commission and the Municipal Engineer was appointed to take all possible steps in order to divert further supplies to the power house from the main river. It was explained to them that all the essential expenditure could be incurred by them in anticipation of formal sanction. One 5,000 KW unit was expected to be commissioned in an hour's time. This has since been commissioned and the Electricity Supply Committee authorities promised to report the difficulties, if any, in the 3,000 KW unit so that immediate steps could be taken to rectify this unit and bring it into commission. The 5,000 KW plant which was to be re-commissioned on the 9th August has also since been commissioned in view of the improvement in the water supply position.

Before I conclude, I might inform the House that a Committee of Technical Experts of the Central Water and Power Commission will assist the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking in checking up the generating capacities of their diesel units with a view to improving the supply from them. The Ministry of Irrigation and Power promised the DESU all assistance in the matter of locating or import of spare parts needed, if any, for repairing the diesel sets. These are the various steps taken till today morning.

Shri Nath Pai: May I ask a very small question because now he has read out the various measures it becomes very pertinent? May I know at

what stage did the Home Ministry or the Home Minister, as the final authority for ensuring the continuance of normal life in the country, try to get in touch either with the Punjab Government or the Delhi Electric Supply Corporation and whether any effort was made to try to procure a transformer from any other place, having come to the conclusion that it cannot be repaired immediately?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am told it was tried to procure it from various places. So far as I am concerned, as soon as I got to know of it that one or two transformers were immediately needed, I got in touch with the Chief Minister of Punjab. He was not available. Then I contacted the Governor and the Governor telephoned to me—in fact, he sent a telegram also in the evening—that the transformer will be released by tomorrow, but it may take two or three days to reach Delhi.

Mr. Speaker: Then I will take up the adjournment motion of Shri Yashpal Singh, as it was the earliest one which I have received. Therefore, I will allow him to ask for the leave of the House to move his adjournment motion.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मेरी प्रश्न यह है कि कल जो दूसरा जैनरेटर फेल हुआ है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ने जो एडजोनमेंट मोशन दिया है, उस के लिये आप लीव आफ दी हाउस मांग सकते हैं। दूसरा जैनरेटर जो फेल हुआ है, उसकी निम्नत .

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कल जो दूसरा जैनरेटर फेल हुआ है, उस के मुताल्लिक मैं ने इजाजत चाही . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप हाउस ने कहा कि आप को इजाजत दी जाये।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कल सबेरे छः बजे यमुना का पानी कम होना शुरू हो . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तशरीफ रखिये। आप का मतलब मैं समझ गया हूँ। आप हाउस की लीव अपनी मोशन को मूव करने के लिये चाहते हैं।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी माननीय सदस्य को इस पर प्रावर्जन है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जी, हाँ।

Shri Frank Anthony: The motion should be read out to the House. What is the motion?

Shi Nath Pai: May I request you to kindly read it out so that we know what it is?

Mr. Speaker: "Another plant of Delhi power goes out of order and negligence of the Government to check the same."

There are three other similar motions.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : आगे भी जो कुछ इस के नीचे लिखा है, उस को पढ़ दीजिये।

Mr. Speaker: "Reported worsening of power and water crisis in Delhi and subsequently shirking of responsibility by the Central Government".

"Immediate need to discuss the alarming news about another power plant going out of order in Delhi affecting power and water supply."

जो मैम्बर साहिबान लीव दिये जाने के हक में हैं, वे अपनी सीटों में खड़े हो जायें।

(४६ माननीय सदस्य खड़े हुए)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चूकि रिक्विजिट नंबर आफ मैम्बरज खड़े हुए हैं, इसलिए इजाजत नहीं दी जाती है

Leave is not granted . . . (Interruptions). I am helpless.

Shri Priya Gupta: One hon. Member was left out in counting.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order. It was announced in

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

the House that the legal interpretation or the constitutional side will be defined by the hon. Law Minister. I know that we were more than 50 Members who were in favour of this motion, but many hon. Members do not know that a vote will be taken at this hour. Therefore I request that the bell should be rung so that hon. Members may know that a vote is being taken.

Mr. Speaker: Is that a ground on which I should postpone it? He had been pressing for it again and again and was interrupting me while I was taking up the other motion, saying that his motion must be taken up. Now when I took that up, he says that he must be given an opportunity to collect other hon. Members.

As leave to move the adjournment motion is not granted, we proceed with the other item.

Shri Nath Pal: Sir, we are not questioning your counting, but I am afraid, some hon. Members were not tall enough to catch your eye. So, may we request you to have a second count?

Mr. Speaker: I have counted them one after another and now, I think, I should be trusted in that. Every time I was rather asking them one by one to sit down after I had counted them. So, I am not going to do it now . . . (Interruption).

श्री प्रिय गणतः मेरे एक तरफ तो प्रायः एक-एक लाइन में मेम्बरों का गिन कर बिठलाते गये थे, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ ऐसा नहीं (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Dr. Ranen Sen (Calcutta East): May I ask one question? In the mean time what happens? Do the people continue to suffer like this? What is the position now? As a Member of this House, I am asking this question.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members have many remedies. They should seek those remedies. It is not for me to answer that question.

Dr. Ranen Sen: You are the custodian and guardian of the House. Therefore we want an answer from you.

Mr. Speaker: Whatever is to be regulated here I have to do. Other remedies are known to hon. Members also.

16.53 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: COMPULSORY LIFE INSURANCE—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House shall now resume discussion on the Resolution regarding compulsory life insurance moved by Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri B. K. Das may continue his speech.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): Sir, I was submitting that life insurance, as it is today, is confined only to a small number of people. As we find from the figures, in 1960 the number of policies issued was 12,33,638. In a vast country like ours this number is very meagre. Then, as it is today, it has not spread to the countryside.

The work of effecting insurance policies or of having people insured depends largely on the field staff that is appointed by the Life Insurance Corporation. That field staff or the agents who approach people for insurance generally like to approach people who can insure for large sums of money because it is to their advantage. Because of the difficulties of transport going to people who have only small incomes is not paying to them. So long as insurance remains like this, so long as it is done on a voluntary basis, it will be very difficult to confer the benefit of insurance on our people at large. Because, there is no other way—unless some kind of

compulsion is introduced, insurance cannot be taken far into the country amongst the people who want insurance very badly. People who have only a small income do require insurance. Unless there is some kind of compulsion, we cannot confer the benefit of insurance on them. There are several ways of saving. But, the risk of life is not covered by any kind of saving that is made in this country or in any other country. It has been pointed out already that if there is sudden death, there is such a catastrophe, it is insurance and insurance only that can come to the rescue of the helpless families. Instances have been cited how helpless people, poor people are helped when their only earning member in the family dies suddenly or an accident happens to the earning member. Therefore, it is very necessary that insurance should be taken up on a compulsory basis at least for a limited number of persons.

In the Resolution, it has been said that all the earning people in this country should be compulsorily insured. I do not think that is a feasible proposition. But, it is quite feasible that insurance can be introduced on a compulsory basis amongst a limited number of a people or people who have a certain income. Take the question of teachers. We have a large number of teachers, who have a very small income; primary school teachers, secondary school teachers, college teachers, etc. Some teachers, no doubt, have got insurance. They have got other forms of saving. But, if we want to confer the benefit of risk of life on them, it is very necessary that they should be insured compulsorily. A teacher who has a monthly income of Rs. 100 can save Rs. 2 if it is compulsion. He cannot save Rs. 2 if it is left to him—to his own choice, because a man having this much of income is encumbered in many ways. It often happens, in spite of his best desire and endeavour, he cannot save even 8 annas. If it comes to a matter of compulsion, as we do in the case of provident fund, some amount is saved from his salary. In that way, if he be com-

pulsorily insured, if the employing authorities set a part some amount, say a few annas, or Rs. 2 from his salary, that benefit will accrue to him in his old age, in any accident or in the case of sudden death. Therefore, I have tried to say in my amendment that a committee be appointed to examine whether even for a section of our people, insurance can be introduced compulsorily.

Mr. Speaker: I might just enquire the desire of the House whether they would sit longer and make up the deficiency for non-official business or we may take it up on some other day.

Some Hon. Members: No.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): I have got a submission. These Resolutions, if not taken up today, will lapse. There is this danger. We are prepared to sit.

Mr. Speaker: All right, I have no objection. Now, Shri B. K. Das may continue.

17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

Shri B. K. Das: I was submitting that some compulsory schemes should be introduced, and at least the matter should be considered seriously by appointing a committee which would find out the ways and means of giving effect to that scheme. The class of people to whom compulsory insurance may be made applicable, how it can be done, and in consideration of their income, how the premium can be collected, and such other details may also be worked out by that committee.

With these words, I commend my amendment for the acceptance of the House.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia (Sikar): With due respect to my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma, I would like to say that I was a life insurance agent while Shri D. C. Sharma was a college professor. I do not quite know whether

[Shri Remeshwar Tantia.]

the resolution that he has put forward is feasible or not. He has proposed that every earning citizen of India should have life insurance. I do not know how that would be possible. It might be said that, for instance, there is the provident fund to which contributions are made, but the provident fund is only for those people who work in an industry; the management of the particular industry takes some money every year from the salary of the employee and puts it in the provident fund. But the term 'earning citizen' would include even a citizen who earns Rs. 20 or 30 or 40 a month. If he has five or six or seven people to feed in his house, how can he go in for life insurance? I do not quite know what the resolution means by saying 'every earning citizen'.

I do not think that in any part of the world such compulsory insurance is there, not even in Sweden or the USA where the income is very high; I do not think that there is such a compulsory insurance anywhere.

I might also narrate another experience which I have had. Some insurance agent goes to a poor fellow or to a person who belongs to the lower middle class, and offers him some temptation, and the person takes up a life insurance policy for Rs. 1000 or Rs. 2000. After two years or three years, when there is some trouble in the house, whether by way of sickness or something else, the policy is allowed to lapse, and whatever small premia he has paid for two or three years are also gone.

Shri B. K. Das: They can take a loan after two years.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: It is true that that person can take loan after two or three years, but when he takes the loan, the interest rate is so much that in the end, he would not get anything at all. So, the main purpose will not be fulfilled. Therefore, I do not know how this resolution is feasible. The average income in India is as low

as Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 per month, in the villages or even in some of the small towns. If we take an average family, it may consist of five members. With one earning member earning about Rs. 40 a month, and five members to feed, how can that person think of life insurance? It is more or less a luxury for him. He has got to count every naya paisa increase in the price of matches or foodgrains and so on. So, I do not know how my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma has brought forward this resolution, and now he expects persons with such low incomes to take up life insurance policies. To my mind, this resolution appears to be something which is not feasible.

Even assuming that these people are insured, in ninety per cent. of the cases, the policies will either lapse or they would take a loan which would be about 50 per cent. of the premia paid so far, and after paying the high rate of interest, namely 7 per cent, which the LIC is charging, at the end they will have no saving left, and whatever they could have spent on better living would also have gone to the LIC.

One hon. Member was suggesting that Government should pay the premium for this insurance. If Government are prepared to do that, I agree. By all means, let the poor and ordinary people have the benefit of that

There was one amendment which was suggesting that a person whose income is above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 400 could have life insurance policies. There also I do not agree. Rs. 100 now is worth only what Rs. 20 was worth ten or fifteen years ago. So, that amendment is also not practicable.

I think it is enough that we have debated this matter. We should not proceed with this further as this is not a practicable proposition.

17.06 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, after I made an announcement about the business of the next week I was approached by some Members of the Opposition to postpone consideration of the Motion regarding constitution of a Committee on Public Undertakings to some time after the 24th of August and to include in its place a discussion on Railway Accidents. This proposal has been accepted by me and therefore I want to inform the House that the House will discuss Railway Accidents on a Motion to be moved by the Minister of Railways on August 16, 1962. The Motion about constitution of the Committee on Public Undertakings will come up on Monday, August 27, 1962. The rest of the programme announced by me for the week remains the same except for certain adjustments about the order announced. The new order will be—

1. Discussion on the situation along the India-China border, particularly in the Ladakh region, on a motion to be moved by the Prime Minister.
2. Discussion on the Eleventh Report of the Union Public Service Commission for the period 1st April, 1960 to 31st March, 1961, together with the Government's Memorandum thereon, on a motion to be moved by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs.
3. Discussion on Railway Accidents on a motion to be moved by the Railway Minister.
4. Discussion and voting on
Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1962-63.
Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1962-63.

5. Consideration and passing of the Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1962.

6. Discussion on the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 1st August, 1958 to 31st July, 1959, on a motion to be moved by Shri Diwan Chand Sharma and others, at 3:00 P.M. on Thursday, the 10th August.

7. Discussion on the Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Private Limited for the period ended 31st December, 1958, on a motion to be moved by Shri Shree Narayan Das and others, at 3.00 P.M. on Saturday, the 18th August.

17.08 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: COMPULSORY LIFE INSURANCE—contd.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I fully appreciate the sentiments expressed by the Mover of the Resolution, Shri D. C. Sharma. He probably thought that he would be able to mobilise public opinion or focus public attention on the growing poverty of this country and lack of capacity of the people to save anything. While I support the spirit of the Resolution, any compulsion on behalf of Government in this regard may not be liked by the people. It will not only be not liked, but it may not be practicable.

I would invite attention to the fact that previously we have had the postal insurance which was very popular. People could contribute their premium from the provident fund. We demanded that wherever the workers were in more numbers, in the industrial cities, at least, they should be permitted to pay their premium from the provident fund. This has not yet been allowed. I would request the hon. Minister

[Shri S. M. Banerjee.]

to kindly consider whether this compulsory saving in the form of insurance could be made properly if the workers are permitted to pay their premium from the provident fund, which is an asset deposited with Government. This scheme, if accepted, will help many persons to insure themselves. So, I would further request the hon. Minister to kindly consider whether a scheme can be introduced in this country as a measure of social reform or social uplift.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Does he want the introduction of the postal life insurance scheme?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I said if it was there, people could pay from their provident fund.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): This was allowed in the railways also, but was subsequently withdrawn. Such permission can be given so that the workers can contribute to the provident fund, and the money from the provident fund can be used for this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I plead for this, because, otherwise what happens? Supposing I am an ordinary worker, I have every intention of saving money for my family members, and I insure myself for Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 5,000, whatever the sum. But what happens? I am unable to save anything and pay the premium, with the result that after one or two years it lapses.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: What has it to do with compulsory insurance? This is a new subject.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There is no relation. I am actually speaking on the spirit of the resolution. I can correctly read the mind of Shri D. C. Sharma. There cannot be any compulsory insurance unless the State decides that there should be free insurance, that they pay the premium, but that is not practicable, because in

the First Plan we faced food shortage, in the Second Plan water shortage, in the Third Plan power shortage, and in the Fourth Plan there may be even a shortage of air. So, I would only say that the spirit of the resolution is very much appreciated, and unless the Government is prepared to have free insurance without any premium, the resolution I am afraid in spite of all the good intentions of Shri Sharma and all the blessings from us may not be accepted by the House, because it is not practicable.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: At the very outset I must clarify the point raised by the hon. Member who spoke last about the fact of premium being paid out of the provident fund of the employees. I am quite in sympathy with the hon. Member, but as the hon. Member would appreciate, the Employees Insurance Scheme or the Employees Provident Fund is the concern of the Labour Ministry. I think he should raise this question on another occasion with the Labour Minister when it can be fully considered. Certainly the same principles are there and arrangements should be made, that is my personal view, so that employees may have the benefit of paying premium out of their provident fund, but I will not commit the Labour Minister on that, and therefore I would request the hon. Member to raise it with him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But we have our sympathy.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sympathy, yes. Personal sympathy is there.

So far as the subject matter and the spirit of the resolution is concerned, as some of the hon. Members including the hon. Member who spoke last said, the resolution would not be acceptable to the House in the present form. I would say that the hon. Mover of the Resolution has very good intentions, and the House is in sympathy with his aspirations, but the economic

situation and other factors obtaining in the country today are such that we cannot resort to a scheme like this.

I will go into the practical difficulties of it later on, but I will first deal with the desirability, and the question of priority involved in having such a compulsory insurance in this country in any form. Some of the amendments deal with the question whether it should be for the entire earning population or a section of the citizens, whether it should be applicable only to persons with an income below Rs. 500 etc. But it comes to the same thing that we have to introduce compulsory insurance for a very large number of citizens. The incomes of these persons have been described by some of the speakers as very low; they are on a subsistence level.

I think, if I put it very bluntly, it is more in the nature of a social security scheme. In a country which has modern aspirations—leave aside all the ideological jargon and other things—in a country which has modern aspirations, which has to provide for its citizens the basic security of life, the security against unemployment, the security against sickness, the security against old age, the security against accidents, why think of security against death alone? Accidents are far more common. Old age is compulsory, even to Shri Sharma. Sickness is very common. In a country like ours, where unemployment is large, where sickness is rampant and where everybody becomes old—and may be unprovided for, particularly in a society where the joint family is breaking and all the benefits of the joint family in which the old are cared for and attended to—we have to see that these things should be provided for first and not compulsory insurance. If you view it in this context, I think public opinion is that these basic things, these basic needs of the people should be provided for. Whatever may be economic system, it would be the trend of public opinion, if you see even some of the socialistic countries of Europe. If a man learns that he has been insured

against death or if he has been insured against old age, by taking an endowment policy, if he learns that out of Rs. 50 which he earns Rs. 5 is taken towards that, he would not have that satisfaction which he would have if he knows that he is insured against unemployment or that he is insured against sickness.

The hon. Member Shri Chakraverti referred to the psychological and cultural needs of the people. I agree with him that we should try to build up a larger horizon for the people in terms of psychological, cultural, social and economic needs of the people.

The only point is that this is not the way of providing compulsory social insurance for everybody. Apart from other difficulties, it will not be the way towards the satisfaction of the basic needs of the people. Therefore, as a social security scheme, I would put it bluntly, this should come last. Other needs like unemployment insurance, insurance against sickness should come first.

I would go a step further and say that if the risk of unemployment, sickness and old age is provided for, people would not need any compulsory life insurance. I personally feel that it would not be necessary. That is why in countries like Sweden or other Scandinavian countries or in the more advanced countries where every need is provided for, there is no need felt for such compulsory insurance, for, the State takes care from the cradle to the grave. Nobody bothers about what happens after death. In the order of priority, there is not that urgent need for compulsory insurance.

If we analyse the scheme as such, in a country like ours, the scheme presupposes that each citizen must be an earning citizen. I do not know what he means by 'earning citizen'. A large mass of people in our country live in the villages; they are under employed. We cannot distinguish in a family who is earning and who is not. Again, they must have a regular fixed income before this can be done. Many of

[Shri B. R. Bhagat.]

them do not have. How are they going to pay the premium? We may have necessarily to subsidise them if we have compulsory insurance. Even if the House accepts it the costs would be prohibitive. It is for the House to determine whether we are going to build up positively the economic structure in the country progressively or spend our money and resources or a part of them towards schemes such as the compulsory insurance. It is again a question of priority: whether we should subsidise.

Then again there are other difficulties about definitions. How can we define an 'earning person'? Even if incomes below Rs. 5,000 are to be taken, there will be practical difficulties. Then, what sort of policy would it be? Would it be the same type of policy given to the other categories of people? Then there are a large number of unemployed or under-employed people.

If they are to be taken as 'earning', because part of the time they may be earning, they may not have the capacity to pay.

If everybody is to be insured, then sub-standard lives have to be insured and it is our experience that it puts a very heavy strain on the funds of the life insurance. I do not want to go into actuarial matters to show how much it would be a strain.

Shri B. K. Das: But there is already a scheme without medical examination; people are insured up to Rs. 2,000.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is janta scheme or some other scheme. The point was made about the janta scheme; it is there. We are encountering difficulties and that is why it has not made much headway. We are trying to popularise it but I will come to that later on.

Suppose a man does not pay the premium. The law would have to provide some legal action; we will have to take some action and force him to pay. If it is not realised we have to

deduct it forcibly. It would all amount to a lot of friction and practical difficulties. From all these practical points of view, from the desirability point of view and also from the point of view of priority, I think the Resolution cannot be accepted by the House. We should put it in the proper perspective.

When the Third Plan was launched this matter of savings, insurance and other things came up before the National Development Council. Whatever avenue of savings was there, such as insurance, etc. was gone into. A Committee was appointed and it said that we must enlarge the area of insurance and that is what the Life Insurance Corporation is doing.

The House would be interested to know some figures. I want to give some illuminating figures. For example, since life insurance was nationalised, the total coverage of life insurance was Rs. 283 crores in 1957. The corresponding figures for 1961 are of the order of Rs. 608 crores. By the end of the third Plan we are going to take this figure to a thousand crores of rupees. In terms of policy, a crore of policies are there. One crore of life insurance policies are there in the country. Well over 50 lakhs of people are covered by life insurance. I do not want to make comparisons, but if you take the neighbouring country, Pakistan, there the number of life insurance policies is only 1,55,000, as against a crore here. So, instead of going into the negative and desultory things which will lead us nowhere, we must go on expanding and give more and more insurance coverage and reach every person. That is why, when the incomes are rising, and particularly in areas where the insurance habits are not there, the Life Insurance Corporation is going into them. We are going into more and more new towns and tehsils and the well-to-do villages. We are trying to extend the area of activity and we are taking the cooperation of the village panchayats, the co-operatives and others so that the insurance coverage is enlarged.

I want to remind the House of our experience. In the matter of small savings we are expanding our activities. But, if we try to introduce some sort of compulsion in regard to this, the results will not be good as was the case in Assam. In Madras we tried at one time to mobilise all the Government agencies and in one year we received a very big amount and it was considered to be a sort of success. But the result was, the next year, it boomeranged on us, and there was a good deal of disincentive. So, if you introduce compulsion in these matters, the result would be the opposite. Therefore, from all these points of view, whether psychological or other, from practical considerations such as high priority and other things, I think such a Resolution cannot be and should not be accepted by the House.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, my hon. friend the hon. Deputy Minister has argued the case very ably. But he has been arguing from the wrong brief. The fact of the matter is that all the objections that he has put forward do not have any substance in them. There is a medical examination. How can he forgo the medical examination? On the one hand, he has been arguing in favour of the Resolution and on the other hand he has been trying to go against it. He has been blowing hot and cold in the same breath. All the hurdles which he has pointed out are no hurdles. It is only a case of will and determination. It is only a case of making up one's mind. If the Government does not make up its mind, I cannot force him.

He asked what would happen if the man does not pay the premium. What happens when a man does not pay income-tax? What happens when a man does not pay his revenue dues? What happens when a man does not pay his instalment of debt?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Here, he does not have the capacity to do it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Government gets all these things. When the people pay their premium, it goes into the pocket of the people later. But the income-tax and other things go back in a different way! The obstacles which he has pointed out are not obstacles in the real sense of the term. The difficulty with my hon. friend is that he is a person who cannot launch upon a bold, social measure of this kind. He is afraid. Though he is afraid of going into the deep waters, he must know that it is going to help him and given him refreshment, to his spirit, to his body and his soul. But he is afraid of doing it. I have no medicine with me to enable a man to overcome the sense of fear. If there was a deficiency of logic, I can provide it. If there was deficiency of anything else, I can make good that deficiency. But I cannot administer any psychological medicine to a gentleman who is afraid. I have proposed something bold, a social measure of the boldest kind. In other countries, they have got compulsory insurance, insurance for unemployed people, for sickness, for maternity benefits and all that kind of insurance.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: But not compulsory insurance.

Shri D. C. Sharma: We say that ours is a welfare State. I want it to be a welfare State and so I have proposed this. But the Deputy Minister says he cannot do it. He says, the LIC cannot do it. I do not know what it means. There are 43 crores of people in my country. Taking that on an average a family consists of five persons, there are about 8½ crores of families in this country. My friend says that there are only 50 lakhs of people who are registered and there are 1 crore of policies. So, not even one man out of 10 households is registered. But still the Deputy Minister is singing a song about the glorious work that the LIC has done. He is writing a poem about it.

I think that LIC is doing good work. I am also responsible to a little

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

extent for getting the nationalisation done and it is doing good work. But it is going at a snail's pace. It is a pace which is not fit for a country that is trying to proceed dynamically. What are 50 lakhs of people? If he had said that out of 43 crores, 10 crores are registered, I would have been happy. But he says 50 lakhs of people are registered during the 150 years of British rule and in the postindependence period. He holds up before me this record to make me withdraw my resolution. But I know I will have to withdraw it.....

Shri Nambiar: Why?

Shri D. C. Sharma: Because your party has let me down and everybody else has let me down. Therefore, while I stick to the spirit of my resolution and to what I have said, in the interests of this Government and of the Deputy Finance Minister who is so timid of heart and so cautious in his approach to the social problem and who thinks only in terms of hurdles, in the interests of all that, I think this resolution may be withdrawn. I may withdraw the resolution, but surely there will come a time after 5, 10 or 15 years when this thing will be done and somebody will look up the proceedings of this Parliament and say that there was somebody who thought of it at a time when nobody thought of it. I think they will also say that here was a Deputy Finance Minister who made a speech against it and here was a Member who was in favour of it. History will justify me, but history will not justify the Deputy Finance Minister of this country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will put Shri P. R. Chakraverti's amendment to the vote of the House. He is not here. The question is:

That in the resolution, after "India" insert—

"whose annual income does not exceed Rs. 5,000 (rupees five thousand only)" (1).

The motion was negatived.

Shri B. K. Das: I would like to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does not hon. Member have the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does Shri D. C. Sharma have the leave of the House to withdraw his resolution?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

The resolution was, by leave, withdrawn

17.34 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: URBAN AND RURAL HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE SCHEMES

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): I beg to move:

"This House calls upon the Government to set up a Commission to enquire into the progress made in regard to the urban and rural housing and slum clearance schemes and to suggest measures for their speedy completion."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue his speech on the next day.

17.35 hrs.

ARREST OF A MEMBER

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have to inform the House that I have received the following telegram, dated the 9th August, 1962, from the Superintendent of Police, Bhopal:—

"Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath, Member, Lok Sabha, was found defying ban inside regulated area in front of Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha at Bhopal on 9th

August, 1962 and therefore arrested under section 188, Indian Penal Code."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I protest against this. I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: On what? I am giving this information to the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I have a submission.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is only for the information of the House. There cannot be any point of order on this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I have a submission. The Superintendent of

Police or the District Magistrate can always inform the House that such and such a Member—it may be Shri Kamath or Shri Daji—has been arrested under such and such a section. But how can they say that he has been found defying the ban without any trial? How can they send a telegram like that. It is a damaging telegram.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has got legal remedies. The House stands adjourned now till 11.00 A.M. on Monday.

17.36 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 13, 1962|Sraavana 22, 1884 (Saka).

[Friday, August 10, 1962/Sravana 19, 1884 (Saka)]

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508	Family Planning Centres in Hoshiarpur	1160-61
509	Allopathic and Indigenous Doctors	1161
510	International Cooperative Bank	1161
511	C.H.S. Scheme in Delhi	1162
512	Telephone Boards in Madras	1162
513	Claims Offices on Northern Railway	1162-63
514	Medium Irrigation Projects in Mysore	1163-64
515	Shifting of loco shed from Meemuch to Chittore	1164
516	Telephone connections	1164-65
517	Amount due to P. & T.	1165
518	Crops affected by drought	1165-66
519	D.T.U.	1166
520	Shortage of wagons in Pathankot	1166-67
521	Enquiry into Poona-Bangalore derailment	1167-68
523	Donkey purchased for Rs. 60,000	1168-69
524	Conference of sugar technologists	1169
525	Kosi embankments	1169-70
526	Treatment of leprosy	1170
527	Payment of overtime allowances in Post Offices	1170-71
528	Urban Water supply and drainage in M. P.	1171
529	Railway accident on Northern Railway	1171-72
530	Medicine for Leucoderma	1172

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
532	Telegraph Incentive Money Scheme	1172-73
533	Bombay-Sydney Jet Service	1173
534	Amendment to Indian Aircraft Rules	1173-74
535	Rajasthan canal	1174
536	Lung Cancer	1174-75
537	Directorate of Plant Protection	1175-76
538	National Highways	1176-77

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

1191-96

Shri Bagri called the attention of the Minister of Health to the acute shortage of drinking water in Ramakrishna Puram, New Delhi.

On behalf of the Minister of Health, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE

1196-97

(1) A copy of the Indian Telegraph (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 944 dated the 14th July, 1962, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885

(2) The following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:—

- (i) Supplementary First Session, 1962 Statement No. I (Third Lok Sabha).
- (ii) Supplementary Sixteenth Session, Statement No. II 1962 (Second Lok Sabha).
- (iii) Supplementary Fifteenth Session Statement No. 1961. (Second Lok Sabha) IV.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

(3) A copy of Notification No. F. 20(6)/61-Lab. (i) published in Delhi Gazette dated the 14th September, 1961 containing the Delhi Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Rules, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 47 of the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act, 1954.

(4) A copy of Report of the Hindu Religious Endowments Commission (1960-62).

CONVICTION OF MEMBERS

1197-98

The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had received a letter dated the 7th August, 1962, from the Superintendent, District Jail, Bhopal, intimating that on the 6th August, 1962, Sarvashri Kachwai, Bade and Homi F. Daji, Members, Lok Sabha, were admitted in the jail having been sentenced to seven day's simple imprisonment by the Magistrate, First Class, Bhopal, under section 188, Indian Penal Code.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 1198—1200

The Minister of Mines and Fule (Shri K. D. Malavia) made a statement regrading the agreement between the Government of West Bengal and the Central Government over the question of coal mining in the State of West Bengal and also laid on the Table a copy of such agreement.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

1203-04

(i) The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D.S. Raju) moved for election of one Member of Lok Sabha to be member of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. The motion was adopted.

(ii) Shri Dasappa moved for election of one Member of Lok Sabha to be member of

ELECTION TO
COMMITTEES—contd.

COLUMNS

the Committee on Estimates: *vice* Shri Shivaram Rango Rane resigned. The motion was adopted.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF
STUDY TEAM ON CO-
OPERATIVE TRAINING

1204—49

Shri D.C. Sharma moved the motion *re*: Report of the Study Team on Cooperative Training laid on the Table on 19-4-61. He also replied to the debate. The motion was adopted.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE
ON PRIVATE MEMBERS
BILLS AND RESOLU-
TIONS ADOPTED

1249

Fourth Report was adopted .

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RE-
SOLUTION—NEGATIVED

1249—66

Further discussion on the Resolution *re*: Representative character of Trade Unions moved by Shri S. M. Banerjee on 15-6-62 concluded. Shri S. M. Banerjee replied to the debate. The resolution was negatived.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RE-
SOLUTION WITHDRAWN1266—84,
1308—12,
1314—24

Shri D.C. Sharma moved the Resolution *re*. Compulsory Life Insurance. He also replied to the debate. Two amendments thereto, moved by Sarvashri P. R. Chakravarti and B.K. Das were negatived and withdrawn, respectively. The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

MOTIONS FOR ADJOURN-
MENT1177—91,
1284—1308

(i) The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Sarvashri Frank Anthony, Surendra Nath Dwivedy, Nambiar and Dr. L.M. Singhvi regarding the alleged failure of the Central Government to exercise its authority over the Union Territory of Delhi as avowed by the statement of the Minister of Irrigation and Power made on 9th August, 1962.

MOTIONS FOR
ADJOURNMENT—contd.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS	ARREST OF MEMBER . . .	1324—26
<p>(ii) The Speaker gave his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Shri Yashpal Singh regarding a second Power Plant in Delhi having gone out of order . . .</p> <p>Shri Yashpal Singh, however, did not have leave of the House as less than fifty Members rose in favour of moving the adjournment motion; and he Speaker informed him accordingly.</p>	<p>The Speaker informed Lok Sabha that he had received a telegram dated the 9th August 1962, from the Superintendent of Police, Bhopal, intimating that Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath Member, Lok Sabha, was arrested under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code, on the 9th August, 1962, for defying ban inside regulated area in front of Madhya Pradesh Vidhan Sabha at Bhopal . . .</p>	
<p>PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION . . .</p> <p>Shri Nambiar moved the Resolution re: Urban and rural housing and slum clearance schemes. The discussion was not concluded.</p>	<p>AGENDA FOR MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1962/SRA-VANA 22, 1884 (SAKA)</p> <p>Discussion on the motion re: India-China border situation.</p>	<p>1324</p>
