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Monday, August 20, 1962
Sravana 29, 1884 (Saka)

LOK SABHA
DEBATES

Third Series

Volume VII, 1962/1884 (Saka)

[August 20 to 31, 1962/Sravana 29 to Bhadra 9, 1884 (Saka)]



SECOND SESSION, 1962/1884 (Saka)

(Vol. VII contains Nos. 11 to 20)

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

Monday, August 20, 1962/Sravana 29,
1884 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

MEMBER SWORN

The Minister of Parliamentary
Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have great pleasure
in introducing to you, and through
you to the House, Shri S. Kandappan
who has been elected from Tiruchengode
(Madras).

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

दिल्ली के लिये बृहद् योजना

- +
- *४३७. { श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
श्री ब० कु० दास :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगी कि :

(क) दिल्ली की बृहद् योजना, जिसे
भारत सरकार ने हाल ही में अपनी स्वीकृति दी
है, के अनुमानित व्यय के आंकड़े दिल्ली विकास
प्राधिकार द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये जाने में क्या
प्रगति हुई है और अनुमानित व्यय की राशि
क्या है ;

(ख) जिन समीपवर्ती राज्यों के क्षेत्र
इस बृहद् योजना के अन्तर्गत आते हैं क्या
उन्होंने इसे स्वीकार कर लिया है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का विचार
1531 (Ai) LSD—1.

इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का
है ;

(घ) उच्चस्तरीय समन्वय बोर्ड की
अब तक कितनी बैठकें हुई हैं तथा उनमें
क्या निर्णय किये गये हैं ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसकी अगली
बैठक कब होगी और उसके विचारणीय विषय
क्या हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) दिल्ली की बृहद् योजना की स्वीकृति
सरकार ने १९ जुलाई, १९६२ को दे दी थी,
और जिस दिन दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार
इस योजना की स्वीकृति की सूचना प्रकाशित
कर देगा, उसी दिन से इसके अनुसार काम
प्रारम्भ हो जायेगा। १९६१-६२ की अवधि
के लिये, जिसके लिये यह योजना तैयार की
गई है, विभिन्न विकास मदों के अर्थात् अनु-
मानित पूंजीगत लागत, लगभग ७३२ करोड़
रुपये हैं।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली की बृहद्
योजना के बारे में उत्तर प्रदेश तथा पंजाब
सरकार की स्वीकृति का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता
क्योंकि योजना का वैश्विक प्रवर्ती भाग केवल
संघ-क्षेत्र दिल्ली से ही सम्बन्धित है और यह
दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत तैयार
किया गया है जो दिल्ली से बाहर के क्षेत्रों
पर लागू नहीं होता।

(घ) और (ङ). यह बोर्ड काम नहीं
कर रहा है क्योंकि अब इसकी अपेक्षा एक
वैधानिक प्राधिकार (स्टैचुटरी अथॉरिटी)
बनाने के प्रस्ताव का अनुसरण किया जा
रहा है।

I shall also read the answers in
English.

(a) Government's approval to the Master Plan for Delhi was conveyed on the 19th July, 1962 and it will come into operation on the day a notice is published by the Delhi Development Authority that the Plan has been approved. The estimated capital cost under the various heads of development for the period 1961-81, for which the Plan has been prepared, is about Rs. 732 crores.

(b) & (c). The question of the agreement of the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Punjab to the Master Plan for Delhi does not arise as the legally operative part of the Plan pertains to the Union Territory of Delhi only and has been prepared under the Delhi Development Act which does not apply to areas outside Delhi.

(d) and (e). The Board is not functioning as an alternative proposal to create a statutory authority is being pursued.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether, when the Plan has been finally accepted by the Central Government, work of the town planning organisation zonally has been taken up?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The zonal plans are being prepared. As it is, the whole area is divided into 8 sectors and 136 zones. One or two zones are being worked out in detail.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The Minister has stated that the estimated cost of the Master Plan is Rs. 732 crores. May I know what would be the source from which this would be drawn?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Rs. 732 crores are to be spent over a period of 20 years, 1961-81. For the current plan, 1961-66, the estimated expenditure is Rs. 152.31 crores. Of this amount, Rs. 83.19 crores are to be incurred by local bodies, Rs. 44.66 crores by the Union Government, Rs. 24.46 crores by the Delhi Administration, and Rs. 19.35 crores will have to be added for the operation and maintenance cost during the Third Plan. Thus the total outlay will be Rs. 171.66 crores in the Third Plan. Against this, capital re-

ceipts of Rs. 60.52 crores are expected to accrue by sale of land etc.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what are those local bodies which will have funds to the extent of so many crores to which the hon. Minister referred, and what are the resources of those local bodies to meet this demand?

Mr. Speaker: Those are details.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The local bodies in Delhi, as the hon. Member knows, are the Delhi Municipal Corporation and the New Delhi Municipal Committee. If I may....

Mr. Speaker: These are minor details.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : इस बृहद् योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले जो समीपस्थ राज्यों के क्षेत्र हैं क्या उनका प्रशासकीय सम्बन्ध तो यहां से नहीं होगा ?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I could not follow.

Mr. Speaker: Would the development of the adjoining areas in other States be undertaken from here?

डा० सुशीला नायर : इस वक्त तो दिल्ली के अन्दर जो एरियाज़ हैं उनके विकास की बात हो रही है। बाहर के जो दूसरे एरियाज़ हैं उनके विकास के सम्बन्ध में...

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : मैंने उन के विकास के बारे में नहीं बल्कि उनके प्रशासकीय सम्बन्ध के बारे में पूछा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : विकास के लिए नहीं बल्कि वह वहां के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं।

डा० सुशीला नायर : उनके एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को लेने का कोई सवाल ही नहीं है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Considering that the implementation of the Master Plan is expected to take only two decades, can the House be happily assured that the major problems of the capital such as water, housing,

power and transport, will be solved by then and the Party now in power will continue to be so till 1982 so as to tackle these problems with masterly inefficiency—I mean, efficiency?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question may be answered. Will these problems be solved by 1982?

Mr. Speaker: It is not a question that would arise out of the main question. Who can say whether the Party in power would remain in power then?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no..

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member can throw the Party in power out. Parliament has always the final say.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The efficiency of the Party is such that they should continue in power. May I request that the first part of the question may be answered?

Mr. Speaker: If he had put only the first part, I would certainly have allowed it to be answered.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If you object to it, you may rule out the second part. I thought it was in order.

Mr. Speaker: I have so many times requested hon. Members that questions should not contain arguments, inferences, invectives etc.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No, no. In my view, there is nothing at all of such nature in my question.

Mr. Speaker: If I have the misfortune to differ from the hon. Member, whose view should prevail?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will all these major problems of the capital be solved by 1982?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The Plan, if the hon. Member has looked at it, has taken a long-range view, and water, traffic and all various essential needs are being planned in that fashion, so that long before 1981 these problems will have found their solution.

Smallpox in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa

†

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

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of intensive drive against Smallpox in all States, the attack of smallpox was very heavy particularly in the States of West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa during 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) what are the reasons for this heavy attack; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to save the masses from this disease?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A provision of Rs. 6.88 crores has been made in the Third Five Year Plan for the implementation of the National Smallpox Eradication Programme with the objective of vaccinating the entire population.

A statement giving the progress made in the different States/Union Territories under this Programme was furnished to the Sabha in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 134 answered on the 7th August, 1962.

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement I find that in many States some special units have been set up for this drive. May I know whether any special units have been sanctioned for West Bengal, and whether these units will be financed by the Central Government or by the State Government?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The eradication programme has been in operation in almost all the States. They have divided the State into units, each unit consisting of three districts. They actu-

ally hope to complete the eradication programme in two or three years. In some of the major States it may take three years, in some of the small States it may take two years.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether this vaccination will be on a compulsory basis or a voluntary basis?

Dr. D. S. Raju: On a voluntary basis.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the different States have submitted their plans for the first year of the Third Plan; if so, how much has been allotted for the first year?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): The small pox eradication programme is proceeding according to a plan which has been prepared by the experts at the Centre in consultation with the State Governments. According to that plan, we are financing 100 per cent of the non-recurring and 75 per cent of the recurring cost of this programme, and depending upon the number of units each State has harnessed, we are giving the financial assistance accordingly.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know what steps are being taken to educate the public about the utility of the vaccination programme and also segregation and other measures that are necessary?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The Health Education Bureau is taking all the necessary steps.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: There have been some deaths on account of the attack of smallpox at least in Orissa. May I know from the Government whether they have information that the deaths took place in those districts which have not been covered by the scheme, and that the districts which have been covered by the pilot project have not been affected at all?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: This is correct as the hon. Member says that in the districts in which the pilot project of smallpox vaccination had been launched and had succeeded sufficiently to cover the population up to 80 per

cent or so, there have been absolutely no cases of smallpox and no deaths. In those areas which were not covered, smallpox has taken place, but adequate steps are being taken to stop the epidemic from spreading, by the State Governments.

श्री बूज बिहारो मेहरोत्रा : क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चेचक के साथ साथ बड़ी माता यानी मीजिल्स की योजना भी इसमें शामिल है ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, खसरा और चिकिन पाक्स की रोकथाम का कोई उपाय जो मास स्केल पर इस्तेमाल किया जा सके अभी तक मालूम नहीं हुआ है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि यह जो सुई दी जाती है इसका असर केवल ६ महीने तक रहता है ? इसके अलावा जो सुई बूढ़ों को दी जाती है वही बच्चों को भी दी जाती है जिससे गांव के लोग डर जाते हैं और खास कर बच्चे घरों में छिप जाते हैं । तो क्या इसके लिये सरकार कोई इन्तिजाम कर रही है कि बच्चे न डरें और इसका असर ६ महीने से ज्यादा समय तक रहे ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : केवल ६ महीने तक असर रहता है यह बात सही नहीं है । इसका असर बहुत लम्बे समय तक रहता है । यह बात सही है कि बच्चों और बड़ों को वही वैक्सीन दिया जाता है, मात्रा में थोड़ा सा फर्क रहता है । लोग टीके फूलने से डरें नहीं इसके लिए तो हैलथ एजुकेशन ब्यूरो के द्वारा प्रचार कार्य किया जाता है और लोगों को समझाया जाता है कि टीके का फूलना तो इस बात का चिह्न है कि अगर उनको टीका न दिया जाता तो उनको खूब जबरदस्त माता होने वाली थी जिससे उनकी जान खतरे में पड़ती ।

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know if the schemes have been launched by all the States in the country and in accordance with the plans prepared

by the Central Government in consultation with the State Governments?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I would say that in quite a number of States it has been launched. In some of the remaining ones, they have started the training programmes etc., and practically every State will be launching the programme in full swing by the end of September or latest by the second week of October.

Dr. U. Misra: Is it a fact that dry vaccine has not been used sufficiently in these areas, and is it also a fact that because the State Governments are preparing the vaccines themselves which are not so effective, the dry vaccine is not used?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: This is not correct that the vaccine prepared by our own people within the country is not effective. It is effective. But the vaccine has to be used within a week of its preparation. When we go into the interior areas, villages and inaccessible areas, the time may be more than a week. So, this freeze-dry vaccine is useful to us for the eradication programme. We are using our own vaccine also.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Umanath: Question No. 467 may also be taken up with it.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Water Supply

***439. Shri Bishanchander Seth:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Water Supply and Sanitation Committee has recommended for formation of Committees by each State to assess the urban and rural water supply situation;

(b) if so, how far these recommendations have been implemented;

(c) whether it is a fact that this Committee has also suggested the setting up of independent statutory

bodies styled as water and drainage boards, either State-wise or on region-wise basis; and

(d) if so, whether Government have accepted this suggestion and how far this suggestion has been implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). Necessary action on these recommendations has to be taken by the State Governments to whom copies of the Report have been sent. From the replies so far received, it appears that these recommendations are still under their consideration.

A proposal for setting up a non-statutory drinking Water Board in the Union Health Ministry is also under consideration.

National Water and Sanitation Committee

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Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

*467.

Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state which of the recommendations of the National Water and Sanitation Committee have been accepted by the Central Government and what action has so far been taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): A statement containing the necessary information is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 1].

श्री बिशनचन्द्र सेठ : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप कितनी आबादी तक के एरिया को शहर मानते हैं और किस आबादी तक के एरिया के लिये पानी का प्रबन्ध करेंगे ?

डा० सुशीला नायर : जनाब, पानी का प्रबन्ध तो हम हर एक गांव में करना चाहते हैं चाहे वहाँ की आबादी चार सौ हो या चार हज़ार और बड़े शहर के लिये भी

इन्तजाम करना चाहते हैं जहाँ को आबादी चार लाख हो।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The committee had recommended and the hon. Minister had assured the House last session that all the rural water supply schemes would be implemented by the end of the Third Plan, but the provisions already made are too inadequate. May I know what steps have been taken in this direction regarding this commitment and whether even the assessed requirements are being met at present or not?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: The problem of water supply, as I have already said, has top priority with the Government, and we are doing everything possible to see to it that our commitments in this respect are honoured. I agree that the money provided is inadequate. We are trying to find ways and means by which we can augment these meagre resources with the help of the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture, so that we can take some water out of his deep tube wells for irrigation for drinking purposes, with the help of the hon. Minister of Mines and Fuel, so that some of his discarded wells.....

Shri Tyagi: Oily water we cannot drink.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Not water and sewage!

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We are only taking sweet water for drinking purposes, not brackish water. In several places I am assured that when we do not find oil, we are likely to find water in different layers.

Shri Tyagi: Thriving on failures!

Dr. Sushila Nayar: They may be failures so far as search for oil is concerned, but they are successful so far as the search for water is concerned, and we want to use that resource also. There are a number of other possibilities which we are exploring, so that the meagre resources provided

in the Third Plan can go the furthest, and then we will ask for more funds and get them if we can.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The answer is elaborate and detailed, but the main part of my question has not been answered.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In the statement it is said that rural and urban assessment committees will be set up in each State and that special investigation divisions will be created. May I know if any action has been taken on this, and the progress that has been made.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: These committees are to be appointed by the State Governments as my hon. colleague just now stated. We have forwarded these recommendations to the State Governments. In the meantime we felt that the exact information as to the size of the problem and also how the problem can be solved, particularly in scarcity areas is not available. Investigation units to be financed from our own provisions are being sanctioned. The proposal has been cleared with the Planning Commission and the States are about to be approached to start these new units for investigations.

Shri Umanath: The statement says that the report and the recommendations have been sent to the State. May I know if there is any time-limit within which they should give their decision: if not, whether the Government has any proposal with regard to fixing the time-limit.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: There is no proposal for fixing a time-limit. But we are just now having the Mayors' conference, and then a conference of Local Self-Government and Health Ministers. We are discussing this question in every one of these conferences and the State Governments are themselves aware of the urgency of this problem.

श्री बिसनचन्द्र शेट : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने जो कमेटी बनाई है,

उसने क्या खास खास रैकमेंडेशन्स की हैं, जिनको सरकार कार्यान्वित करना चाहती है ।

डा० सुशीला नायर : श्रीमन्, उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट लम्बी है, लेकिन उसकी चन्द एक रैकमेंडेशन्स स्टेटमेंट में दी गई हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर स्टेटमेंट में रैकमेंडेशन्स दी गई हैं, तो माननीय सदस्य उनको देख लेंगे ।

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, you have clubbed Q. 467 and you generally permit two questions.

Mr. Speaker: I permitted the hon. Member one question and he said that the answer was long and detailed; he did not rise again and therefore, I did not allow him.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I did get up.

Mr. Speaker: I saw him; his remarks were that the answer was elaborate and detailed; that is what he said.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I said the answer was elaborate and detailed but the main part has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: I have gone to the next question; he can take another opportunity. We have taken ten minutes already on this.

Accidents Enquiry Committee

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- Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 - Shri D. C. Sharma:
 - Shri K. N. Tiwary:
 - Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 - *440. Shri Bhakt Darshan:
 - Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 - Shri Kappen:
 - Shri Umanath:
 - Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to suggest ways and means to find out causes of accidents and suggest means to avoid them at all, met;

(b) if so, how many times; and

(c) when a report is likely to be submitted?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Twice.

(c) It is not possible at this stage to give any indication of the date when the Committee is likely to submit its final report but it is likely to make some interim suggestions shortly.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know when these interim suggestions are likely to be made and whether a copy thereof will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is hoped that the interim report would be available in the course of the next two or three months. When it is available, there should be no objection to laying it on the Table of the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the various suggestions put forward by the Members of Parliament during the discussions on railway accidents be conveyed to the committee for their consideration?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We will do that.

Shri Umanath: Has the Government made it clear that the railway employees can give evidence in camera if they wish with a right to protection by this committee? If not, has the Government any proposal to that effect?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That is taken for granted. Any railway employee who wishes to give evidence is free to give evidence before the committee.

Shri Umanath: My question was about giving evidence *in camera*, with a right to protection.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is for the committee to decide.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कमेटी कब नियुक्त की गई थी और कितना समय उसकी रिपोर्ट देने के लिये रखा गया था और जब क्या सब दुर्घटनायें समाप्त हो जायेंगी, तब उसकी रिपोर्ट आयेगी ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य यह जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या रिपोर्ट देने के लिये कोई वक्त रखा गया है ।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : इस के लिये कोई खास वक्त तइय्युन नहीं किया गया है ।

Shri Bhakwat Jha Azad: Is this committee allowed to investigate from A to Z or has the Government made any special reference to this committee regarding certain problems to check the accidents?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The terms of reference of this committee are well known; the committee is absolutely unfettered to make any enquiries it likes.

श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : श्रीमन्, जो रेलवे-दुर्घटना जांच समिति बनाई गई है, उसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं और क्या उनमें मैकेनिकल अथवा टेक्निकल जानकारी रखने वाले कुछ व्यक्ति भी हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : इस कमेटी के मेम्बरान के नाम हस्त-जैत्र हैं :—

डा० हृदयनाथ कुंजरू, श्री सत्य चरण शास्त्री, श्री जयपाल सिंह, श्री एन० आर० एम० स्वामी, श्री टी० बी० विट्टल राव, श्री जे० एन० नन्दा, रिटायर्ड

जेनरल मैनेजर (टेक्निकल एक्सपर्ट), श्री देवदत्त, रिटायर्ड चीफ गवर्नमेंट इंस्पेक्टर आफ रेलवेज (टेक्निकल एक्सपर्ट), श्री पी० सी० गुक्ला, डिप्टी डायरेक्टर, ट्रैफिक, रेलवे बोर्ड ।

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that railway employees who give evidence before enquiry committee generally suffer from a fear complex of action against them, may I know whether they have been assured immunity from this sort of fear so that the truth may come out?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The Indian railwaymen suffer from no fear complex.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: In view of the continuing railway accidents would the Government consider the feasibility of making this committee a standing committee so that it can keep on reporting on the railway accidents?

Mr. Speaker: It is a suggestion.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that both the retired officials appointed on this committee are paid Rs. 100 per day even on days when the committee is not sitting and therefore, the committee's work is prolonged from time to time?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No, Sir; I do not accept that insinuation.

Mr. Speaker: The insinuation may be wrong. Are they paid Rs. 100 per day? (Interruptions).

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I do not have the exact details. I shall enquire into it.

Mr. Speaker: He shall enquire and then inform the House. Next question.

Hotel Classification Committee

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- *441. { Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed a Hotel Classification Committee to classify hotels in this country for the convenience of foreign tourists; and

(b) if so, when this Committee was formed, and when it is likely to complete its work?

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

(b) The Hotel Classification Committee has been constituted with effect from 15th June, 1962. It is expected that the Committee will complete its work within six months.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: Has any European hotel keeper or expert on this subject been asked to serve on this committee?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Shri L. C. Nirula, Hony. Secretary, Federation of Hotel and Restaurant Associations of India, represents the hotels.

Shri Surendra Pal Singh: For the purpose of classification, will hotels in India be judged from the standards of comforts and amenities prevailing in Europe or in India?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The hotel standards and rate structure committee had laid down certain criteria and standards and the committee is supposed to follow that line apart from the other lines that may be evolved in the process of deliberations.

श्री बिशानचन्द्र सेठ : ग्राज हमार देश में फारेनर्ज के लिए होटलों की संख्या बहुत कम है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस समय देश में ऐसे होटलों की क्या संख्या है और सरकार कितने होटल बनाना चाहती है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो होटल के क्लासिफिकेशन के बारे में है। नये होटल बनाने का सवाल नहीं है।

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What is the composition of this committee and its scope?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This was announced in a regular Government notification. Shri G. R. Kadapa, Deputy Director General, Department of Tourism is the Chairman, Shri L. C. Nirula is a member; Col. G. V. Raja, Kowdiyar Palace, Trivandrum is another Member. A representative of the regional hotel association and a representative of the State Government concerned will be associated when the committee visits the concerned region or State.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि मुट्टी भर विदेशियों के लिए इतने बड़े देश में होटलों के वर्गीकरण की क्या जरूरत महसूस हुई और कितनी क्या सिद्ध में उनको डिवाइड किया गया है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, एक समिति ने इस सम्बन्ध में जांच की थी और उसकी सिफारिशों को गवर्नमेंट ने मंजूर किया है। होटलों की क्लासिफिकेशन के उचित कारण हैं, लेकिन इतने थोड़े समय में उन सारे कारणों को बताना मेरे लिए सम्भव नहीं है। होटलों की क्लासिफिकेशन की आवश्यकता इसलिए है कि बाहर के पर्यटकों को ठीक तरह से मालूम हो सके कि किस स्टैंडर्ड के होटल कहाँ हैं और वे अपनी इच्छा या मर्जी के मुताबिक उन होटलों में जा सकें।

Shri Heda: May I know whether this classification will have any relevance to the population of the cities or it will be irrespective of that?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It will be in relation to the standard of the hotel and the quality of its service.

श्री बड़े : होटल का जो ए, बी, सी, में क्लासिफिकेशन हो रहा है और जो फारेन टूरिस्ट की कनवीनियेंस के लिए हो रहा है यह बैसे ही है जैसे एम० पी० के फ्लैट्स का है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इंडियन टूरिस्ट्स के लिए कोई क्लासिफिकेशन करने का शासन का विचार है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्लासिफिकेशन होटल का है, टूरिस्ट्स का नहीं है।

श्री राज बहादुर : क्लासिफिकेशन होटल का है, टूरिस्ट्स का नहीं है।

श्री बड़े : इसमें लिखा है कि फारेन टूरिस्ट्स के लिए

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर।

श्री बड़े : यह क्लासिफिकेशन हो . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको उन्होंने जवाब दे दिया है कि होटल का क्लासिफिकेशन होगा, फारेन टूरिस्ट्स के लिए और दूसरों के लिए भी। आप जिद्द क्यों कर रहे हैं ?

श्री बड़े : इसमें यह लिखा है कि फारेन टूरिस्ट्स के

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने कह दिया है कि हर एक के लिए क्लासिफिकेशन होगा।

Shri Khasi Ram Gupta: May I know the terms of reference on which the committee has to make its recommendations?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The terms of reference are: to invite applications from hotels which are interested in Government recognition under the classification scheme; to inspect such hotels

among the applicants and to assess which, in the opinion of the committee *prima facie*, fulfil the minimum conditions and to assess their rate of standards; and lastly to formulate the criteria for recognising hotels which are of sufficiently high standard for purposes of catering to tourist traffic and to inspect those that fulfil the conditions, etc.

Food Zones

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*442. } **Shri B. K. Das:**
 } **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
 } **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
 } **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:**

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

(a) which foodgrains are now included in the scheme of food zones;

(b) whether there is any proposal to abolish the zonal system in respect of any of the food zones; and

(c) what difficulties, if any, have been experienced in the working of the zonal system?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) Rice, paddy and products of rice or paddy.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No particular difficulty has been experienced.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know what agencies have been allowed to function for the supply of foodgrains from the deficit States to the surplus States?

Shri Shinde: Mostly the grains are under the control of the Government agency. In some States, private traders have been licensed by Government.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether any condition is imposed on the agencies, namely, that they have to pay any levy or other things?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): In the zone consisting of Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra, the traders are subject to 25 per cent. levy to the Government. That much quantity would have to be sold to the Government. In some other zones, there are absolutely no restrictions.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that due to the zonal restrictions on foodgrains, the price of some of the foodgrains during the peak months had gone up particularly in West Bengal?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as West Bengal is concerned, it is in the eastern zone. The surplus of Orissa goes to West Bengal. After the formation of the West Bengal-Orissa zone, the food situation in West Bengal has been satisfactory.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the Government feel that the abolition of the food zones will go a long way in stabilising the prices?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It has been said that we have not yet reached the stage when we can get rid of the zones, but the policy of the Government is to have enlarged zones with a view ultimately to abolish all the zones, but that stage has not been reached.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The Minister has just now stated that on account of the zonal system, the position especially in West Bengal has improved. But there has been an acute shortage in Orissa as a result of which the Government have to supply them American rice.

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as Orissa is concerned, at one stage, for example, last year, even after the formation of the zone, Orissa was just pleading for export outside the zone—to Bihar and Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is not a fact.

Shri A. M. Thomas: This year there has been some rise in prices. All the same, the producer in Orissa is now getting a better price. A reasonable return to the grower was one of the reasons which impelled the Government of India, in consultation with the State Government, to form this zone.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether the stage has now come, after the attainment of self-sufficiency to some extent, that India should be considered as one food zone and, if so, whether the zonal restrictions could be removed?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): That is our desire—that that stage should come, but I do not agree with the hon. Member that that stage has come.

Shri Heda: The Minister just now stated that they are not experiencing any difficulty because of the zones. But are the Government aware that because of the zones, normal trade in the adjacent areas—for example, Hyderabad was feeding the Marathwada area—has been stopped, and a lot of smuggling is taking place?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This zone has been in existence from the year 1957, and now it has adjusted itself more or less. The surplus of Andhra is going to the deficit areas within the zone, for example, Mysore and Kerala, mainly Kerala. There is no particular difficulty. The position has more or less stabilised in Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that there is complaint about the insufficiency of wagons supplied in Andhra Pradesh and large stocks are lying idle and, if so, may I know whether there is co-ordination between the Railway Ministry and the Food Ministry on this matter?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We want to avoid cross movement as far as possible. That is one of the reasons why

the zones have been formed. There is some difficulty even in getting the wagons for movement within a zone. For example, there is a great deal of difficulty in getting wagons for the movement of rice from Andhra Pradesh, and the traders and agriculturists are complaining.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know what is the difference in the price of rice prevailing in the different zones?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is not much difference now, as was existing when each State was a single zone. The position has more or less stabilised. Of course, there is some difference between the price prevailing in Andhra and that in Maharashtra and Gujarat. But there is not such a disparity as was obtaining before the zones were enlarged.

श्री बड़ : जोज में भी, जैसे मध्य प्रदेश का जोन है, ग्रेन कंट्रोल आर्डर लगा कर के रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगाये जाते हैं जिससे कि ब्लैक-मार्किटिंग घटता है तथा अनाज के भाव कम हो जाते हैं जिससे काश्तकार को वह भाव मिलता नहीं जो मिनता चाहिये, क्या यह सत्य है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: As far as the modified zone consisting of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat is concerned, the Food Ministers of these States are occasionally meeting and are reviewing the position and they are also trying to solve the difficulties that are being experienced in each State. Even with regard to the movement from Madhya Pradesh, there is some difficulty, but I do not think that the charge that there is black-marketing going on is correct.

Dr. M. S. Aney: The hon. Minister said just now that there is not much difference in the price of these commodities, on account of the zonal system. In saying that, does he refer to the wholesale price or the retail price that is prevailing in the different areas of the zone? Does he say that there is no difference in the retail prices?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have got statistics with regard to the wholesale prices. Of course, there is some difference between the wholesale price and the retail price. The transport charges, the margin of profit to the retailer, etc., have to be taken into consideration.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : जोन बनाने से किसानों को फ्री कम्पीटीटिव मार्किट में उचित कीमत पाने से क्या रोका नहीं जाता है ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This matter has been considered very carefully. Production in the year 1960-61 reached 33.7 million tons in respect of rice. In the previous year it was only 31 million tons. So, we had a production last year which was more or less about 2.6 million tons more than in the previous year. This year, it is 48,000 tons less than last year. If the level of production attained in 1960-61 was kept up, then perhaps we would have thought of relaxing all these restrictions and making the country one zone.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: He has not replied to my question.

Mr. Speaker: Then he will try some other time.

Shri A. M. Thomas: Our policy is to ensure a reasonable price to the agriculturists and also that the consumers may get their requirements at reasonable prices, and that is one of the reasons why we enlarged the zones.

Mr. Speaker: The question was, is not the actual producer being deprived of the fair price that he would have otherwise got?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : वह बात सही है । ऐसा होता ही है । लेकिन जब ऐसी पोजीशन हो जायेगी, जब हमारे पास काफ़ी बावल हो जाएगा तो जोन्स निकल जायेंगे और वह चीज काश्तकार और किसान के लिये अच्छी होगी ।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The hon. Minister stated that the abolition of the zones would mean cross-movement of wagons and considerable number of wagons would be required. May I know what is his assessment of the additional number of wagons that would be required by abolition of the rice zone and what number of additional wagons have been pressed into service because of the abolition of the wheat zone?

Shri S. K. Patil: I think what my hon. colleague said was that there is always a choice for a particular rice or for a particular wheat and if that choice is exercised by all people everywhere in India, sometimes this cross-movement may not at all be necessary. It will be difficult to say to what extent it is done, because no statistics have been maintained for that kind of cross-movement. The trouble is only with regard to rice, because only for rice there are zones and not for wheat. If we were in such a comfortable position where we can say, no matter what happens, we have enough rice, surely we can remove them tomorrow. We are aiming at it and we hope we will be able to achieve it much sooner.

Deraiment of Nagpur-Tatanagar Passenger Train

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

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any enquiry was made into the Kumhari Railway accident involving the 322 Dn. Nagpur—Tatanagar Passenger Train on S.E. Railway;

(b) if so, who conducted the enquiry; and

(c) what was the result of the enquiry?

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

(b) The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Calcutta.

(c) According to the provisional findings of the Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, the derailment of the train was caused by a severe cyclone.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether this enquiry was made just after the accident occurred or sometime after the accident occurred?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Within a day or two.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The Minister said that this accident occurred due to heavy storm. May I know whether this is the first time that such an accident has occurred or there have been other such instances in the past?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: On the broad gauge, I think this is the first instance.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: There are too many accidents! Next question.

Regional Forest Research Institutes

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*446. { 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 it is a fact that there is a proposal to set up Regional Forest Research Institutes;

(b) if so, the number of such Institutes proposed to be set up;

(c) whether the proposal is finalised; and

(d) where such stations will be located?

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

(b) Two.

(c) The proposal is under consideration.

(d) One at Gauhati for the North-Eastern region and one at Jabalpur for the Central region.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that there are two subordinate centres of this research institute at Bagalore and Coimbatore and may I know whether those places will be suitable?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The stations at Bangalore and Coimbatore are already working and they are carrying on research in different spheres and not in identical spheres. Therefore these two institutes are necessary.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the case of Jabalpur also was considered?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, that is what I have said in my main reply. One will be at Gauhati and the other at Jabalpur.

डा० गोबिन्द दास : जहाँ तक जबलपुर केन्द्र का सम्बन्ध है, क्या वह काफी बड़ा होगा, या अभी शुरू में छोटा होगा और धीरे धीरे उसको बढ़ाया जायेगा ?

डा० रामसुभग सिंह : उस की स्थापना पर २४ लाख, ६ हजार रुपया खर्च किया जायेगा, और वहाँ महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश और उनके इलाके के अन्य स्थानों के वन उत्पादन पदार्थों के बारे में जांच होगी ।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether the decision to locate the stations at these two places was an isolated decision of the Government or a part of any larger scheme they have in mind?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I want to disabuse the mind of the hon. Member; there is nothing like an isolated decision of the Government. The whole thing is very thoroughly considered by the Central Forestry Board and by the State Ministers concerned and then a collective decision is arrived at.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Even after the setting up of these research institutes, a very large area of forests will remain out of this research and that is the Jammu and Kashmir area and the adjoining areas, where the best Himalayan firs are grown, about which in 1955 the Central Forestry Board took a decision that an institute should be set up there. May I know whether that will be taken into consideration?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: So far the decision is only to open institutes at Gauhati and Jabalpur in the Third Plan. The case of Jammu and Kashmir or any other case might be considered for the Fourth Plan. But I may say that the Dehradun research institute does cater to the requirements of Jammu and Kashmir area.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bhakt Darshan.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Something has to be done with regard to Jammu and Kashmir.....

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Bhakt Darshan.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We will do our best to cater to the requirements of Jammu and Kashmir.

Mr. Speaker: Even when I do not allow a question, the Minister is answering it. Shri Dhakt Darshan.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो नया गवेषणा कार्यालय खोला जा रहा है वह जो देहरादून की वन अनुसन्धान संस्था है उसकी शाखा के रूप में होगा या स्वतंत्र रूप से कायम हो ?

डा० रामसुभग सिंह : उसकी शाखा के रूप में सबस्ट्रान होगा ।

श्री बड़े : देहरादून में जो रिसर्च होती है वह इस बारे में होती है कि फारेस्ट किस प्रकार के होने चाहियें । जबलपुर में जो इन्स्टिट्यूट खुलने जा रहा है उस में क्या इस पर विचार होने वाला है कि फारेस्ट जो पदार्थ उत्पन्न होते हैं उनसे कौन कौन से उद्योग खोले जा सकते हैं ?

डा० रामसुभग सिंह : जबलपुर में एक सेंट्रल रिसर्च आफिस होगा डाइरेक्शन ऐंड कंट्रोल का । वहां पर जंगलों के बारे में, सेल्वीकल्चर के बारे में, स्वायल साइंस के बारे में, टिम्बर यूटिलाइजेशन और फारेस्ट प्रोटेक्शन के बारे में, रिसर्च होगी ।

Local Government Service

*447. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of constituting a local government service to man Panchayati Raj institutions at State levels has been considered by Government; and

(b) if so, the nature of proposals under consideration?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The broad principles to be observed are:

(i) the staff working under the Panchayati Raj institutions should be categorised into cadres and placed directly under the control of the respective Panchayati Raj bodies.

(ii) Matters of recruitment and disciplinary control should be handled by independent Boards or Commissions.

(iii) Avenues for promotion in each cadre or from a lower to a higher cadre should also be provided as incentives for efficient work.

However, the States in which Panchayati Raj is being implemented are following different procedures. The question of evolving a suitable pattern of general application will be considered after adequate experience is gained in the working of the different systems in the States.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the views of the various State Governments have been taken in regard to this proposal?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: This question was placed before the staff conference of the Development Commissioners. It has been studied by them and they have expressed their views.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I would like to know whether any State Government have given their views accepting the proposal of having a local government service to man panchayati raj institutions?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The consensus of opinion of that conference in which the Development Commissioners were represented was that these panchayati raj institutions are growing institutions and only after some time, after the institutions have gained experience, there should be a careful study of these cadres and then a system should be evolved.

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah: Under the present system, the panchayati raj officers are being drawn from the various State departments. If the Government propose to constitute a different panchayati raj cadre, will it not be a duplication of work and also involve great expenditure to the Government?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: At present different States have got different

patterns. For instance, a State like Andhra has three cadres—State cadre, district cadre and block cadre....

Mr. Speaker: The question is, would there be duplication or not.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: There would be no duplication.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Till we come to the stage of having a separate cadre for panchayati raj, may I know what arrangements have been made to give a refresher course or training to the officers drawn from State services for panchayati raj administration, before they are employed?

The Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri S. K. Dey): It is intended that extension officers and block officers in the panchayati samitis will continue to be employees of the State Government. It is only in regard to Class III and Class IV workers that new cadres are intended to be created and those will be at the district level or block level. There is no question of duplication.

Shri Sonavane: May I know whether it is also under consideration of the Government that those members of panchayats and also samiti chairman and zila Pramukhs who are illiterate are to be given training in order to have better administration of Panchayati Raj?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: This process has already been started. The members of the Zila Parishads and the members of block samitis and their office-bearers are being trained in respective peripatetic parties and institutions.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त: पंचायत समितियों के लिए जो गांवों में सरविसेज थीं क्या उनके स्थान पर दूसरी सरविसेज कायम कर दी गई हैं ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : मैंने इसका उत्तर पहले दिया है कि कोई कांडरकायम नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन जिला परिषद् लेबल पर और ब्लॉक लेबल पर किसी किसी स्टेट में डिस्ट्रिक्ट कमेटियां हैं जो उनका चुनाव करती हैं, जहां पर नहीं हैं वहां स्टेट चुनाव करती है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, माननीय उप मंत्री जी ने कर्मचारियों की जो श्रेणियां बतलाईं उदाहरण स्वरूप, उनमें उत्तर प्रदेश की पंचायत समितियों के मंत्रियों का जिक्र नहीं आया । जब उनको नियुक्त किया गया था तो सारा पंचायतों का काम उनके सिपुर्द किया गया था । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनके भाग्य का क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Sir, if you will permit me, I can give the whole position in Uttar Pradesh It is like this.

Mr. Speaker: If it is a long statement it may be laid on the Table of the House.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Sir, I lay it on the Table of the House.

Agricultural Production

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*448. { **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
 { **Shrimati Benuka Ray:**
 { **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**
 { **Shri Daji:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are shortfalls in agricultural targets in the first year of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what Government propose to do to increase the agricultural production?

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

Estimates of production for the year 1961-62 for small millets and pulses are not as yet available. A statement showing the final Estimates of production of other principal crops is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 2].

In order to further step up agricultural production it is proposed to accelerate minor irrigation and soil conservation programmes during the remaining years of the Third Plan. The availability of chemical fertilizers is also being gradually stepped up from year to year. Plant protection measures are being intensified. However, in a vast country like India where less than 1/5th of the cultivated area is irrigated, weather and climatic factors in any given year influence agricultural production to a very considerable extent.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह पता है कि कितने लाख टन से हम लूज कर रहे हैं और उसको पूरा करने के लिये क्या उपाय सोचे गये हैं ?

डा० रामसुमन सिंह : असल में पहले की अपेक्षा उत्पादन बढ़ा है। हाँ इतना है कि जो लक्ष्य था गत वर्ष ६ प्रतिशत उत्पादन बढ़ाने का वह पूरा नहीं हो पाया है, केवल १.६ प्रतिशत उत्पादन बढ़ा है। लेकिन १९६०-६१ की अपेक्षा १९६१-६२ में काफी उत्पादन बढ़ा है।

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The statement, Sir, laid on the Table of the House says that "in order to further step up agricultural production it is proposed to accelerate minor irrigation and soil conservation programmes during the remaining years of the Third Plan". Further on it goes on to say that "in a vast country like India where less than 1/5th of the cultivated area is irrigated, etc. etc." Is the House to understand that after the major irrigation works that have been set up in the country, the kisans of India have not availed themselves of the irrigation facilities made avail-

able to them and, if so, what are the reasons for the kisans being allergic to these irrigation facilities?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Member drew attention to the second paragraph of the statement in regard to minor irrigation etc. But what he said in the later part of his question does not relate to that. He went on to ask whether the kisans have been allergic towards utilising the irrigation facilities.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Major irrigation works.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: But they have been trying to utilise them as fully as possible.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The statement does not tell us what are the actual shortfalls in the year 1960-61. This is important. We want an answer to this point, particularly in view of the fact that the Minister for Planning said, that Agriculture production in the first year of the.....

Mr. Speaker: The simple question is that the shortfalls may be given.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I would also like to know what particular measures are being taken to see that the shortfall is made up and whether we shall be able to achieve the targets in agricultural production in the Third Plan period?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As I said in reply to the first supplementary, there was no fall in production in 1961-62 as compared to 1960-61. What the Planning Minister might have said is his look out, but this Ministry will see that the Plan target is reached (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I thought the 'look out' should be uniform.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, Sir.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): May I add, Sir, instead of one being specific about

It, that there is a whole table in front of the hon. Member and she could see the position from it? Except in the case of Jowar, where the fall is insignificant.....

An Hon. Member: Also rice.

Shri S. K. Patil: In the case of rice it is only a few thousand tons and not in millions. Possibly he refers to cash crops like cotton etc., where the vagaries of climate go a long way. Therefore, that statement is a more eloquent statement than anything that anybody could say.

Shri Daji: Sir, the whole question is being missed. The question is not about shortfalls compared to the past years but compared to your own targets. The question is, what was the target and what is the fulfilment? We have not asked about the fulfilment as compared to the past years. If the fulfilment is less than the target set, what are the main reasons for this shortfall?

Shri S. K. Patil: The hon. Member is asking some question of his own, which he did not care to ask in the original question. This was a comparison between the two years, and that was stated. So far as the agricultural production is concerned, surely, it must not be looked from year to year. There is a cycle. Sometimes it may happen that in a particular year you will have very much less than the others. There is a cycle generally of four or five years, over which period this increase has got to be judged, and looked at from that standpoint the target of 100 million tons that we have fixed for five years does not seem unattainable from any standard.

Shri Daji: Sir, I seek your protection.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member would repeat the question again. The supplementary was whether there is a shortfall if we just look at the targets that we have placed for our production.

Shri Morarka: That is the main question; not a supplementary.

Shri Daji: That is the essence of the question.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The target, as I said in the beginning, according to the plan estimate, was an increase in production of 6 per cent each year, and the increase in production in 1961-62 was 1.6 per cent. Therefore, there is no doubt, there is a shortfall. The reasons for the shortfall, which Shri Daji wanted to know, were that, as you know, there was a severe cold and the weather conditions were not so good. So there was shortfall in the cotton crop. There was also failure of monsoon and some other crops were also affected due to that.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: It is mentioned in the statement that minor irrigation programmes will be accelerated and chemical fertilisers will be made available. I would like to know, keeping all these factors in view, whether the hon. Minister is in a position to say that the target will be fulfilled?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As my senior colleague said, the target set in the Third Five Year Plan is not unattainable and it will be achieved.

Shri P. K. Deo: Yesterday, from a reply to a question in the House, we learnt that there is no chance to reach the target of 8 lakh tons of nitrogenous fertilisers by the end of the Third Plan. May I know whether this shortfall in our agricultural production will be due to non-availability of fertilisers?

Shri S. K. Patil: In so far as we do not produce fertilisers of the requisite order we import them and, therefore, there is no difficulty on that score at all. That we have been doing so far and we shall continue to do so until we become self-sufficient in production ourselves.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The target fixed was an increase of 6 per cent and the achievement is only 1.6 per cent. May I know what are the reasons for this serious shortfall?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he has tried to tell us.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: He has not told us.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: May I know whether nature is the only cause due to which we have failed to achieve the target set in the Third Plan, or there are some other causes also?

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has explained the reasons which account for that shortfall.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The question is whether nature is the only cause or there are other causes also. *(Interruption).*

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There are other reasons also. Anybody who is familiar with agriculture will appreciate that peas, masoor and cotton, and also some other similar crops, are very susceptible to cold weather. They cannot stand even for a day. Added to that there was failure of monsoon.

Mr. Speaker: The question was whether the reasons that have been given by the hon. Minister are the only reasons or there are some other reasons that the hon. Minister would like to give now.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As was stated by the Minister of Food and Agriculture, there is an agricultural cycle and after every five years there is some shortage. That was also another factor.

Hospitals in Rural Areas

*449. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many hospitals in the rural areas of the country are without doctors.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) Some of the hospitals, primary health centres and dispensaries in the rural areas are without doctors.

(b) Apart from the actual overall shortage of doctors in relation to the demand, doctors are generally reluctant to accept service in rural areas on account of difficult conditions of life, and lack of amenities and of certain basic facilities, such as communications, children's education, social, cultural and academic life.

(c) To attract more doctors to rural areas most State Governments have taken steps to improve the basic scales of pay and other terms and conditions of service, such as (i) grant of public health or non-practising allowance, and (ii) provision of residential accommodation, etc.

A statement showing the additional facilities and incentives given or proposed to be given by the State Governments Administrations to qualified doctors serving in rural areas is placed on the Table of the House. *[Placed in Library, See No. LT-342/62].*

The number of medical colleges in the country has also been increased.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : इस स्टेटमेंट को देखने से पता चलता है कि भिन्न भिन्न स्टेटों में भिन्न भिन्न ग्रेड हैं। अभी मंत्रिणी महोदया पटना गई थीं। वहां एक स्ट्राइक था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने गांवों के लिए खास कर बिहार सरकार को क्या सलाह दी है और अन्य स्टेटों को क्या कहा है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :
श्रीमन् बिहार की स्ट्राइक के बारे में तो वहां का मंत्रिमंडल

स्वयं ही स्वीकार करता था कि जो तनखाह मिल रही थी हाउस सर्जन्स वगैरह को वह बहुत कम थी और यह भी मुझे बताया गया था कि श्री बाबू क्री मृत्यु से पहले उसको रिवाइज करने का फैसला हो चुका था। मेरी आशा है कि वह उसको रिवाइज कर लेंगे।

जहां तक अलग अलग स्टेटों में अलग अलग स्कूलों का सम्बन्ध है यह सही है कि अलग अलग जगह अलग अलग स्कूल मिलता है मगर कुछ ऐसा ही सारा सिलसिला चला आ रहा है। सब का एकीकरण एकदम तो सम्भव नहीं है अलबत्ता उस दिशा में हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Research on Tuber Crops

*444. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Imbichibava:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1270 on the 4th June, 1962 and state:

(a) whether a final decision has since been taken on the scheme for intensification of research on tuber crops; and

(b) if so, what is the decision?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). No. The details of the scheme for intensification of research on tuber crops are still under consideration of the Government of India.

New Telephone Instrument

*445. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new telephone instrument named "Priyadarshini" has been designed;

(b) what are its advantages over the conventional instruments;

(c) number of "Priyadarshini" telephones already manufactured and expected to be manufactured;

(d) number of subscribers supplied with the new phones; and

(e) basis of priority of allotment for the "Priyadarshini" telephones?

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

(b) (1) better electrical to acoustical conversion efficiency leading to higher volume of speech and better performance;

(2) an adjustable ringer and receiver;

(3) an improved design of dial;

(4) more pleasing appearance.

(c) 370 Approximately—15,000-20,000 instruments are expected to be manufactured during 1962-63.

(d) 50.

(e) Initially, in view of the limited supplies, these telephones are to be provided to subscribers having long lines. Some of these telephones are also being installed for observation purposes, field trial and advertisement.

ग्रंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना

*४५०. { श्री भक्त वर्शन :
श्री भगवत झा आजाद :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री २२ मई, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९२८ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली व अन्य स्थानों के सेवा निवृत्त सरकारी कर्मचारियों को भी ग्रंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना की सुविधायें देने के प्रश्न पर क्या निश्चय किया गया है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : यह विषय अभी विचाराधीन है।

Extension of Cooperative Sector

*451. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-

operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up four working groups for suggesting steps for the extension of the cooperative sector;

(b) if so, what subjects these groups are to deal with; and

(c) what are the constitutions and main functions of these groups?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Government have decided to set up six working groups.

(1) Industrial cooperatives.

(2) Housing cooperatives.

(3) Transport cooperatives.

(4) Dairy and animal husbandry cooperatives.

(5) Fishery cooperatives.

(6) Cooperatives under railways, posts and telegraphs etc.

(c) A statement showing the tentative constitution and the broad terms of reference of the groups is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 3].

Distribution of Land

***452. Shri Sadhu Ram:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any directive has been issued by the Central Government to the State Governments regarding the allotment of all distributable land only to the Cooperative societies of landless labourers and Harijans; and

(b) if so, what steps have so far been taken by the various State Governments to implement this policy?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) It has been suggested to the State Governments that compact blocks of land, other lands which might constitute viable units for joint cultivation and, as far as possible, the surplus lands obtained as a result of application of ceilings on land holdings should be allotted to cooperative farming societies.

(b) Several State Governments have accorded high priority to cooperative farming societies in the allotment of lands. In others the matter is under consideration.

Permanent Indus Commission

***453.** { Shri P. K. Deo:
Shrimati Maimoona
Sultan:

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

(a) whether the permanent Indus Commission set up under the Indus Waters Treaty 1960 has undertaken a tour of inspection of the river in Kashmir;

(b) whether the said Commission has visited Gilgit and Ladakh; and

(c) the result of their findings?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir. The Commission has inspected certain parts of the rivers in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) The Permanent Indus Commission visited Gilgit area for a tour of inspection of The Indus from 12th to 26th July, 1962 under Article VIII (4) (c) of the Indus Waters Treaty 1960. The Commission did not visit Ladakh.

(c) The Commission ascertained the facts connected with the various developments and works on the Rivers inspected.

नेत्र विज्ञान सम्बन्धी विश्व सम्मेलन

***४५४.** { श्री रा० स० तिवारी :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में निकट-भविष्य में उन्नीसवां नेत्र विज्ञान विश्व-सम्मेलन होने जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपरोक्त नेत्र विज्ञान विश्व-सम्मेलन के लिये किस स्थान पर प्रबन्ध किय जा रहे हैं ;

(ग) सम्मेलन के व्यय के लिये कितने धन की व्यवस्था करनी होगी; और

(घ) सम्मेलन में किन किन देशों के प्रतिनिधि होंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) से (घ). नेत्र-विज्ञान की १९वीं अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस अखिल भारतीय नेत्र विज्ञान सोसाइटी, बम्बई के निमंत्रण पर ३ से ७ दिसम्बर, १९६२ तक विज्ञान भवन, नई दिल्ली में होगी। इस कांग्रेस के खर्च की पूर्ति के लिये भारत सरकार ने २,००,००० रुपये का अनुदान या वास्तविक खर्च की आधी रकम के बराबर अनुदान, जो भी कम हो, देने का निश्चय किया है। इस कांग्रेस में भाग लेने के लिये विश्व के सभी देशों को निमंत्रण दिया गया है। जिन देशों ने इस निमंत्रण को स्वीकार कर लिया है और जिनको इसमें प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जायेगा, उनकी एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी गई है। [बैठिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४]

Power Supply in Delhi

*455. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce a mixed tariff on the Punjab pattern for the domestic power supply in Delhi; and

(b) the details of the proposal?

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

(b). Does not arise.

Inter-State Motor Licences

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

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding the liberalization of inter-State motor licences in order to encourage road transport operators to take over the spill-over traffic from the railways; 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 operation of transport vehicles on inter-State routes is regulated in accordance with the reciprocal agreements entered into by the State Governments. The number of vehicles to be allotted to each State is fixed after taking into consideration the traffic requirements. These agreements are reviewed from time to time and the number of vehicles increased, if the traffic justifies it.

2. An appreciable number of temporary public carrier permits are at present being issued by the different Transport Authorities for transport of goods on long distance inter-State routes. The matter has been considered by Government and it has been decided that regular permits should be issued on such routes to meet needs of a permanent nature. The Chairman, Inter-State Transport Commission, has discussed the matter with the State Governments and has requested them to supply the Commission relevant data regarding the number of temporary permits issued and the purposes for which they were granted. On receipt of this information, the question will be examined by the Commission, in consultation with the Ministry of Railways; and the State Governments will be advised to grant the necessary number of regular permits on these routes.

Hospet and Munirabad Sugar Factory

*457. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) for how many years the managements of Hospet and Munirabad Sugar Factories have not paid bonus to the ryots i.e. sugarcane growers;

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(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have taken any action against these factories for violating the Central Government formula as agreed to; and

(d) whether it is a fact that every year such defaults are being committed by the above-mentioned factories?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (d). These factories have already paid the extra price for cane upto 1959-60 season. The liabilities of the factories for subsequent seasons have not yet been determined. As soon as they are, Government will take further action to have the payments made within a reasonable time.

Bombay Port

*458. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 55 on the 7th August 1962 and state:

(a) whether similar loans have been requested by port authorities other than Bombay from the I.D.A. or World Bank; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 5].

Hindi on Rail Tickets

*459. { **Shri M. K. Kumaran:**
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway Board has decided to substitute Hindi for English in the printing of the names of issuing and destination stations on Third Class Tickets; and

(b) if so, what is the reason for eliminating English in this way?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Srđi S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix I, annexure No. 6].

संसद् भवन में स्थित दिल्ली दुग्ध
केन्द्र के डिपो से दूध तथा
घी की बिक्री

*४६०. श्री बागड़ी : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद् भवन में स्थित दिल्ली दुग्ध केन्द्र के डिपो से घी-दूध सर्व-साधारण को देने में कोई रोक लगाई हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि संसद् सदस्यों तथा कर्मचारियों को घी मिलने में बड़ी कठिनाई होती है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सबको सुविधापूर्वक घी और दूध मिल सके इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री श्री० म० धानस) : (क) से (ग). संसद् भवन का दूध डिपो मुख्यतः संसद् सदस्यों के हित के लिये खोला गया है। परन्तु जब संसद् का अधिवेशन नहीं होता है, उस समय यह संसद् सचिवालय और संसदीय विभाग के कर्मचारियों के हित के लिये खुला रहता है। क्योंकि यह एक ऐसे सुरक्षित स्थान में स्थित है, जहाँ पर जनता नहीं जा सकती अतः जनता को इस डिपो से घी और दूध नहीं बेचा जाता।

गर्मी के महीनों में दूध की कम उपलब्धि होने के कारण, दुग्ध योजना द्वारा फालतू दूध से घी बनाने की मात्रा इतनी काफी नहीं होती कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की मांग को पूरा किया जा सके। फिर भी संसद् सदस्यों की घी सम्बन्धी निजी आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये भरसक प्रयत्न किये जाते हैं।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजन के डिपो योजना भवन तथा डाक और तार निदेशालय में चल रहे हैं, जो कि संसद भवन के पास ही स्थित हैं। ये डिपो जनता और सरकारी कर्मचारी दोनों के लिये खुले हुए हैं। आशा है कि शीघ्र ही इस प्रकार का एक और डिपो नार्थ ब्लॉक के द्वार पर खोला जायेगा।

पेट की बीमारियाँ

*४६१. श्री उटिया : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में फैली पेट की बीमारियों (एमेविक डीसेंट्री, डायरिया, गैस्ट्रोइन्ट्राइटिस और कोलाइटिस) के निवारणार्थ कौन कौन से कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ; और

(ख) इन बीमारियों के निवारणार्थ औषधि निर्माण की दिशा में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) और (ख) अपेक्षित सूचना का एक विवरण सभा-मटल पर रख दिया गया है। [बेल्जिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या ७]।

Scheduled Air Routes for Private Operators

*462. Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give scheduled air routes to private enterprise as is reported to have been stated by Minister recently; and

(b) what steps have been taken in that direction?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). I lay a statement on the Table of the Sabha giving the requisite information.

STATEMENT

With the amendment of Section 18 of the Air Corporations Act with effect from the 30th March, 1962, it is open to Government to allow private operators to undertake scheduled operations on routes on which neither of the two Corporations is in a position to provide scheduled air transport service.

The question of laying down terms and conditions under which such scheduled operations by private operators could be permitted, is under examination.

Cholera in Orissa

*463. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether they have received any reports about unusual epidemic of Cholera in certain parts of Orissa resulting in the death of more than a couple of hundreds of persons;

(b) whether any help or assistance was given to the State as an emergency measure; and

(c) whether the cause of the outbreak of epidemic has been investigated?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a). An increase in the incidence of Cholera cases was reported during the last two weeks of July 1962 from Balasur and Mayurbhanj districts of Orissa.

(b) Arrangements were made by the Directorate General of Health Services through the Medical Stores Depot, Madras, for the supply of 50 drums of bleaching powder to the State Government.

(c). The Government of Orissa have intimated that on investigation the sources of infection were discovered from Calcutta.

Weather Forecasts

*464. Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the steps that have so far been taken by the

Government Meteorological Department to achieve full or near accuracy in broadcasting Weather Forecasts sufficiently in advance?

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

STATEMENT

Improvement in Forecasting.—Preparation of weather forecasts depends on the availability of meteorological data from a close network of observatories and on the quickness with which the data are made available to the forecasting offices. The network of surface, upper air and radar observatories is being gradually increased. Steps have been taken to send the observational data from various observatories to the forecasting offices with the least possible delay. Arrangements have also been made for receiving meteorological data from foreign countries through wireless channels. With a view to improving the techniques of weather forecasting through constant research, new, research centres, such as the Northern Hemisphere Analysis Centre and the Institute of Tropical Meteorology, have been or are being established.

Improvement of Weather Broadcasts.—Attempts are constantly made to give the weather information as much in advance as possible for broadcasts over All India Radio. Adverse weather warnings for public services are now broadcast at fixed hours on the various All India Radio stations in the country during the mid-day transmissions. The frequency of broadcast of local weather forecasts has been increased to 3 or 4 times a day at 12 important A.I.R. stations in the country.

Acquisition of Additional Ships

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Planning Commission and Transport Ministry have agreed for acquisition of additional ships; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It has been agreed that further acquisition of ships to the extent of 175,000 G.R.T. can be allowed to be made so as to raise the physical target for Indian shipping in the Third Plan from 375,000 G.R.T. to 550,000 G.R.T.

Reserved Vacancies for S.Cs. and S.Ts.

***466.** { 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 Government have any proposal to fill up the shortfall of reserved vacancies on Railways particularly on Eastern and South-Eastern Railways, for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in different categories of services;

(b) if so, how it is going to be filled up; and

(c) whether the shortfall has proportionately increased or decreased?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Adequate measures are taken to wipe out the shortfall in the reserved vacancies by

delegating special powers to General Managers and contacting the Scheduled Caste Organisations working in the area to supply suitable candidates. Railway Inspectors are also deputed to areas where there is concentration of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes with a view to attract suitable candidates.

(c) The shortfall has decreased proportionately in all categories except in certain technical categories.

Supply of Power Generating Equipment from Russia

- *468. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
- { Shri Morarka:
- { Shri K. N. Tiwary:
- { Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
- { Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
- { Shri Umanath:
- { Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No: 1258 on the 4th June, 1962 and state:

(a) whether any result has come out of the negotiations held with Government of Russia in advancing the dates of supply of the power equipment;

(b) if so, what will be the shortfall in the Third Plan Power target;

(c) whether any favourable results have come out after the Russian Economic Counsellors' visit to Moscow;

(d) whether the delivery of the machinery will be completed by the end of the Third Five Year Plan; and

(e) if not, when it will be completed and what efforts have been made

to avoid or minimise the shortfall and how far we have succeeded?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (e). The question of advancing the dates of delivery of the plant and equipment to be supplied by the U.S.S.R. for thermal power stations was discussed with the Deputy Vice-Chairman of the State Committee of the Council of Ministers of U.S.S.R. for Foreign Economic Relations, during his visit to Delhi on 27th July, 1962. He agreed to arrange for supply of all the generating units in question during the Third Five Year Plan period, excepting one unit of 100 MW for Pathratu, which will be supplied in the first quarter of 1967. Shortfall in the Third Plan target on this account will be 50 MW only.

Diesel Engines from U.S.A.

*469, Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first lot of six U.S. Diesel Engines out of 47 engines has been received by the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, how they have been put to use; and

(c) when the rest of the 47 engines are expected to be received by the Northern Railway?

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

(b) After initial examination and trial, they will be utilised by about the end of August, 1962 for working through goods trains between Moghal-sarai and Rosa.

(c) Between September and November, 1962.

Officers Travelling in Air-Conditioned Compartments.

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

(a) the categories of Railway Officers who are entitled to travel in air-conditioned compartments while on duty;

(b) the categories of officers who hold First Class complimentary passes and yet can travel in air-conditioned compartments, on payment of difference of fares; and

(c) what is the difference in fares between air-conditioned class and First Class?

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

(a), (b) & (c) Gazetted Railway Officers holding Administrative rank are entitled to travel in air-conditioned compartments free of charge while on duty and all other gazetted Railway Officers on payment of one-third the difference of fares between air-conditioned and First Class.

School Health Committee

*471. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister for Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised consideration of the recommendations made by the School Health Committee; and

(b) if so, its nature?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The recommendations made by the School Health Committee are still under consideration.

Jute Production

*472. { **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Botany Department of Calcutta University has discovered a new hormone, which when applied to the jute plants, would increase the production of jute by nearly 50 per cent; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government to get this hormone manufactured on a large scale, and to popularize the same amongst the jute growers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The Botany Department of the Calcutta University claim to have discovered a new hormone, which when applied to jute plant would increase its production. The work is still in an experimental stage.

Night Air Services

*473. { **Shri Bishanchander Seth:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Mohammad Elias:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Airlines Corporation are proposing to reorganize the night air services;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to reorganize the night air-mail service also; and

(d) if so, when it is likely to be started?

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

(b) The junction at Nagpur, under the present system of Night Air Services, is highly vulnerable, any delay on one sector affecting all the three others. The new pattern will remove this snag and at the same time provide direct connections between Delhi-Bombay, Bombay-Madras, Madras-Calcutta and Calcutta-Delhi.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) From 1st October, 1962.

Retirement Passes

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

(a) the length of service which an Officer/subordinate employee has to put in for the grant of Retirement passes; and

(b) whether this concession is also admissible to those Railway Officers who are on deputation or while on deputation are confirmed in those Departments?

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

(a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure 8].

Nursing Home Charges

1090. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) in view of the exorbitant charges of the Nursing Homes in the hospitals managed by the Central Government, whether any proposal is under consideration for reducing the rates of the nursing homes; and

(b) if so, when implementation of the same is expected to start?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The question of reducing the rates is under consideration.

(b) As soon as a decision is taken in the matter.

Food Production

1091. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) with the appreciable increase in the production of foodgrains, as has been reported at the close of the Second Five Year Plan, how much of this increased production is offset by the increase in population year after year; and

(b) how soon and in what manner the country is going to achieve self-sufficiency in foodgrains in these circumstances?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The production of foodgrains during the first two Plans had increased by 35 per cent out of which about 21.4 per cent was offset by increase in population.

(b) A target of 100 million tons of foodgrains production has been fixed in the Third Plan keeping in view increase in population of 12.3 per cent over the five year period and increase in per capita availability from 16:0 oz. in 1960-61 to 17.5 oz. per day in 1965-66. It is hoped that with the attainment of this target, the country may become self-sufficient in foodgrains at the end of the Third Plan period.

Coastal Shipping

1092. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) what is the tonnage in shipping owned and manned by Indians that is engaging itself in carrying cargo round the coastal line of the country; and

(b) whether the additions made in this tonnage, in the last two Plan periods, have been able to handle the increasing trade?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communica-

tions (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 340,745 G.R.T.

(b) Indian tonnage was in a position to carry the entire dry cargo offering on the coast till early 1961. However, with the decision of Government taken in April, 1961, that an additional one million tons of coal per annum should be moved by sea, the available tonnage has not proved adequate to handle the increased movement. All possible ways for expansion of coastal shipping are being explored although the task has been made difficult by the present tight foreign exchange position.

Upgrading of 'D' Class Crossings

1093. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 269 on the 24th March, 1962 and state:

(a) whether proposals have since been received from the Rajasthan Government regarding upgrading of 'D' Class crossings as regular level crossings for use of cart vehicular traffic; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in the matter?

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

(a) Although Rajasthan Government have agreed in principle to bear the cost of upgrading these 'D' class level crossings in general, no specific proposals intimating location of such 'D' class level crossing requiring to be upgraded immediately have been received from them so far.

(b) The State Government have been requested by Northern Railway Administration to submit these particulars.

Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act

1094. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tripura Administration

has made any payment of compensation in money to the intermediaries in accordance with the provisions of the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reforms Act;

(b) if so, who are the persons to receive it; and

(c) whether such payment could be made before attestation is over?

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

(b) Smt. Amritabala Dhar, W/o Late Ramani Mohan Dhar, Village, Katalutma, Kamalpur.

(ii) Smt. Kanak Prabha Dhar, W/o Late Rajani Mohan Dhar, Village Katalutma, Kamalpur.

(iii) Smt. Surabala Dhar, W/o Late Jamini Mohan Dhar, Village Katalutma, Kamalpur.

(c) Yes.

Monkey Nuisance in New Delhi

1095. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the New Delhi Municipal Committee in securing the Services of expert monkey catchers and necessary equipment; and

(b) when the Committee propose to start its work?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b): The New Delhi Municipal Committee, in spite of a vigorous search, has not so far been successful in securing the services of expert monkey catchers with necessary equipment. At present the complaints about monkey nuisance are being attended to by the Committee's Dog Shooters who scare monkeys by gunshots in the air.

Indebtedness of Agriculturists in Tripura

1096. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the per-capita indebtedness of

(b) how that figure compares with the per-capita indebtedness of the agriculturists of West Bengal and Assam; and

(c) the steps taken to lessen this burden of indebtedness from the shoulders of the agriculturists?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No statistics are available.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) (i) Grant of small loans to distressed agriculturists;

(ii) test relief works in distressed pockets; and

(iii) grant of relief and loan to those affected by cyclone and floods.

Telephone Exchange in Tripura

1097. { Shri Dasaratha Deb:
Shri Biren Dutta:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal for the setting up of a telephone exchange at Belonia, in the Union Territory of Tripura; and

(b) if so, when that proposal is likely to be implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b): Proposal is under consideration and not yet sanctioned.

Electric Supply in Tripura

1098. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the installation of electric supply units in the towns of Belonia, Sub-room, Soramure, Amarpur and Kamal-

pur in the Union Territory of Tripura;

(b) if so, whether those proposals have been taken up for implementation; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). The towns in question are proposed to be electrified by extending supply from the neighbouring generating stations. Construction of the necessary transmission lines and sub-stations is likely to be started during the current financial year.

Rural Water Supply in Tripura

1099. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for rural water supply in the Third Five Year Plan for Tripura;

(b) if so, the nature of that scheme;

(c) whether the scheme has been taken up for implementation; and

(d) if so, how far it has been implemented?

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

(b) Village Water Supply Scheme on 50% contribution basis.

(c) Yes.

(d) During 1961-62 there was a programme for sinking of 270 Tubewells. About 50% of the work has been completed.

Telephone Exchange Konni

1100. **Shri Ravindra Varma:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the citizens of Konni (Kerala) requesting that a telephone exchange be installed at Konni; and

(b) whether, in view of the fact that konni is one of the most important centres of the plantation industry in Kerala and also because of the current drive to promote exports of plantation produce, Government propose to make telephone connections available at Konni in the near future?

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

(b) It is expected to open a P.C.O. within the current financial year. The opening of the exchange will be considered after the P.C.O. is opened and if there is adequate demand for telephone connections.

Telephone Connections in Bairagnia

1101. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) how many applications for installing telephonic connections are pending in Bairagnia, Muzaffarpur district in Bihar and why;

(b) by what time telephonic connections are likely to be provided; and

(c) what are the conditions for any P.C.O. to qualify itself for being converted into an exchange?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 24 applications are pending, including 13 applications received on 13-8-62.

(b) It is technically feasible to provide eleven additional extensions. These will be provided on the payments asked for being made and completion of other formalities.

(c) Generally, when the number of extensions exceeds 20, provided a long trunk line is not involved. Each case has to be separately examined for remunerativeness.

Cooperative Laws

1102. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) which of the States have made amendments in the cooperative laws so far in pursuance of the resolution of the National Development Council;

(b) what are the salient features of the changes so far made in the co-operative laws of different States;

(c) how far such changes conform to the spirit of the resolution of the National Development Council;

(d) which State has not so far acted according to the resolution of National Development Council; and

(e) what steps are being taken for the implementation of the resolution?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Syam Dhar Misra): (a) Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Punjab, Gujarat, and Jammu & Kashmir.

(b) The salient features of the changes are indicated in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 9.]

(c) The changes in the new Co-operative Acts indicated in annexure I, conform to the spirit of the Resolution of the National Development Council. However, some of these Acts also contain some provisions which are contrary to the spirit of the National Development Council Resolution. These provisions are listed in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 10].

(d) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and Orissa have prepared draft bills on cooperation and they are under various stages of finalisation. West Bengal, Rajasthan and Kerala are preparing their draft bills. The Mysore Government had passed their Cooperative Act just

before the National Development Council Resolution.

(e) States which have already enacted new laws containing certain restrictive features have been advised to amend their laws deleting such restrictive provisions. In the case of States, which have prepared draft bills, such bills have been examined and the comments of the Ministry have been communicated to the State Governments for consideration and adoption. The States which have made only little progress in amending their cooperative law have been expedited to amend their cooperative Acts for removing any restrictive features in their cooperative Acts. This question also figured on the agenda of the conferences of State Ministers for Cooperation held during the years 1960 and 1961.

Upgrading of Post Offices

1103. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:**

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

(a) whether any steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken for converting Barharwa or Dhang extra-departmental Branch Office into a sub-post office in Muzaffarpur district in Bihar;

(b) if so, where the matter stands; and

(c) if not, why no step is being taken for upgrading either of the above post-offices?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavat): (a) to (c). The proposals were examined previously but dropped for want of justification. They are being examined afresh.

कानपुर सेन्ट्रल स्टेशन पर रोकी गयी गाड़ियां

११०४. **श्री कृष्ण देव त्रिपाठी :** क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लखनऊ की ओर से कानपुर आने वाली गाड़ियां कानपुर सेन्ट्रल स्टेशन के सिग-

नलों पर पिछले छै महीने में कितने प्रतिशत रुकीं ;

(ख) यह रुकना कितना सिगनल न मिलने के कारण तथा कितना जंजीर खींचने पर रोकने के कारण हुआ ;

(ग) क्या गाड़ी के प्रायः यहां रुकने से यात्रियों को असुविधा नहीं होती क्योंकि प्रायः आगे जाने वाले यात्रियों की गाड़ी कानपुर स्टेशन से छूट जाती र ; और

(घ) इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जायेंगे ?

रेलवे मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) पिछले ६ महीनों में, अर्थात् फरवरी से जुलाई, १९६२ तक लखनऊ से आने वाली ८.८ प्रतिशत गाड़ियां कानपुर सेन्ट्रल स्टेशन के सिगनलों के बाहर रोकी गयीं ।

(ख) ६४ गाड़ियां सिगनल न मिलने और १८ गाड़ियां जंजीर खींचने के कारण रोकी गयी ।

(ग) लखनऊ की ओर से आने वाली गाड़ियों के कानपुर पहुंचने और कानपुर से आगे जाने वाली मुख्य लाइन की मेल लेने वाली गाड़ियों के छूटने के समय में काफी गुंजायश रहती है । इसलिये लखनऊ की ओर से गाड़ियों के देर से आने या सिगनलों के बाहर उनके रुक जाने के कारण मेल लेने वाली गाड़ियों के छूट जाने के बहुत कम मौके आते हैं ।

(घ) कानपुर स्टेशन पर सिगनलों के बाहर गाड़ियां न रुकें इसके लिये हर सम्भव प्रयास किया जा रहा है । नं० ३ एल० सी० सवारी गाड़ी में जंजीर खींचने की घटनाएं बहुत अधिक होने के कारण ५-७-६२ से इसमें लगी खतरे की जंजीर को बेकार कर दिया गया है । दूसरी गाड़ियों में खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की घटनाओं की रोक-थाम के लिए स्पेशल टिकट परीक्षकों का एक स्पेशल दस्ता तैनात किया गया है ।

गाड़ियों का देर से पहुंचना

११०५. श्री कृष्ण देव त्रिपाठी : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले छै महोनों में मुगलसराय से लखनऊ होती हुई कानपुर जाने वाली आई० एम० एल० सी० सवारी गाड़ी कितनी बार लखनऊ व कितनी बार कानपुर देर से पहुंची; और

(ख) इस अवसर पर होने वाली देरी का कारण क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) पिछले ६ महोनों में, अर्थात् फरवरी से जुलाई, १९६२ तक नं० १ एम० एल० सी० सवारी गाड़ी लखनऊ में ६१ बार और कानपुर में १११ बार देर से पहुंची ।

(ख) इस गाड़ी के देर से चलने के मुख्यतः दो कारण हैं, खतरे की खंजीर का खींचा जाना और दूसरी गाड़ियों के देर से चलने के कारण निर्धारित स्थान पर गाड़ियों का क्रासिंग न होना ।

गाड़ियों का देर से चलना

११०६. श्री कृष्ण देव त्रिपाठी : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर रेलवे की बालामऊ-कानपुर के बीच चलने वाली गाड़ी पिछले छै महीने में कितनी बार कानपुर और बालामऊ से निर्धारित समय से देरी से चली तथा देरी से पहुंची; और

(ख) इसके क्या कारण थे ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) पिछले ६ महीनों में अर्थात् फरवरी से जुलाई, १९६२ तक बालामऊ और कानपुर के बीच चलने वाली नं० १ बी०सी०, २ बी० सी०, ३ बी० सी० और ४

बी० सी० सवारी गाड़ियां जितनी बार बालामऊ और कानपुर स्टेशनों से देर से चलीं और देर से पहुंचीं उसका व्यौरा इस प्रकार है :

	जितनी बार देर से चली बालामऊ से	जितनी बार देर से पहुंची कानपुर में
१. बी० सी .	११	६०
३ बी० सी० .	५१	४८
	कानपुर से	बालामऊ में
२. बी० सी०	५३	४३
४. बी० सी०	५६	६१

(ख) १ बी० सी० सवारी गाड़ी बालामऊ से आम तौर पर ठीक समय पर छूटती रही । यह गाड़ी बहुत कम बार देर से रवाना हुई । नं० ३ बी० सी० सवारी गाड़ी बालामऊ से देर से छूटती रही । जब ३७६ डाउन दिल्ली-इलाहाबाद सवारी गाड़ी देर से आतो थी, तो अधिकतर उसका मेल लेने के लिये नं० ३ बी० सी० सवारी गाड़ी देर से छूटती रही । नं० २ बी० सी० और ४ बी० सी० सवारी गाड़ियां ठीक समय पर छूटें, इसके लिये कार्रवाई की जा रही है ।

टीकमगढ़ में गन्ने का उत्पादन

११०७. श्री मात : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टीकमगढ़ (म० प्र०) में गन्ने की वार्षिक कितनी पैदावार है ;

(ख) क्या यह सब है कि वहां पर चीनी बनाने का कोई मिल नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार वहां गन्ने को पैदावार को देखते हुए चीनी मिल खोलने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री अ० म० बामस) : (क) १९६०-६१ में लगभग ४२,००० टन ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) और (घ). इस सम्बन्ध में कोई धावेदन-पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ, शायद इसलिये कि उस जिले में उत्पन्न गन्ना, आर्थिक आकार की चीनी की फैक्ट्री खोलने के लिये पर्याप्त नहीं है। तथापि चीनी के अधिक उत्पादन को दृष्टि में रखते हुए चीनी उद्योग में और लाइसेंसिंग क्षमता अभी रोक दी गई है।

बीना-कोटा रेल मार्ग पर मूंगावली में विश्राम गृह

११०८. श्री माते : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बीना-कोटा लाइन पर मूंगावली स्टेशन पर विश्राम-गृह नहीं है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार वहां पर विश्राम-गृह बनाने का विचार कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री शाह-नवाज खां) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) इस स्टेशन पर आने-जाने वाले यात्रियों की संख्या को देखते हुए यहां विश्राम-लय बनाने का औचित्य नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

११०९. श्री माते : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में मध्य प्रदेश में कितने टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने की योजना है ;

(ख) उसमें से कितने एक्सचेंज टीकमगढ़, छतरपुर और भोपाल जिलों में खोले जायेंगे ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार बल्लुगढ़, खरणपुर झलकनगर, पलेरा और चन्देरी में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने पर विचार कर रही है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री

(श्री भगवती) : (क) ७१।

(ख) टीकमगढ़-कुछ नहीं।

छतरपुर १

सीहोर (भोपाल) ४

(ग) टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की कोई मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई है और ऐसे कोई भी प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं हैं।

National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

1110. Shri Tan Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of subsidies given by the Central Government to Rajasthan during the year 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme;

(b) the amount actually spent during each of these years; and

(c) the amount allotted in the Third Five Year Plan for Rajasthan under the above programme?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) According to the existing procedure for the release of Central Assistance to the States, allotment of funds is not made scheme-wise but the amount is sanctioned only at the end of each year for broad groups or categories of schemes. Three fourths of the total Central Assistance allocated for a financial year is, however, released in lumpsum ways and means advances to the State Governments in nine equal instalments during the course of the year. In view of this position, the question of sanctioning assistance specifically for the National Water Supply & Sanitation Programme (Rural) does not arise.

(b)

Year	Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)
1958-59	27.76
1959-60	55.00
1960-61	58.18
1961-62	64.00

(c) Rs. 200.00 lakhs.

Urban and Rural Water Supply in Rajasthan

1111. **Shri Tan Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have advised the Rajasthan Government to set up Urban and Rural Assessment Committees for making complete and correct assessment of the problem of water and for facilitating a realistic planning in the future years;

(b) the specific functions of the Committees;

(c) the time by which the committees will be expected to function; and

(d) the measures to be taken by the Central Government for Urban and Rural Water Supply pending a comprehensive and correct assessment of the problem by the State Committee?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (c). The Report of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Committee containing the recommendation with regard to the setting up of Urban and Rural Assessment Committees has been forwarded, among others, to the Government of Rajasthan on the 30th May, 1962. The reply of the State Government in the matter has not, so far come in. As far as we are aware, no Assessment Committee has yet been formed.

(b) The specific functions of the Committees are contained in paragraph 57 of the Report of the National Water Supply and Sanitation Committee which has already been laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) The State Governments have been asked to set up Special Investigation Divisions with 100% grant from the Central Government. A proposal for setting up a Non-statutory Drinking Water Board in the Union Health Ministry is under consideration.

परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र

१११२. श्री कृष्ण देव त्रिपाठी : क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) परिवार नियोजन के कितने दवाखाने इस समय देश में हैं ;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के गाँव व शहरी क्षेत्रों में अलग-अलग कितने दवाखाने हैं तथा तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के अन्त तक कितने हो जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश के परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों से कितने व्यक्तियों ने किस प्रकार की मदद ली है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार देश में जून १९६२ के अन्त तक गर्भ-रोधकों का वितरण करने वाले ४१६ नगर एवं १,८८४ ग्राम मेडिकल स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के अतिरिक्त ६४१ नगर परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र तथा १,३५८ ग्राम परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र थे ।

(ख) ३१ मार्च, १९६२ तक की सूचना के अनुसार उत्तर प्रदेश में २५३ (५६ नगर एवं १९४ ग्राम) परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे थे । लक्ष्य संख्या क्या है इसके बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ।

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश के परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों की गर्भ-रोधक वितरण जैसी परिवार नियोजन सेवाओं का १६६,३६५ व्यक्तियों ने उपयोग किया ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के गाँवों में बिजली लगाना

१११३. श्री कृष्ण देव त्रिपाठी : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने गाँवों में बिजली की सुविधा पहुंच चुकी है ;

(ख) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के समाप्त होने पर इनकी क्या संख्या होगी ; और

(ग) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस पर कितनी धनराशि खर्ची गई है तथा अब तक कितनी खर्च हो चुकी है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अल्लगेशन) : (क) मार्च, १९६१ के अन्त तक ४,१४८ ग्रामों में बिजली लगाई गई थी। अप्रैल, १९६१ से २२३ और ग्रामों में बिजली लगाने की स्वीकृति मिल गई है।

(ख) ५,६४८।

(ग) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राज्य में ग्राम विद्युतन के लिये ६०० लाख रुपये का प्रबन्ध किया गया है। ऐसी सूचना मिली है कि तृतीय योजना के प्रथम वर्ष में ५७.४७ लाख रुपये व्यय हुए हैं।

हाल्ट स्टेशनों पर यात्री सुविधायें

१११४. श्री कृष्ण देव त्रिपाठी : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हाल्ट स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों के घूप और वर्षा से बचने के लिये क्या सुविधा प्रदान की गई है ;

(ख) यदि ऐसी कोई सुविधा नहीं है, तो क्या रेल विभाग शीघ्र यात्रियों को घूप और वर्षा से बचने के लिये उचित सुविधायें देने की व्यवस्था करेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाह-नवाज खां) : (क) रेलवे की यह नीति है कि हाल्ट स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों के लिए एक छोटा सा प्रतीक्षा शेड बनाया जाय जिससे टिकट घर का काम भी लिया जाय। यह व्यवस्था सभी हाल्ट स्टेशनों पर की जा रही है।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

कानपुर-लखनऊ बड़ी लाइन को दोहरा करना

१११५. श्री कृष्ण देव त्रिपाठी : क्या रेलवे मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लखनऊ कानपुर के बीच बड़ी लाइन दोहरी करने का काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ; और

(ख) क्या कानपुर के निकट गंगा नदी पर भी दोहरी लाइन डालने के लिये सरकार एक पुल और बनाने पर विचार कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाह नवाज खां) : (क) कानपुर और लखनऊ के बीच ४४.५ मील लम्बे सेक्शन में से कानपुर और उन्नाव के बीच ६.६० मील लम्बे टुकड़े पर (जिसमें गंगा का पुल शामिल नहीं है) दोहरी लाइन बिछायी हुई है। इस सेक्शन के बाकी इकहरी लाइन के टुकड़े पर दोहरी लाइन बिछाने का विचार नहीं है।

(ख) कानपुर के पास गंगा पर एक और पुल बनाने का अभी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम

१११६. श्री कृष्ण देव त्रिपाठी : क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मलेरिया उन्मूलन योजना को उत्तर प्रदेश में कितनी सफलता मिली है ;

(ख) पिछले पांच वर्ष में प्रतिवर्ष कितने व्यक्ति उत्तर प्रदेश में मलेरियाग्रस्त हुए तथा कितनी मौतें हुई ;

(ग) यह योजना उत्तर प्रदेश में कितने वर्ष और चलेगी ; और

(घ) योजना समाप्त होने पर क्या मलेरिया का पूर्ण उन्मूलन हो जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम १९५३-५४ में प्रारम्भ किया गया था। ५ वर्ष की एक सक्रियावस्था के पश्चात् यह देखा गया कि मलेरिया की व्यापकता काफी घट गई है, जैसा कि निम्न-

कित मलेरियोमीट्रिक सूचक से स्पष्ट होगा।

वर्ष	बाल प्लीहा वहण	बाल परजीवी दर	शिशु परजीवी दर
१९५३-५४.	१३.६	५.४	०.४
१९५७-५८.	७.४	०.६	०.३

१९५३-५४ में उपलब्ध आंकड़ों की तुलना में बाल प्लीहा, परजीवी और शिशु परजीवी दरों में क्रमशः ४५.६, ८८.९ और २५ प्रतिशत तक कमी हुई है। अनुपाती रोगी दर (अस्पतालों और औषधालयों में इलाज किये गये सभी प्रकार के रोगों के रोगियों से क्लिनिकी मलेरिया रोगियों का प्रतिशत) जो १९५३-५४ में १४.९ प्रतिशत थी, १९५७-५८ में वह ७.१ प्रतिशत जात हुई, अर्थात् इसमें लगभग ५२.३ प्रतिशत कमी हुई। मलेरिया नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम १९५८-५९ में उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम में बदल दिया गया। उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम के प्रथम वर्ष में ४० एकक (प्रत्येक दस लाख आबादी की) स्थापित की गई। १९५९-६० से २७ दूसरी मलेरिया उन्मूलन एककों ने काम करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया जिससे सारे राज्य में कुल ६७ एकके हो गईं। मलेरिया की घटनाएँ और भी काफी कम हो गई हैं। १९६१-६२ के अन्त में अनुपाती रोगी दर ०.९ प्रतिशत

थी जबकि यही दर १९५७-५८ में ७.१ प्रतिशत तथा १९५३-५४ में १४.९ प्रतिशत थी। इस प्रकार १९५३-५४ में उपलब्ध आंकड़ों की तुलना में १९६१-६२ में कुल ९४ प्रतिशत कमी हुई। इसके अतिरिक्त बाल प्लीहा, बाल परजीवी और शिशु परजीवी सूचक में काफी कमी हुई है। यह प्रतीत किया गया है कि १९५३-५४ के आंकड़ों की तुलना में १९६०-६१ तक प्लीहा, परजीवी और शिशु परजीवी सूचकों में क्रमशः कुल ९६.३, ९९.८ और ९२.५ प्रतिशत कमी हुई है।

(ख) यह ज्ञात किया जा सकता है कि देश में मोतों के पंजीयन की वर्तमान प्रणाली के अनुसार मरण सम्बन्धी विश्वस्त आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। अस्पतालों तथा औषधालयों में सिर्फ मलेरिया निदान किये गये रोगियों के अस्वस्थता-आंकड़े ही उपलब्ध हैं। ये आंकड़े भी हर वर्ष के राज्य भर के उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त ऐसे आंकड़े देने वाले औषधालयों की संख्या भी हर वर्ष अलग-अलग होती है। इन कमियों के कारण मलेरिया अस्वस्थता में कमी भिन्न भिन्न वर्षों के अनुपाती मलेरिया मामलों (सब प्रकार के रोगियों की कुल संख्या से मलेरिया के रोगियों का प्रतिशत) की तुलना द्वारा ही प्राप्त करनी पड़ती है।

गत पांच वर्षों में इलाज किये गये सभी प्रकार के रोगों के रोगियों एवं क्लिनिकल मलेरिया के रोगियों की कुल संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

वर्ष	सब रोग	क्लिनिकल मलेरिया के रोगी	अनुपाती रोगी दर प्रतिशत
१९५७-५८ .	३,५५०,६२२	२५३,४१८	७.१
१९५८-५९ .	४,९२७,९१४	२६८,८७२	५.५
१९५९-६० .	५,७९४,२९४	२८७,०३५	३.३
१९६०-६१ .	१०,१२८,८१९	१९२,०७६	१.९
१९६१-६२ .	१२,८६०,८६९	११३,४८९	०.९

(ग) राष्ट्रीय मलेरिया उन्मूलन कार्यक्रम उत्तर प्रदेश में तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के अन्त तक जारी रहेगा।

(घ) आशा है कि वर्तमान प्रगति के साथ तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक मलेरिया का उन्मूलन हो जायेगा। तब इस कार्यक्रम का, नेपाल जैसे अन्य देशों की सीमा के पास स्थित एककों के अलावा राज्य के प्रमुख भाग में प्रबन्धात्मक पहलू प्रारम्भ होगा।

Dam at Mainadhar on Barak River, Assam

1117. **Shri N. E. Laskar:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 196 on the 7th August, 1962 and state:

(a) who are the investigating authority and the name of the experts engaged in the investigation of earthen dam at Barak river at Mainadhar, Assam;

(b) the year in which the investigation was actually started; and

(c) the probable date by which Government is expecting to complete the investigation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The investigations are being carried out by the Central Water & Power Commission.

(b) and (c). The preliminary investigations to explore the possible dam sites on the Barak river in Assam were carried out by the Central Water & Power Commission as far back as 1954, but none of the sites investigated for a dam was considered suitable, except the one at Mainadhar, which held some promise. Some foundation explorations were also carried out at this site. After examining the cores obtained from this site, the Geologist gave the opinion that the site was quite unsuitable for any masonry or concrete

dam. Further investigation work was stopped at the end of January, 1957.

In a meeting of the State Flood Control Board held on 20-2-58, the Agriculture Minister, Assam suggested reconsideration of a storage project on the river Barak. A Member of the Central Water and Power Commission and the Chief Engineer, (Floods), Central Water and Power Commission and the Chief Engineer, Irrigation and Flood Control, Assam alongwith the Geologist inspected the Mainadhar dam site on the 18th of January, 1960. As a result of this joint inspection, it was considered that an earth dam of a moderate height of 200 to 250 ft., solely for flood control, might be practicable at the site and that further investigations might be carried out to establish the suitability of the site for the proposed earth dam. At the request of the Government of Assam, the Central Water and Power Commission have taken up the necessary investigations of the site. The work was started on 1-4-60 and most of the investigation work has been done. The remaining drilling work is expected to be completed by 31-3-1963.

Power Stations in Bilonia, Sunamera and Kamalpur

1118. **Shri Biren Dutta:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether power stations are proposed to be built in Bilonia, Sunamera and Kamalpur; and

(b) if so, when these are expected to be started?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). These places are proposed to be electrified by extending supply from the neighbouring generating stations. Construction of the necessary transmission lines and sub-stations is likely to be started during the current financial year.

**Engines Running on N.G. Line
Between Nampada and
Gunupur**

1119. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1664 on the 22nd May, 1962 and state:

(a) the circumstances under which the old light engines on the narrow gauge line between Nampada and Gunupur could not be repaired till now;

(b) whether Government have considered to provide new light engines on the said narrow gauge line;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No locomotive working on this section had been unnecessarily detained for repairs or for materials for any considerable length of time.

(b) and (c). Not for the present.

(d) The policy is to replace stock only when their condition warrants it.

Doikhal Railway Station (Orissa)

1120. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Doikhal Railway Station (Orissa) is not provided with medical facilities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the staff of Doikhal Railway Station are undergoing much difficulties for want of a dispensary on the premises of the platform at Doikhal or within six miles radius of Doikhal railway station; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Telephone for Panchayat Samithi
Offices**

1121. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Orissa Government to provide telephones in each of the Panchayat Samithi offices in Orissa;

(b) if so, the number of panchayat samithis to which telephones have already been provided;

(c) the number of panchayat samithis which have not yet been provided with telephones; and

(d) when the above Panchayat samithis are expected to be provided with telephones?

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

(b) 143 already provided with telephone facilities. Sanction for 16 more issued.

(c) 164.

(d) Telephones will be provided if proposals are remunerative or the State or any other party agrees to the rent and guarantee terms.

Over-Bridge at Parvatipuram

1122. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the public for the construction of an over-bridge at the Railway level crossing at Parvatipuram (Andhra Pradesh); and

(b) if not, whether Government have any proposal for the construc-

tion of a bridge at the said level crossing?

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

(b) Schemes for over/under-bridge in replacement of existing level crossings have to be sponsored by the State Government. The Railways undertake such works when the State Governments recommend and also provide necessary funds to meet their share of the cost, as per extant rules. There has been no firm proposal so far, from the Government of Andhra Pradesh for a road over-bridge in place of the existing level crossing at Parvatipuram, during the Third Five Year Plan.

P.O. Building Parlakhemedi (Orissa)

1123. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the sub-post office building at Parlakhemedi (Orissa) is very old and may collapse at any time;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to construct a new building in its place;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The land on which the existing building stands is not sufficient to meet the present requirements of the Post Office. Additional land is being acquired for putting up a new building and the matter has been taken up with the Revenue authorities. The new building will be constructed after the necessary formalities have been completed. In the meantime the Post Office is being shifted temporarily to a rented build-

ing for carrying out repairs to the existing building.

(d) Does not arise.

Railway Lines in Andhra Pradesh

1124. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that investigations have been made to lay a broad gauge line ex. Palasa to Vizianagaram (Andhra Pradesh) via Parlakhemedi (Orissa);

(b) if so, whether Government have considered to extend the said broad-gauge line upto Gunupur (Orissa) and then divert it into Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) In connection with the survey for the proposed doubling of the Palasa-Vizianagaram section, investigations are being made to lay the second line on a retired alignment with the object of obtaining a line which will generally be free from likely flood damages. Whether this alignment will go via Parlakhemedi will be known only after the survey has been completed and the report has been examined.

(b) No.

(c) The retired alignment will go in the interior only to the extent needed for making it free from likely flood damages. It is not considered necessary to take the line via Gunupur for achieving this objective.

Electrification of Kashinagar (Orissa)

1125. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the railway station at Kashinagar (Orissa) is not yet electrified even though it has become an important station on the narrow gauge line between Navpada and Gunupur;

(b) if so, when it is expected to be electrified;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Kashinagar railway station does not have any waiting room for upper class passengers; and

(d) if so, when a waiting room for upper class passengers would be constructed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawas Khan): (a) and (b). Kashinagar station is a wayside station on the narrow gauge Parlakamedi Light Railway and has not been electrified yet. In consultation with the Passenger Amenity Committee, this work is programmed during 63-64.

(c) Yes.

(d) The average number of upper class passengers dealt with per day at this station is only one which does not justify provision of an upper class waiting room.

Ramanadhi Dam, Madras State

1126. Shri M. P. Swamy: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a draft scheme regarding Ramanadhi Dam in Tirunelveli District of Madras State has been received for Central Government's consideration from the Government of Madras;

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

(c) whether Government have agreed to the proposed scheme?

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

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

Cancer

1127. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Mohammad Elias:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether a bovine bile derivative for treatment of inoperable cases of cancer has been discovered by Prof. Penn of U.S.A. working in collaboration with Indian doctors;

(b) whether experiments with the drug have proved successful;

(c) whether Prof Penn has asked Government for assistance to carry out further experiments in India; and

(d) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Prof. Penn has been carrying out some research with his new drug in India in collaboration with Indian doctors. He has visited India twice and he claims that the results of his experiments are encouraging.

(c) and (d). Prof. Penn had only asked for facilities for research in this country and these have already been given to him.

Import of Chemical Fertilizers

1128. { Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have imported or are importing from U.S.A. a large quantity of chemical fertilizers of different varieties to mitigate the current deficit;

(b) if so, the total quantity of fertilizers imported or proposed to be imported;

(c) what are the modes of payment of the price of fertilisers; and

(d) by what time the amount will be paid?

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

	Tonnes
(b) Sulphate of Ammonia	3,33,700
Nitrophosphate	15,000
Ammonium Phosphate	30,000
Total :	3,78,700

(c) The U.S. Government first issues a letter of commitment, against which the India Supply Mission, Washington opens irrevocable letters of credit which are operated upon by the Suppliers by presenting requisite shipping and other documents to the bank concerned.

(d) By March, 1963.

Road Transport Corporations

1129. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the States have set up Road Transport Corporations;

(b) the provision in terms of which these have been constituted;

(c) steps taken by Government in persuading the defaulting States to fall in line with others; and

(d) total amount of income-tax paid by these Corporations in 1961?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Road Transport Corporations have so far been set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab (Pepsu and Mandi-Kulu Areas) and West Bengal only.

(b) These Corporations have been constituted under the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950.

(c) The plan provisions for expansion of the nationalised road transport undertakings in the different States are agreed to only on the condition that the States concerned will set up Road Transport Corporations or the management of these Undertakings. The matter is also under correspondence, between the States who have not set up Corporations so far and the Planning Commission.

(d) An amount of Rs. 1,47,28,247.00 was paid during the calendar year 1961 by way of income-tax. This includes the advance tax payments for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 and payments due in respect of some earlier years.

Door-to-Door Delivery of Goods

1130. Shri P. R. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the system of door to door delivery of goods received and despatched through the Railways has started working;

(b) if so, when and in which places;

(c) whether the collection and delivery services are done through contractors;

(d) if so, the commission or service charges that are paid to them; and

(e) how far the public have reacted favourably to this new scheme?

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

(b) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 11].

(c) Yes.

(d) No commission is paid to the contractors, but they are generally paid the notified charges as are collected from the public for this service.

(e) The public response to the service is generally satisfactory.

Expert Team on Irrigation Projects

1131. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri B. K. Das:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri R. S. Pandey:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have appointed expert team to find out the bottlenecks in construction of irrigation projects;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for slow progress of construction;

(c) whether the Committee have visited all the States; and

(d) whether they have submitted any report?

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

(b) and (c). The team has so far visited only the Maharashtra State: Visits to other States will be undertaken by the team on receipt of data on the pro formae prescribed for the purpose.

(d) Report will be submitted by the team on completion of the study.

दिल्ली में बिजली द्वारा दाह-संस्कार की मशीन

११३२. { श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :
 श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
 श्री ब० कु० दास :
 श्री सुबोध हंसदा :
 श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगी कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिजली द्वारा दाह संस्कार करने वाली मशीन जो दिल्ली

नगर पालिका ने दो वर्ष पूर्व एक लाख रुपये की लागत पर क्रय की थी, जंग खा रही है ;

(ख) इस मशीन को न लगाने व प्रयोग में न लाने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) दिल्ली नगर निगम ने इस मशीन को लेने से क्यों इंकार कर दिया ;

(घ) इस मशीन के रखने के स्थान का किराया क्या निगम चुका रहा है, यदि नहीं, तो अभी तक कितना बकाया है ; और

(ङ) इस मशीन को यथास्थान लगाने व उसके अनुरूप काम लेने अथवा इस मशीन को बेच देने आदि प्रश्नों का कब तक निबटारा हो जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :

(क) जी नहीं, यह मशीन अच्छी हालत में है ।

(ख) यह मशीन अभी तक इसलिये नहीं लगाई जा सकी क्योंकि इसके लगाने के लिये उपयुक्त दाह संस्कार भवन नहीं बनाया गया था । अब एक उपयुक्त डिजाइन तैयार कर दिया गया है ।

(ग) यह मशीन जो नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका ने ली थी, दिल्ली नगर निगम ने उसकी लागत पर ही उनसे अप्रैल, १९६० में ले ली है ।

(घ) नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका से इस मशीन के रखने के स्थान के किराया के बारे में कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ है किन्तु नगर निगम को हाल ही में ४३२० रुपये के बिल मिले हैं जिन पर वे विचार कर रहे हैं ।

(ङ) दाह संस्कार के लिए भवन का एक प्राक्कलन तैयार कर लिया गया है और उस पर निगम की स्वीकृति की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है । समुचित स्वीकृति के पश्चात् निर्माण कार्य प्रारम्भ कर दिया जायेगा ।

Scheme of Reward to Efficient Workers in P. & T.

1133. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme of reward to good and efficient workers in P & T has been introduced;

(b) if so, the broad features of the scheme; and

(c) when the scheme is likely to be implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (c). No. The scheme is under consideration.

Barrage Across Jamuna at Delhi

1134. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering the proposal of building a second barrage across the Jamuna near the Central Power House, Rajghat, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the main details thereof?

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

(b) Details have yet to be finalised. At present model experiments are being conducted at Poona Research Institute.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Class IV Employees Working in Olavakkot Division

1135. **Shri P. Kunban:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state how many people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been appointed in Class IV in the Olavakkot Railway Division in 1960-61 and 1961-62?

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

	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
1960-61	Nil	Nil
1961-62	31	Nil

Service Cooperatives under Third Plan

1136. { Shri B. K. Das;
Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of service co-operatives organised so far under the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) how many of them are within the Community Development Blocks; and

(c) how many of them are due to conversion from credit or other types of societies?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (c). Statistical statements for the co-operative year 1961-62 (ending June 1962), the first year of the Third Five Year Plan have not yet been compiled. However, according to information available, about 14,000 service cooperatives were formed during the period from 1-7-1961 to 31-12-1961; of these about 10,000 were by conversion of existing primary agricultural credit societies.

(b) Information is not readily available.

1137. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain works in the Creosoting Plant in Olavakkot have been handed over to private contractors;

(b) if so, what is the reason and the details thereof;

(c) how many workers will be thrown out of work as a result thereof;

(d) whether any arrangements have been made to offer alternative employment to these workers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) in case of alternative jobs being provided, whether the continuity of service and other privileges enjoyed by these workers will be protected?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Yes. The works of augering of wooden sleepers and pushing of loaded trollies to the creosoting plant have temporarily been entrusted on contract basis for the following reasons:—

- (i) In the plant, as designed, the augering of sleepers has to be done by machine. However the high speed wood augers for this had to be imported and pending their receipt augering was done by departmental labour. These augers have now been received and will be installed shortly. Since in any case the labour engaged on this had to be absorbed elsewhere, the augering work was entrusted to contract labour for this short period. The contract labour

(ii) The pushing of the loaded and unloaded trollies to the Creosoting Plant was found to be cheaper through contractor's agency, than with departmental labour.

(c) 30 workers were rendered surplus as a result of entrusting the above works on contract basis.

(d) All the workers have been provided with alternative employment.

(e) Due to introduction of double shift in the plant with the improved supply position of sleepers, additional staff were required and the workers rendered surplus have been absorbed in working the second shift.

(f) Yes. The reply is in the affirmative.

Famines in Rayalaseema District, Andhra Pradesh

1138. { Shri Remeshwar Tantia:
Shri Yallamanda Reddy:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 174 on the 25th April, 1962 and state:

(a) whether any final decision has since been taken to implement the scheme that was under preparation for the development of Rayalaseema District in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what is the total cost involved and how much is to be borne by the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). On the basis of the draft Plan suggested by the Government of India, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has prepared a Plan for the development of chronic drought affected areas covering 12 taluks at a cost of Rs. 807.71 lakhs.

The various schemes proposed by the State Government have been found to be generally well-conceived but need certain revision in the light of the comments of Technical Experts. The State Government has been advised accordingly.

As most of the schemes in the Plan are already being implemented as part of the Third Plan, it will only mean laying greater emphasis on some of the schemes in the drought areas. No extra financial assistance from the Centre is called for.

D.V.C. Canal

1139. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.V.C. authorities have suggested to constitute a statutory corporation with the West Bengal Government as a dominant partner for dealing with the canal traffic;

(b) if so, what has been the reaction of the Central Government; and

(c) what other measures have been taken to develop the full potential of navigation in the canal?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Advisory Committee set up by the D.V.C. in the year 1958 recommended *inter alia* that the best way of running the transport organisation would be to set up a statutory authority or a separate Corporation preferably with Government of West Bengal as a dominant partner. The D.V.C. authorities have since addressed the West Bengal Government to initiate action in this behalf.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Government of West Bengal and their reaction is awaited.

(c) The canal, which was originally scheduled to be completed by the middle of July, 1959, was damaged during the floods of 1959. Necessary repairs have been done. But there

has been silting at the tail end of Kunti Channel. For desilting, the D.V.C. authorities have placed orders for a dredger, delivery whereof is awaited. In the meantime, the D.V.C. authorities have requested the Government of West Bengal for a loan of one of their dredgers for the purpose.

भाखड़ा बांध परियोजना

११४०. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भाखड़ा बांध के पूरा होने में अभी कितना और समय लगेगा, ;

(ख) क्या बांध के पूरा होने पर ही जलाशय भरा जायेगा ; और

(ग) भाखड़ा के दूसरे सिरे पर बिजलीघर का निर्माण कब पूरा होगा ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अल्लगशन) : (क) बांध के शिखर पर के कुछ कार्यों नामशः उमड़मार्ग पुल, (स्पिलवे ब्रिज), 'पैरापेट्स' और रेडियल गेट्स' को छोड़ कर मुख्य बांध और आनुषंगिक कार्य पूर्ण हो गये हैं। इन बाकी रह गये कार्यों को हाथ में लिया हुआ है और आशा है कि ये १९६२ के खत्म होने से पहले ही पूर्ण हो जायेंगे।

(ख) भाखड़ा जलाशय में पहले से ही १९५८-५९ से जल का कुछ हिस्सा इक्टा किया जा रहा है। जलाशय का स्तर हर वर्ष ऊपर उठाया जा रहा है और आशा है कि जलाशय १९६४-६५ में इसकी अधिकतम अभिकल्पित ऊंचाई तक भर दिया जाएगा।

(ग) आशा है कि भाखड़ा दक्षिण तट बिजलीघर, अप्रैल, १९६६ तक पूर्ण हो जाएगा।

पाकिस्तान के साथ रेल सम्बन्ध

११४१. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में होकर पाकिस्तान के दोनों भागों का सम्बन्ध जोड़ने वाली रेल श्रृंखला की बातचीत सर्वथा समाप्त हो गयी है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो उसमें निर्णय लेने में क्यों देर हो रही है ;

(ग) भारत-पाकिस्तान सम्बन्धों की कटुता को ध्यान में रखते हुए भी क्या सरकार बातचीत चालू रखना चाहती है ; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक होने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) से (घ). १६ नवम्बर से १८ नवम्बर १९६० तक रावलपिण्डी में जो बैठक हुई थी, उसमें भारत और पाकिस्तान के शिष्ट-मण्डल जिन मुद्दों पर एक राय थे भारत सरकार ने उनका अनुसमर्थन (ratification) अभी नहीं किया है और इस सम्बन्ध में पाकिस्तान सरकार से आगे कोई बातचीत नहीं चल रही है। उचित समय आने पर सभी सम्बन्धित बातों को ध्यान में रखकर फ़ैसला किया जायेगा।

F.A.O. Expert

1142. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the precise nature of work assigned to U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation expert Mr. A. Welle, invited by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The work assigned to Mr. Welle is of an advisory nature and covers (i) dairy surveys, (ii) determination of economic units for hand-

ling liquid milk and manufacturing dairy products and (iii) examination of the economic aspects of the production, handling and marketing of milk and milk products.

Telephone Exchange at Trichur

1143 { **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether the construction of the building to house the automatic telephone exchange at Trichur has been started; and

(b) if not, the reason for the delay?

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

(b) Transfer of land from the State Government is awaited.

Demographic Cells

1144. { **Shri Warior:**
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any action to see that State Governments and Municipal Corporations set up democratic cells attached to their respective health departments; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Government of India have offered 50 per cent. Central subsidy to the State Governments for appointment of one Computer in each primary health centre and one Investigator and one Computer in the office of the District Family Planning Officers. A proposal to establish demographic cells at the State Headquarters is under consideration. The scheme does not envisage the grant of assistance to Municipal Corporations for the purpose.

(b) Proposals are awaited from the State Governments.

D.T.U. Bus Service to Meerut

1145. Shri Bishanchander Seth: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Undertaking has evolved a scheme for running its service upto Meerut in U.P.;

(b) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh have not granted licenses to D.T.U. to run its services upto Meerut while the buses of U.P. Roadways are permitted to run upto Delhi;

(c) whether the D.T.U. has requested the Central Government to take up the matter with the Government of U.P.; and

(d) what has been the reaction of the Government of U.P. thereto?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). The U.P. Government buses are plying on the various routes converging on Delhi. Delhi Transport Undertaking of the Delhi Municipal Corporation is not, however, operating on any of these routes at present.

2. In 1949, the Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Delhi Administration entered into a reciprocal agreement, according to which the U.P. Government would have the monopoly of bus operation on these routes till the Delhi Administration was in a position to run its services.

3. In 1960 the Delhi Transport Undertaking obtained ten permits from the State Transport Authority, Delhi for the Delhi-Meerut route. The U.P. Government did not countersign these permits on the ground that the share of the Delhi Administration could not be utilised by the Delhi Transport Undertaking as buses of this Undertaking could not be deemed to be the buses of the Delhi Administration.

4. On a request from the Delhi Transport Undertaking, the Central Government took up the matter with

the U.P. Government, but no settlement has so far been reached. The matter has been referred to the Interstate Transport Commission with whom it is now pending.

5. Recently, as a result of the efforts of the Commission, the Transport Authorities in U.P. agreed to allow the D.T.U. to operate between Delhi and Ghaziabad. They propose to increase the number of permits on the Delhi-Ghaziabad route from 20 to 30 and have intimated that they will have no objection to countersign these additional ten permits if the State Transport Authority Delhi issue them to the Delhi Transport Undertaking or any private transport operators in Delhi. This proposal is under examination in the Delhi Administration.

Railway Line connecting Cement Factory in Vijayanagaram Taluk (Andhra Pradesh).

1146. Shri Yallamanda Reddy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways have not yet provided a necessary railway line connecting the main line for the proposed cement factory in Vijayanagaram Taluk, in Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) when the proposals were made?

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

(a) No concrete proposal for a rail connection from the existing main line for the proposed cement factory in Vijayanagaram Taluk in Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh, has yet been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Panchayat Committee

1147. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled

Tribes in the Panchayat Committees in West Bengal; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No such provision has been made in the West Bengal Panchayat Act, 1956.

(b) Under Section 29 of the Act, the right to constitute any committee of the Anchal Panchayat has been vested in the main body itself. The composition of each such committee is also to be decided by the Anchal Panchayat.

Tribal Panchayats

1148. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has suggested in his Tenth Report to recognise the traditional tribal Panchayats as associate bodies for different purposes according to local conditions;

(b) if so, what step Government propose to take in Tripura in this respect; and

(c) when Tripura Kshatrya Mandal Committees were abolished and what were the reasons?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes Sir. According to the Commissioner, this is one of the directions in which provisions will have to be made to safeguard the interests of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, under Panchayati Raj.

(b) In Tripura, Panchayats are being established in six blocks during 1962-63 and the entire territory will be covered by Panchayats by April, 1965. This suggestion will be considered at the appropriate time after Panchayats have started functioning in Tripura.

1531 (Ai) LSD—4.

(c) The information is being collected.

Transport Development Council

1149. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 567 on the 25th November, 1961 and state:

(a) to what extent the suggestions made by the Transport Advisory Council held in October, 1961 have so far been implemented; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to give tax relief to transport operators?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-343/62.]

(b) One of the recommendations made by the Transport Development Council was that in order to encourage motor transport in rural areas, some tax concession might be allowed to operators serving such areas. The extent and the form of relief, which depended on local conditions, were to be examined by the State Governments. The matter has been taken up with them.

Haldia Port

1150. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme for the development of Haldia as satellite deep draft port has been finalised;

(b) if so, the progress made to set up the Port; and

(c) when the actual work is likely to be started?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) A scheme for the development of a new dock system at Haldia, which will be complementary to the port facilities at

Calcutta, has been prepared by the Calcutta Port Commissioners.

(b) A Project Report has been prepared. A Master Plan for the development of the Port has also been prepared. The detailed planning of the Project is at present being attended to by the Port Commissioners. Sanction has been accorded by Government of India to the acquisition of 9.373 square miles of land required for the project and steps are being taken by the Commissioners through the West Bengal Government to acquire the land in phases.

(c) According to a tentative time-schedule drawn up by the Commissioners, preliminary works are likely to commence in March 1963.

Family Planning

1151. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Hem Barua

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the official efforts in the matter of family planning have been able to check the rate of increase in population in our country; and

(b) the measures proposed to be taken to check increase in the population during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) It is too early to make a considered assessment of the effect of the family planning programme to check the rate of increase in population of the country.

(b) The following are some of the important schemes approved for implementation to check increase in the population during the Third Five Year Plan period:—

- (i) Pilot scheme for appointment of male and female depot holders on an honorarium of Rs. 7/- per month for distribution of contraceptives in

selected villages. The State Governments have been requested to consider the desirability of extending the pilot scheme in the States.

- (ii) Pilot scheme for training and appointment of Dais on an honorarium of Rs. 10/- per month for motivating people and distribution of contraceptives to them in their respective localities has been approved. Dais are expected to play a notable part in popularising family planning practices among the people in their areas and the cooperation of the dais in extending the programme particularly in rural areas is considered very vital.
- (iii) Establishment of family planning clinics in each primary health centre and its three sub-centres on an approved pattern of financial assistance.
- (iv) Establishment of urban family planning clinics on an approved pattern of financial assistance which has been liberalised.
- (v) Provision of mobile family planning clinic in each district in the States on an approved pattern of assistance.
- (vi) Financial assistance for District Family Planning Sub-committees at the rate of Rs. 2,000/- per annum per committee and Rs. 500/- per annum for each Family Planning Sub-committees at tehsil/taluk level has been offered to all State Governments to meet expenditure on clerical assistance etc. in connection with the functions of each Sub-committee.
- (vii) 100 per cent financial assistance has been offered to the State Governments for the provision of facilities for

sterilization operations in the district hospitals and also in the taluk/tehsil hospitals in the States subject to a maximum of Rs. 10,500/- per annum in each case and for training of persons in medical teaching institutions in the technique of sterilization operations and mobile surgical units. Financial assistance has also been offered to the States to meet expenditure on transport of the persons undergoing sterilization operations, where transport facilities for them are not available at the primary health centres.

(viii) Family Planning exhibition sets have been procured and supplied to State Governments for conducting family planning exhibitions in districts in the States.

(ix) A number of posters and pamphlets have been printed and films have been produced.

(x) Honorary Family Planning Education Leaders have been appointed in the States. proposals for such appointments in the remaining districts are under consideration.

(xi) 50 per cent. Central subsidy has also been offered to the States for the appointment of a District Family Planning Officer in each district.

(xii) Contraceptives are distributed free and at subsidised rates. In rural areas they are distributed free irrespective of income.

(xiii) 100 per cent. financial assistance is offered to Local Bodies and Voluntary Organisations for family planning services.

(xiv) Research in demographic, motivational, and biological fields is being carried out.

National Highways in Kerala

1152. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 659 on the 11th May, 1962 regarding National Highways in Kerala and state:

(a) whether items Nos. 35 to 44 mentioned in the statement in respect of National Highway Nos. 47 and 47-A have been included in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, whether the works have been started?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Only item No. 37 has been included in the Third Five Year Plan. Efforts are also being made to include Item No. 44 in the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) No, Sir.

Road Transport Undertakings

1153. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided State-wise for expansion programme of nationalised road transport undertakings in the first two years of the Third Plan and also under the Railway Plan;

(b) the amount spent, State-wise out of this allocation;

(c) whether any difficulties are being faced in this matter; and

(d) if so, what are they and what steps are being taken by Government to expedite the matter?

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

(d). The information required is being collected from the States/Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Preservation of Fish

Sbri A. K. Gopalan:

1154. { **Shri Umanath:**
 { **Shri P. Kumhan:**

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

(a) whether the Central Fisheries Technological Institute has taken any measures for research to preserve the huge quantities of sardine and other varieties of fish catch in the coastal areas of Kerala and Minicoy Islands; and

(b) if so, what are the steps?

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

(b) The Central Institute of Fisheries Technology, Ernakulam, has been carrying out investigations to preserve sardine and other varieties of fish caught in the coastal areas of Kerala and the Minicoy Islands. Some of the important items of work are the evolution of a hot air tunnel dryer, preparation of semi-dried prawns, preservation of fish with chemicals like propionic acid, improved salt curing, experiments on canning, freezing etc., preservation of sardine and mackerelin oil and smoking of mackerel and sardine. Preparation of fish sauce, fish oil, etc., also form part of the programme.

कृषि योग्य परती भूमि

११५५. { श्री भक्त वर्शन :
 { श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री २५ अप्रैल, १९६२ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या १६३ के

उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे :
 कि

(क) (क) देश भर में परती जमीन का पता लगाने के लिए नियुक्त विशेषज्ञ समिति के कार्य में प्रगति क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) उस सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई योजना का क्या स्वरूप है ; और

(ग) इस प्रयोजन के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा क्या सहायता दी जा रही है अथवा देने का विचार है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) समिति ने महाराष्ट्र के सम्बन्ध में अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है। उड़ीसा के सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट का मसौदा राज्य सरकार के सम्बन्धित अफसरों को भेज दिया गया है और उन से कहा गया है कि वह इसको अन्तिम रूप देने के लिए एक बैठक का आयोजन करें। इसी प्रकार गुजरात सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट के मसौदे को भी भेजा जा रहा है।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने समिति की सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति के बारे में अभी तक अपने प्रस्ताव नहीं भेजे हैं।

(ग) जहाँ समिति द्वारा निशान लगाई गई भूमि को विशेषकर भूमिहीन मजदूरों के पुनर्वास के लिये सुधारा जाता है, केन्द्रीय सरकार सुधार पर खर्च होने वाले 'अनुदान' और 'ऋण' के आधे खर्च को देगी परन्तु यह इस शर्त पर कि अलाटशुदा भूमि पर होने वाला खर्च १५० रुपये प्रति एकड़ से अधिक न हो।

**अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना
मूल्यांकन समिति की सिफारिशें**

११५६. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री बी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री २५ अप्रैल, १९६२ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या १५२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना अनुसंधान समिति की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए इस बीच और क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :
एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [देखिये पार्लियामेंट २, अनुबंध संख्या १२]

**अतिरिक्त विभागीय डाकघर,
अफजलगढ़**

११५७. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री ४ जून, १९६२ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या २४७० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अफजलगढ़ (जिला बिजनौर) स्थित अतिरिक्त विभागीय डाकघर को विभागीय उप-डाकघर में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका दर्जा कब से बढ़ाया गया है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) जो हां ।

(ख) २-७-१९६२

Railway Zone for Andhra Pradesh

1158. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has represented for creation of a separate Railway zone for Andhra Pradesh during his recent visit to Vijayawada and Hyderabad on 7th of July 1962; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reconsider the matter in view of the urgency and necessity of creation of such a zone?

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

(a) No. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh made no such representation, but the Andhra Minister for Excise and Prohibition, who presided on the occasion of the inauguration of the Broad Gauge line between Vijayawada and Masulipatam at Vijayawada on 7th July 1962, made a request in this connection in his presidential address amongst other observations.

(b) The question of "reconsideration" of the matter does not arise, as the Government have taken no static view in regard to this question and have always kept an open mind as regards justification for new Railway Zones or any other re-organisation—not on regional considerations or with reference to regional limits but with reference to operational and administrative requirements, service to railway users, etc.

पंचायती न्यायालयों की कार्यविधि

११५९. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज और सहकार मंत्री २८ मई, १९६२ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या २०८३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर की पंचायती न्यायालयों की कार्यविधि आदि के बारे में नियुक्त अध्ययन दल ने अपनी जो रिपोर्ट कुछ समय पहले प्रस्तुत की थी उसकी मूल्य सिफारिशें क्या हैं ; और

(ख) उन सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज और सहकार मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री इयासधर मिश्र) : (क) न्याय पंचायत अध्ययन दल की रिपोर्ट १५ जून, १९६२ को सभा-पटल पर रख दी गई है; रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां संसद् पुस्तकालय में भी उपलब्ध हैं। अध्ययन दल के मुख्य निष्कर्ष रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ १२४ से १२६ पर दिये गये हैं।

(ख) अध्ययन दल की प्रमुख सिफारिशों पर दिल्ली में हाल ही में हुए सामुदायिक विकास के वार्षिक सम्मेलन तथा राज्यों के सामुदायिक विकास और पंचायती राज मन्त्रियों के सम्मेलन में विचार किया गया है। इन सम्मेलनों ने सामान्यतः अध्ययन दल की सिफारिशों से सहमत होते हुए कुछेक सुझाव दिये हैं। रिपोर्ट भारत सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

G. B. Hospital and V. M. Hospital, Agartala

1160. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Ambulance cars and other Motor Vehicles put at the disposal of the Medical authorities of Gobind Ballab Pant Hospital and V. M. Hospital, Agartala, Tripura;

(b) whether they are adequate; and

(c) if not, steps taken to increase the number of such vehicles immediately?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayyar): (a) Two Ambulance Vans and one Jeep.

(b) No.

(c) The Government of India have accorded sanction to the purchase of two Ambulance Vans and the Tripura Administration are taking necessary action to purchase the Vans.

Scholarships to Railway Employees' Children

1161. **Shri G. Mohanty:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Railway Board has any scheme for granting scholarships to children of their employees of any branch;

(b) if so, number of scholarships granted during 1961-62 and 1962-63; and

(c) whether Government will place the detailed scheme on the Table?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railway (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (c). Yes Details of the scheme are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 13.]

(b) 1961-62	999
1962-63	1000
	(approximately).

वन महोत्सव

११६२. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या साख तथा कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वन महोत्सव का कार्यक्रम जब से आरम्भ किया गया है तब से कितने वृक्षों का रोपण हुआ और उनमें से कितने आज विद्यमान हैं ?

साख तथा कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : १९५० से १९५९ तक की अवधि में लगाये गये और उनमें से जीवित रहने वाले वृक्षों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है : -

लगाये गये वृक्ष ३८,१५,४६,८३१

जीवित रहने वाले वृक्ष १९,२५,८९,५३१
इसके बाद के वर्षों के बारे में पूरी जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Retired Railwaymen in Tiruchi Division

1163. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri A. V. Raghavan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that re-

tired railwaymen in Tiruchi Division are being paid their final settlement of dues on the day following the date of their retirement;

(b) the number of Railwaymen who have retired since this scheme had been initiated on Tiruchi Division and the total amount paid to them; and

(c) whether there is any proposal before Government to extend the scheme to other divisions of the Indian Railways?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, in case of employees other than commercial staff and staff handling stores who have opted for State Railway Provident Fund.

(b) Since 1st December, 1961 when the scheme was initiated, 143 men retired from service and a total amount of Rs. 5,97,136, was paid to them.

(c) Instructions already exist that, as far as possible, payment of Provident Fund dues should be made within 10 days of retirement. Railways do try to reduce this limit wherever possible.

Jammu and Kashmir Link by Micro-wave.

1164. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to link Kashmir valley with Jammu by Micro-wave system; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Srinagar, Jammu and Udhampur will be linked by multi-channel carrier telephone systems operating on microwave radio relay links.

Bhutan Postal Stamp

1165. Shri Kaghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state whether in view of the fact that Bhutan is not a member of the Universal Postal Union any agreement between the Postal Administration of India will be signed specially when Bhutan is issuing her own postal stamps designed at U.S.A. and printed in U.K.?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): The question of entering into a bilateral agreement with Bhutan is under consideration.

Nalagarh Committee

1166. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri Kolla Venkaiah:

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

(a) the up-to-date progress made regarding the implementation of the Nalagarh Committee recommendations; and

(b) the progress made so far in taking a decision with regard to the creation of the All India Agricultural Service?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 14.]

(b) The question of creation of an All India Agricultural Service is under examination.

Production and Distribution of Fertilizers

1167. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any policy in respect of pro-

duction and distribution of fertilizers; and

(b) to what extent this production and distribution has been allowed to private sector during the last three years and on what terms and conditions?

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

Production: Under the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956, the development of fertilisers industry comes under Schedule B, which comprises a list of industries in which the State will take the initiative in establishing new undertakings, but private enterprise will also be expected to supplement the effort of the State. The policy enunciated therein continues to be followed.

The existing and licensed|approved capacity for nitrogen in the private sector is as under:—

(i) Existing	10,000 tons	} Out of a total of 1259,800 tons
(ii) Licensed/ approved	526,500 tons	
TOTAL	536,500 tons	

Out of the total existing capacity of about 99,400 tons of P205, 83,400 tons is at present in the private sector.

Distribution: In regard to distribution, while the Co-operative Societies (which is also private sector) are encouraged to distribute fertilisers, in most States, the private sector manufacturers also make their own arrangements to market their products e.g., single super-phosphate and ammonium chloride.

Mangalore and Tuticorin Ports

1168. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position regarding development of Mangalore and Tuticorin ports; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). At Mangalore, the experiments and investigations to decide whether the Port is to be sited to the north or the South of the Netravati River mouth, in order to exclude the Netravati silt from entering the harbour, have been completed. These experiments and investigations have revealed that the Port should be sited north of the Netravati mouth.

Further detailed investigations, borings and surveys are being conducted by the Field Division, recently established by the Government of India, for finalising the lay-out of the Port. Thereafter, the detailed estimates and designs will be prepared.

As regards Tuticorin, the detailed investigations for determining the lay out of the Port and for the preparation of designs and estimates are being carried out by the Field Division, recently set up by the Government of India. Twenty borings in the sea upto a level of 40 ft. below water have been completed and the results of these borings are being examined in detail in order to finalise the lay out. Therefore, the drawing up of detailed designs and estimates will be taken up.

Railway Line from Tsundur to Guntur

1169. Shri Kolla Venkaiah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether railway line from Tsundur to Guntur (Southern Railway) which is to serve as a diversionary line has been completed;

(b) the trains that will be diverted from Tsundur to Guntur;

(c) whether the present railway station of Guntur will serve this line also; and

(d) what is the total cost of the scheme for diversion?

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

(b) Some of the through goods trains from Tsundur to Vijayawada and vice versa will be diverted via Vejedla.

(c) No. A bye-pass line has been provided near Guntur connecting Vejedla-Guntur line with Guntur-Tadepalle B.G. line without touching Guntur station and the through goods trains will run by this by-pass line.

(d) About Rs. 59.12 lakhs.

Teleprinter

1170. Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the teleprinters allotted to a defunct news agency Indian News Service—for the particular use for news service are now being used by Chain news-paper which controlled the majority of the shares; and

(b) whether Government have permitted the use of the teleprinter by Chain newspaper?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Education Allowance to Children of Railway Employees

1171. Shri P. Kuman: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have issued orders sanctioning education allowance for the children of all Central Government employees;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that Railway employees have not been sanctioned this allowance; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) to (c). Under the rules in force on the Railway side, educational assistance is given to Railway em-

ployees who are compelled to send their children away from their headquarters for the purpose of education. As recommended by the Pay Commission the Ministry of Finance have formulated a scheme regarding grant of educational allowance for the children of Central Government employees on the civil side based on the scheme on the Railway side. The two schemes are not identical and while in some respects the Railway rules in this regard are more liberal than the rules framed by the Ministry of Finance, in some other respects the Ministry of Finance rules are more liberal. The question as to what extent the Ministry of Finance rules should be adopted on the Railway side is under examination.

Post Office in Parliament Street

1172. Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new post office has been opened in Parliament Street, New Delhi in June, 1962;

(b) whether the building was meant for New Delhi G.P.O.; and

(c) if so, the reasons for housing this Post Office?

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

(b) It was contemplated at the planning stage to shift the General Post Office in this building.

(c) Due to paucity of accommodation a new and smaller Post Office was opened in the building.

Utilisation of Oil Survey Wells for Drinking Water Supply

1173. Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to utilise unyielding oil survey wells for drinking water supply in the country; and

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been accepted by the Ministry of Mines and Fuel?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The idea to utilise unyielding oil survey wells for purposes of supply of drinking water is under consideration. No specific proposal in this connection has yet been worked out and referred to the Ministry of Mines & Fuel. In informal talks with Minister for Health the Minister of Mines & Fuel was sympathetic to this idea.

(b) Does not arise.

Free Railway Passes for P. & T. Staff

1174. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) which categories of the Officers of Posts and Telegraphs Department are issued free railway passes (Card Passes etc.);

(b) what are the checks to see that these officers do not misuse these passes for private purposes;

(c) whether any form like the one filled in by Members of Parliament on the completion of their journeys is also required to be filled in by these officers/staff at the destination station to check the malafide use of such card passes; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) A list is placed on the Table of the House. [See appendix II, annexure No. 15].

(b) Misuse of passes renders an official liable for disciplinary action. They are kept in the custody of responsible officers in the larger offices and are subject to check by the Railway Staff.

(c) No.

(d) The form required to be filled in by Members of Parliament is for the purpose of raising necessary debit by the Railways against the LokRajya

Sabha Secretariat. Cost of journeys undertaken by officers of the Posts and Telegraphs Department by using duty card passes is not to be paid to the Railways and consequently such forms are not required to be filled in by the personnel of the Posts and Telegraphs Departments.

Railway Line from Ongole to Hyderabad

1175. Shri M. N. Swamy: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh proposed the construction of a new Railway line from Ongole to Hyderabad during the Third Plan period; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government?

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

(b) The proposal is not included in the Railway's programme of construction of new lines for the Third Five Year Plan.

Deficiency in Foodgrains

1176. Dr. K. L. Rao: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the deficiency in foodgrains during the last three years in respect of (i) Rice and (ii) Wheat;

(b) what are the costs involved in obtaining these from outside in respect of following (i) price paid (ii) shipping costs (iii) miscellaneous expenditure;

(c) whether there are projects undertaken already, which if completed earlier, can make good the deficiencies in respect of (i) Rice and (ii) Wheat; and

(d) if so, whether Government intend to accelerate these projects on priority basis to stop further imports?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) It is difficult to estimate precisely the consumption requirements of foodgrains in India where a large number of consumers are producers themselves. During the last three financial years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 the nett distribution of imported rice and wheat from Central stocks, however, was approximately as follows:—

(in million metric tons)

Grain	Quantity
Rice	1.0
Wheat	9.5

This may be taken to be a rough measure of the deficiency of foodgrains in the country during the last 3 years and it would work out to an average of about 3,30,000 tons of rice and 3.2 million tons of wheat.

(b) The average economic costs involved in obtaining rice and wheat from outside during the financial years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 were as follows:—

(All rates in Rupees per metric ton)

Commodity	Price of grain. F.O.B. supplying country	Sea Freight	Incidentals in India	Total
Rice	472.04	47.29	49.83	569.16
Wheat.	285.37	40.80	61.27	387.44

(c) and (d). All possible steps are being taken to increase the production of foodgrains in the country. The various schemes under the Third Five Year Plan are being executed as expeditiously as possible and it is expected that if the target of production of 100 million tons for the Third Five Year Plan period is achieved, the country will become self-sufficient in foodgrains.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). Two major accidents involving IAC Indian Airlines Corporation aircraft took place during the current year. A statement giving details thereof is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 16].

Air Accidents

1177. { Shri Inder J. Malhotra:
Shri Sarkar Murmu:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) the nature and number of accidents met by the IAC planes flying on various routes in the country during 1962 so far; and

(b) the type of inquiries instituted and their findings?

बम्बई में बूचड़खाना

११७८. श्री तनसिंह : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई में एक नया बूचखान (देवनार बूचड़खाना) खोलने की योजना बनाई गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसमें प्रतिदिन ६०० भेड़ बकरी, ३०० गाय बैल और १०० सूअर काटने की क्षमता होगी ;

(ग) इस योजना पर कितना रुपया खर्च किया जायेगा ;

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार योजना में कितनी धन-राशि और किस शर्त पर खर्च करेगी ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार को अब तक किसी से इस योजना के विरुद्ध विरोध पत्र भी प्राप्त हुए हैं ?

लाख तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्री ० म० थॉमस): (क) बान्द्रा में स्थित वर्तमान बूचड़खाना जिसे बने हुए १५ वर्ष हो गए हैं, अपनी उपयोगिता के समय से भी अधिक समय तक कार्य कर चुका है। शहर का विस्तार होने के कारण अब वह रिहायशी क्षेत्र के मध्य में आ गया है जिससे वहां पर अस्वास्थ्यकर स्थिति उत्पन्न हो रही है। इसमें पदार्थों की पूर्ण उपयोगिता के लिये पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध नहीं हैं। चूंकि बूचड़खाना बर्ड-प्रूफ (Bird Proof) नहीं है, उस क्षेत्र के गिद्ध समीप के संटाकूज स्थरपोर्ट पर उतरने वाले बड़े विमानों के लिए भी भय उत्पन्न करते हैं। बम्बई नगर निगम ने शहर के मध्य से १८ मील दूर देवनार में एक नए स्थान पर इस वर्तमान बूचड़खाने के पुनर्निर्माण के लिए एक योजना बनाई है? देवनार के बूचड़खाने के चालू हो जाने पर निगम महा-बम्बई के समस्त बूचड़खानों को बन्द कर देना चाहती है। देवनार के प्रस्तावित बूचड़खाने में ३०० पशु, ६१६० भेड़ तथा बकरी और १०० सूअर प्रतिदिन काटने की क्षमता होगी। यहां यह भी बताना उचित होगा कि आजकल अकेले बान्द्रा बूचड़खाने में लगभग २५० पशु और ३,५०० भेड़ तथा बकरी पहले से ही काटे जा रहे हैं।

(ग) इस बूचड़खाने के निर्माण पर खर्च आने वाली कुछ अनुमानित राशि १४६ लाख रुपये है। फिर भी, इस प्रयोजना के लिए राज्य सरकार ने अपनी तृतीय पंच वर्षीय योजना में १२३ लाख रुपये का उपबन्ध किया है।

(घ) इस योजना के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार सहायता के रूप में शत प्रतिशत ऋण देगी।

(ङ) जी हां। इस और राज्य सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित कर दिया गया है।

Himachal Resin and Turpentine Factory

1179. Shri Tan Singh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fire broke out in the Himachal Resin and Turpentine Factory at Nahar on the 29th December, 1961;

(b) whether the main distillery and entire Resin in stock etc. had been burnt down causing a loss of Rs. 7 lacs;

(c) whether an enquiry was conducted on the cause of fire; and

(d) if so, the result of the enquiry?

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

(b) Yes, except for the record office building, boilers, some portion of resin and turpentine and other buildings and sheds. The loss has been estimated at Rs. 5,27,000.

(c) The Police was asked to make an investigation.

(d) The result of the investigation is awaited.

Agricultural Production Board

1180. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the work done by the Agricultural Production Board set up by Government a few years back;

(b) whether Government propose to continue the Board; and

(c) if so, what measures Government propose to take to make the Board effective?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The Inter-Ministerial Agriculture Production Board, which was constituted by the Department of Agriculture in 1959, has been examining the final result of research having bearing on agricultural production and making recommendations for the propagation and demonstration of such results by State Governments with a view to their utilisation for improving agriculture. It has also been considering fresh problems having bearing on agricultural production for research and reviewing the progress of work thereon from time to time.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Board which is an Advisory Body, has been effectively fulfilling the objectives for which it was constituted.

Research on Cotton Oilseeds and Millets

1181. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Control at the regional research centres set up by the Central Government in various States for research on Cotton, Oilseeds and Millets is not effective;

(b) if so, whether it is the intention of Government to transfer the stations to the State Governments concerned; and

(c) if not, when Government propose to set up a proper machinery at the Centre to supervise the working of the scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). These centres are in charge of Regional Officers who work under the adminis-

trative supervision of the Directors of Agriculture of the States in which the centres are located. Their technical programmes are approved and sanctioned by the Indian Central Cotton and Oilseeds Committee and by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The centres are frequently inspected and technically supervised by the Additional Agriculture Commissioner of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, who receives from them periodical progress reports. These existing arrangements are working satisfactorily and it is not proposed to make any change in them.

Ganganagar-Hindumal-Kote Railway Line

1182. Shri Karnj Singhji: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether survey report and estimates to lay broad gauge line from Ganganagar to Hindumal-Kote have been finalised?

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

Unified Body of Traffic Control

1183. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether constitution of a unified body for traffic control in Delhi has been recommended under the Master Plan;

(b) if so, what is Government's decision in the matter; and

(c) what action has been taken to implement this decision?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The Master Plan for Delhi has recommended that to deal with the traffic problems of Urban Delhi, which requires continuous attention to a large number of problems, a Traffic Department be set up under a trained traffic engineer and the enforcement of traffic control may continue to be the responsibility of the police, with proper liaison between the two.

(b) The Master Plan for Delhi in which the recommendation referred to in reply to part (a) above has been made, has been approved by the Central Government.

(c) Necessary action to implement the recommendation will be taken in due course.

Kufri as Winter Sports Centre

1184. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Kufri' in Himachal Pradesh has been selected for the winter sports;

(b) what other places are being considered in this regard;

(c) the details of the scheme; and

(d) whether the needs of foreign tourists have also been taken into consideration?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). The Central Government on expert advice have dropped the proposal for establishing a winter sports centre at Kufri.

The Third Five Year Plan for development of Tourism includes a scheme for development of Winter Sports at Gulmarg (Kashmir) at an estimated cost of Rs. 20.00 lakhs. The expenditure is to be incurred directly by the Central Government. The development of winter sports also envisages installation of ropeways for taking up sports enthusiasts from Gulmarg to Alpathar. The scheme is being co-ordinated with the Department of Atomic Energy who have proposals to instal a ropeway from Gudmarg to Apherwat to carry their scientists and equipment. That Department had the area surveyed initially by a party of Czech Engineers who had suggested a certain alignment for the ropeway. At the instance of the Department of Tourism, a Winter Sports expert from Austria visited the area in December

1960 and he suggested certain changes in the alignment of the ropeway. For making Gulmarg accessible during winter he recommended construction of an all-weather motorable road from Tangmarg to Gulmarg. In case it was not practicable to keep the road between Tangmarg and Gulmarg open during the winter months due to heavy snow, he suggested the installation of a ropeway between Tangmarg and Gulmarg also. The Department of Atomic Energy obtained the services of a French Consulting Engineer in September—October, 1961 to advise on the various technical aspects of the scheme. The Central P.W.D. are now making a physical survey of all the suggestions with a view to preparing an estimate of costs of the whole scheme. Hence the details and financial implications have not yet been finalised.

The scheme for Development of Winter Sports at Gulmarg is primarily intended to attract larger number of foreign tourists to India. However, the facilities will be open to all tourists including home tourists.

Wagons for Timber in Punjab

1185. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the timber trade of Punjab has been heavily affected due to shortage of wagons; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to supply more wagons?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Post Offices in Punjab

1186. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new post offices opened in rural areas in Punjab during 1961-62; and

(b) the number of new post offices proposed to be opened in rural areas of Punjab during 1962-63?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 284.

(b) 195.

Telephone Connections at Nangal

1187. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who have applied for telephone connections at Nangal township (Punjab) and have not been provided with telephones so far; and

(b) when they are likely to be provided with telephones?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 16.

(b) The connections will be given after opening of the new exchange at Naya Nangal which will give relief to Nangal area. It is not possible to give any definite date at this stage due to uncertainty supply of stores.

Dam Across Jamuna near Okhla

1188. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme for the construction of a barrage across the Jamuna, near Okhla, to stabilise the course of the river and ensure an adequate water supply for the Central Power House and its cooling plants at Rajghat is under consideration by the Central Water and Power Commission; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the stage at which the matter stands at present?

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

(b) Details of the scheme have yet to be finalised. At present model

experiments are being conducted at Poona Research Station.

Smallpox in Assam

1189. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a programme for eradication of Smallpox in Assam is under way;

(b) if so, into how many phases the programme will be conducted; and

(c) which will be the administrative districts to be covered in the first phase of programme?

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

(b) The programme is being conducted in two phases.

(c) Four units will work during the first phase and will cover the following five districts:

- (1) Goalpara
- (2) Nowgong
- (3) Sibsagar
- (4) Garo Hills and
- (5) United Mikir and North Cachar Hills.

कलकत्ता से मुगलसराय तक बिजली की रेलगाड़ियां

११६०. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कलकत्ता से मुगलसराय तक बिजली से रेल चलाने का काम पूरा हो चुका है, और यदि हां, तो कब तक हो जायेगा ;

(ख) क्या इसी वर्ष में बिजली से इस लाइन पर गाड़ियां चलने लगेंगी और, यदि हां, तो कब से ;

(ग) क्या इस बिजली से गाड़ी चलने वाली योजना को और भी बढ़ाने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है और कब तक वह पूर्ण हो जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) हावड़ा-बंडेल-बर्दवान सेक्शन पर (मेन लाइन के रास्ते) ३००० वोल्ट डी० पी० प्रणाली के अनुसार बिजली लगायी जा चुकी है और दुर्गापुर-मुगलसराय सेक्शन पर भी २५ किलोवाट ए० सी० प्रणाली के अनुसार बिजली लगायी गयी है। आशा है कि दिसम्बर, १९६४ तक बर्दवान - दुर्गापुर के बाकी टुकड़े पर भी बिजली लगाने का काम पूरा हो जायेगा।

(ख) हावड़ा बर्दवान सेक्शन पर १९५९ से बिजली की गाड़ियां चल रही हैं। दुर्गापुर-मुगलसराय सेक्शन पर मार्च, १९६१ और जुलाई, १९६२ के बीच अलग अलग चरणों में बिजली लगायी गयी थी और माल गाड़ियों को बिजली द्वारा चलाने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

(ख) और (घ) नीचे लिखे सैक्शनों पर या तो बिजली लगायी जा चुकी है या तीसरी आयोजना के दौरान उन पर बिजली लगाने का कार्यक्रम बनाया गया है और नियत तिथि हर एक के सामने दी गयी है :—

	माग किलोमीटर	नियत तिथि
दक्षिण-पूर्व-रेलवे		
भासनसोल-सिनी-टाटानगर-राउरकेला, जिसमें राज खरसवां-दांगोपोसी सेक्शन (माग कि० मी० ७५) शामिल नहीं है, जहां दूसरी आयोजना की अवधि में बिजली लगायी गयी थी।	३३२	बिजली गाड़ियां चलाना अलग-अलग चरणों में पहले ही शुरू हो चुका है।
खड़गपुर-टाटानगर	१३३	१९६२ के अन्त तक
हावड़ा-खड़गपुर	११५	दिसम्बर, १९६५
अतिरिक्त शाखा लाइनें	१७२	१९६२ के अन्त से मार्च, १९६४ तक
पूर्व रेलवे		
सियालदह-रानाघाट: दमदम-बनगांव	१४३	जन, १९६३
सियालदह (दक्षिण)	१८७	मार्च, १९६५
वारिया-बर्दवान डॉक्स	१९७	दिसम्बर, १९६४
उत्तर रेलवे		
मुगलसराय-इलाहाबाद	३४९	सितम्बर, १९६४
और		
लाहबाद-कानपुर		
मध्य रेलवे		
इगतपुरी-नंद गांव	३०८	जून, १९६५
नंदगांव-भुसावल		मार्च, १९६६
दक्षिण रेलवे		
मद्रास-ताम्बरम्-विष्णुपुरम्	१६०	दिसम्बर, १९६३

Port Charges

1191. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the merchants chamber of Calcutta has urged that uniform charges be levied at different Indian ports;

(b) whether port charges are different in different ports in this country; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No. Government have not received any representation on the subject from the Merchants Chamber of Commerce.

(b) Yes.

(c) Port charges are fixed basically with reference to the cost of maintaining the Port. They may, however, vary from commodity to commodity at different Ports regard being had to a number of factors such as the quantum of traffic, nature of the cargo, method of handling, and the extent to which it can bear a charge, in the light of considerations such as export promotion or in the case of imports essentiality of the commodity to the public.

Thermal Plant at Ennore (Madras)

1192. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Thermal Plant is going to be established at Ennore at the request of Madras Government; and

(b) if so, from where coal will be supplied for the Thermal Plant?

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

(b) Does not arise.

1531 (A) L.S.D.I.—15.

Agriculture in Himachal Pradesh

1193. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the West German Team of Experts on Agriculture has started its work for the development of Agriculture in the Mandi District of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) how its beneficial results will be made available for the use of the contiguous hill areas of Punjab and Uttar Pradesh?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Not yet.

(b) It is too early to consider this. This would arise only after the programme has been in operation for sometime and proves successful.

Porters at Pathankot Railway Station

1194. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the number of porters who were sanctioned for Pathankot Railway Station in 1960;

(b) the number increased in 1961 and 1962 separately;

(c) whether the porters union of Pathankot represented to the Railway authorities for the constitution of a co-ordination committee of the porters and railway officials just like one constituted at Jullundur; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 85.

(b) The number was increased to 95 in May, 1961 and to 120 between April and November with effect from June, 1962.

(c) and (d). Yes. A committee has been formed on the lines of that as at Jullundur.

Quarters for P&T Employees

1195. **Shri P. Kanhan:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the total number of departmental quarters constructed for P&T employees in the

country as a whole as well as circle-wise, during the last five years, each year separately?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati):

Name of Circle	Number of Units constructed during the last Five years					Total
	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	
Assam	65	75	30	32	27	229
Andhra	12		1	44		57
Bihar	4	10				14
Bombay	11	6		24	492	533
Central	40	3				43
Delhi	40		12	14	36	102
Gujarat				2	154	156
Kerala	8	2	5	3	4	22
Madras		7	2	5		14
Mysore	25	2			2	29
Orissa			10	1	4	15
Punjab	15	202	44		9	270
Rajasthan				66	3	69
U.P.	39	27	128	119	21	334
West Bengal	8	4	1	7	9	30
Calcutta District	14	12			12	38
Bombay District					99	99
GRAND TOTAL						2054

Mechanised Fishing Boats

1196. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any scheme for the subsidised sale of mechanised fishing boats to the Lacadive Islanders; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) the scheme involves grant of 100 per cent subsidy on engines and 25 per cent subsidy on hulls of mechanised fishing boats. The cost of boats and the subsidies are as follows:

Details	Total average Cost	Subsidy	Sanctioned cost
25' boats	Rs. 14,336/-	Rs. 7,374/-	Rs. 6,962/-
30' boats	Rs. 22,195/-	Rs. 12,051/-	Rs. 10,144/-

Manufacture of Emergency Lighting Equipment

1197. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether lately emergency lighting equipment has been manufactured in the South Eastern Railway Workshop and has been provided in the trains to facilitate relief operation at times of accident at night;

(b) in which of the trains this facility has been provided; and

(c) whether similar facilities have been extended to other railways?

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

(b). On all Broad Gauge Mail, Express and long distance main line passenger trains on the South Eastern Railway.

(c). Yes. This equipment is being progressively installed on passenger trains on the Indian Railways.

Attendants in Corridor Coaches

1198. Shri P. K. Deo: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state whether attendants have been provided in all the first class corridor coaches in the trains?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): As a first step, Attendants are being provided, in the I Class corridor coaches on some important trains.

Price of Fertilizers

1199. Shri R. S. Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any disparity in the retail prices of ammonium sulphate and other fertilizers supplied to agriculturists and plantations; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to eliminate the disparity?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a). Yes, a statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 17].

(b). The matter is under consideration.

Alopecia Universalis

1200. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any facilities exist in India for the treatment and cure of Alopecia Universalis;

(b) whether Government are aware of various surgical and clinical advances abroad in the treatment of this ailment;

(c) whether anything is being done to promote similar experiments and lines of treatment in this country; and

(d) whether there is any definite data regarding the incidence of this disease in India and the main causes of it?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (d). Facilities for the treatment of Alopecia Universalis exist in all general hospitals in the country. There is no specific cure for this disease but certain groups of the cortisone family of drugs give relief in some cases. However, the steroid effect is not permanent and Alopecia Universalis recurs if the maintenance dose is lowered to 6 mgm. Continuous use of cortisone is also not advisable.

There are no data available with regard to the incidence of this disease. It is congenital in some cases and the disease is also acquired through psychological or toxic conditions.

उज्जैन-आगरा छोटी लाइन

१२०१. श्री बड़े : क्या रेलवे यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उज्जैन-आगर छोटी लाइन में १९५८ से १९६१ तक अलग अलग प्रतिवर्ष कितना खर्च एवं कितनी आमदनी हुई;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि उज्जैन से छतरपुर, आगर हो कर बड़ी लाइन की कोई रूपरेखा सरकार के सामने है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस का क्या विवरण है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाह-नवाज खां) : (क)

हजार
(रुपयों में)

वर्ष	खर्च	आमदनी
*१९५८-५९	३,२१	१,८९
*१९५९-६०	३,४०	१,६६
(संशोधित आंकड़े)		
*१९६०-६१	२,९०	१,८९

(*) ये आंकड़े आनुमानिक आधार पर निकाले गये हैं, क्योंकि रेलवे लाइनों के हर सैक्शन के खर्च और आमदनी का निश्चित हिसाब अलग अलग नहीं रखा जाता।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

प्रतीक्षालय

१२०२. श्री बड़े : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिम रेलवे के जावद रोड स्टेशन (नीमच-अजमेर लाइन) पर प्रतीक्षालय नहीं है;

(ख) क्या इस विषय में अनेक अभ्या-वेदन प्राप्त हुए थे; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाह-नवाज खां) : (क) शायद माननीय सदस्य का मतलब ऊंचे दर्जे के यात्रियों के लिये प्रतीक्षालय की व्यवस्था से है। यदि ऐसा है, तो इस का उत्तर है, हां।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) इस बारे में जांच की गयी थी जिस से पता चला कि इस स्टेशन पर आने-जाने वाले ऊंचे दर्जे के यात्रियों की संख्या को देखते हुए यहां ऊंचे दर्जे का प्रतीक्षालय बनाने का औचित्य नहीं है। इस की सूचना प्रतिवेदन करने वालों को दे दी गयी थी।

Quarters for Railway Employees in Delhi

1203. **Shri Shiv Charan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased state:

(a) how many quarters and at which places have been constructed in Delhi for railway employees in the First and Second Plan periods;

(b) whether these quarters have been electrified; and

(c) whether electric fans have been provided in them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a). The total number of quarters constructed so far in Delhi area for Railway employees is 7773. The exact number of quarters which were constructed during the First and Second Plan periods is not immediately available. This information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House later.

These quarters have been constructed in the following localities of Delhi:

Delhi, New Delhi, Delhi Kishan-ganj, Dayabasti, Shakurbasti, Subzimandi, Nizamuddin, Tughlakabad, Lajpat Nagar, Sewa Nagar, Lodi Colony, Sarojni Nagar, Delhi Safdar-

jang, Sardar Patel Road, Tilak Bridge, College Lane, Basant Lane, Chelmsford Road, Pachkuin Road, Boulevard Road, Siri Ram Road, Delhi Queens Road, Sarai Phus, Delhi Sarai Rohilla, Delhi Lahori Gate, Motia Bagh, Hamilton Road, More Sarai, Patel Nagar, Delhi Cantt., Palam, Minto Bridge and College Lane.

(b) About 88 per cent of them have been electrified.

(c) Electric fans have been provided in approximately 40.5 per cent of the quarters.

Cracks in Ahmedabad Railway Station Buildings

1204. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that big cracks were detected in the newly constructed buildings of Ahmedabad Railway Station (Metre gauge) on Western Railway; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, a small hair-crack between the RCC beam and the brick filling underneath it in the third class waiting hall, was noticed. This is caused by temperature changes and has no structural significance.

Draught in Lower Damodar Belt

1205. **Shri Dinan Bhattacharya:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of regular draught in the lower belt of Damodar since the day of commissioning of Damodar Valley Corporation Project; and

(b) if so, whether Government or Damodar Valley Corporation has any plan to improve the situation there?

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

(b). Does not arise.

Dacoity in P.O. Hojai (Assam)

1206. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a darning dacoity was committed on 28th-29th July, 1962 in the Post and Telegraph Office at Hojai in Assam;

(b) if so, how much amount was looted and how many persons were injured in the dacoity; and

(c) whether the culprits have been brought to book?

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

(b) Rs. 5483.24 nP. The Sub Postmaster was injured.

(c) The Police have apprehended five suspects.

आदिम जाति क्षेत्रों में जनस्वास्थ्य

१२०७. **श्री उदिया :** क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राष्ट्रके आदिवासी प्रधान क्षेत्रों में जनस्वास्थ्य की सुरक्षा हेतु सरकार ने क्या विशेष प्रयास १५ जुलाई, १९६२ तक किये हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) : सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Bhakra Dam Project

1208. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether compensation to all those who have been affected by the Bhakra Dam Project has been made; and

(b) if so, the total amount that has been paid?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Compensation has been paid to all the persons affected by the Bhakra Dam Project except those who have appealed to Civil Courts for enhancement of compensation offered to them or those who have not so far come forward to receive payment.

(b) Rs. 2,99,01,758.

Rates of Electricity in Delhi

1209. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state the progress made in the matter of having uniform rates for light and fans, domestic power and industrial power in the Union Territory of Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): The question whether the rates being charged by the New Delhi Municipal Committee can be brought down to the level of those in force in the area served by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking is under examination. A Committee was appointed to examine the financial operations of the Electricity Department of the New Delhi Municipal Committee. Its report is awaited.

Narela and Shahdara in the Union territory of Delhi are served by private licensees. As their cost of generation and supply of electricity is higher than that of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, they cannot be forced to adopt the rates charged by the latter.

Rickshaw Pullers, Society

1210. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a rickshaw pullers' society will be established in Delhi;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the extent and nature of financial assistance contemplated?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) There are already four rickshaw pullers' co-operative societies in Delhi.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) Delhi Administration have proposed to give financial assistance to one society as per approved pattern according to which a sum of Rs. 20,000 may be given as loan for purchase of rickshaws and a sum of Rs. 900 as subsidy towards managerial expenses to a society.

Consumption of Electricity in Punjab

1211. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the *per capita* consumption of electricity in Punjab as on the 1st August, 1962; and

(b) the reasons for such low consumption?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The figures in respect of *per capita* consumption as on 1st August, 1962, have not yet been compiled. The *per capita* consumption in Punjab during 1961-62 was about 62.8 kWh, which was higher than that of most of the other States.

Printing of Air India Booklets Abroad

1212. { Shri Kajrolkar:
 { Shri Raghunath Singh:
 { Shri R. P. Singh:
 { Shri U. M. Trivedi:

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

(a) the total amount spent by the Air India each year in getting brochures, books, folders, posters, tickets printed abroad;

(b) the reasons for printing these booklets abroad; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange involved therein?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) The approximate amount spent by Air India Corporation during the years 1959-60, 1960-61 and 1961-62 on getting time-tables, tickets, brochures, folders etc. printed abroad is given below:—

1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Rs. 6,37,500	Rs. 8,29,000	Rs. 12,24,400

(b) The reasons for printing these articles abroad are as under:—

- (i) *Time-tables*: Time-tables issued by the Corporation in Europe contain both English version as also a version in the local language of the country namely French, German, Italian etc. These used to be got printed in Geneva because of easy availability of necessary facilities. The Corporation have, however, started printing the full size time-tables in India to save foreign exchange expenditure.

(ii) *Passenger tickets, excess baggage tickets, Miscellaneous Charges Orders and Coupons*: These require a special type of carbon paper backing which is not produced in India. The orders for printing these articles were, therefore, placed with a Japanese firm whose quotations were the lowest. However, the possibility of getting the required type of carbon paper produced in India is being explored by the Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

(iii) *The Special Boeing Brochure*: The specialised part of job was the coloured tissue paper which also is not produced in India. Global tenders were invited for this item and the lowest tender was received from a Japanese firm on whom the order was finally placed.

(iv) *Sales letter, tour folders, bulletins etc.*: The material for these items depends largely on local needs. They essentially form part of the publicity campaigns undertaken by the outstation offices of the Corporation. The printing of such items in India would not only be inconvenient but also expensive and the delays which would inevitably be involved in getting them printed in India and then despatching them to foreign stations would defeat their purpose. For competitive reasons it is necessary to get these printed locally so that they are available according to the required time schedule.

(c) The amounts indicated under (a) above represent foreign exchange expenditure in full.

Notes: (1) The amount indicated in reply to part (a) of the question includes expenditure on certain other items like postage, transport charges etc., as no separate accounts of expenditure incurred on such items is maintained by the Corporation.

- (2) During 1959-60, New York was an off-line point and, therefore, the expenditure on publicity items was much less. New York functioned as an on-line station for a part of the year 1960-61 and the expenditure increased during that year. In the year 1961-62, in addition to New York functioning as a regular on-line station with as many as five services a week during on-season and 3 during off-season, a number of sales offices were opened in the U.S.A. There has, therefore, been an inevitable increase in the expenditure on sales promotional items.

Shuttle Service for Delhi Students Studying at Ghaziabad

1213. Shri Solanki: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shuttle service from Ghaziabad to Delhi for Delhi students reading in various colleges in Ghaziabad;

(b) if so, whether separate compartments have been provided for ladies in it;

(c) whether it is also not a fact that in ladies compartments the boys outnumber the girls; and

(d) if so, why railway police personnel and officers are not posted to check this so as to avoid harassment to ladies?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There is no shuttle train exclusively for students between Ghaziabad and Delhi. However, 331 Up New Delhi-Amritsar Passenger Train which starts from New Delhi at 5.05 hours and reaches Ghaziabad at 6.37 hours caters for students attending schools and colleges at Ghaziabad in the morning shift. In addition to this, students travel by other trains between Delhi and Ghaziabad according to the various shifts in the schools and colleges at Ghaziabad.

(b) Yes.

(c) While boys below the age of 12 years are permitted to travel in ladies compartments, it has not come to notice that the boys outnumber the girls in such compartments.

(d) Extant rules provide for ladies' compartments being occupied only by those who are entitled to travel in them. Necessary staff has been detailed for ensuring that the rules are observed and assistance of police is sought, should necessity arise.

Medical Colleges

1214. Shri Naval Prabhakar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seats in medical colleges for M.B.B.S. Course have been reserved for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, what steps Government take to get the required number of students from such communities; and

(c) whether some organisations are also asked to give publicity for getting such students?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes; seats have been reserved for candidates belonging to

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in almost all the Medical Colleges.

(b) and (c). Due publicity is given through newspapers and the Prospectus of the College concerned.

Prices of Pure Ghee in Delhi

1215. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan:**
Shri Pottekkatt:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the rise in prices of pure ghee in the New Delhi Market; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to bring down the prices?

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

(b) It is not proposed to take any direct regulatory measures. It is hoped, however, that the country-wide planned increases in milk production, oilseeds production and dairy development will help relieve the situation indirectly.

Exchange of Animals with Netherlands

1216. **Shri Man Singh P. Patel:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any agreement to exchange tigers and cranes of Delhi Zoological Park for other continental animals with any private firm of Netherlands;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) how far the agreement has been carried out?

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

(b) A barter arrangement was made in 1960 by the Delhi Zoological Park with Messrs Van Den Brink, a reputed firm of Holland dealing in animals and birds, for procurement of 6 Macaw Parrots, 24 Pheasants and a pair of

Chimpanzees in exchange of one pair of Tiger cubs, 5 Spotted Deer, 35 Saras Crane and 2 pairs of Leopards. The value of the barter deal was Rs. 9,120.

(c) Two Tiger cubs and 20 Saras Cranes valued at Rs. 4,726 were despatched by the Delhi Zoological Park. In return, 13 Pheasants and 6 Macaw Parrots valued at Rs. 3,330 were obtained from the Dutch firm. In view of the Dutch Government's ban on the import of split-hoofed animals into their country, the firm expressed its inability to complete the deal on the lines originally agreed upon. They were prepared to adjust the difference either in cash or by supplying other species. It is now proposed to close the deal by obtaining 10 rare Pheasants valued at Rs. 1,396 from the firm to cover the balance outstanding.

Mango crop in Bihar

1217. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been exceptionally bumper mango crop throughout the State of Bihar this year;

(b) if so, in what other States there has been similar mango season; and

(c) reasons which have contributed to such good harvest of mangoes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). This year the mango crop was exceptionally good in certain States for example Bihar. However, the information is being collected from all the States and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

गन्ने की कीमत

१२१८. श्रीमती रामदुलारी सिन्हा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६१-६२ के मौसम में किस राज्य में वास्तव में किस दर पर गन्ने के दाम दिये गये हैं;

(ख) एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य के दाम में अन्तर होने का क्या कारण है;

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य में गन्ने की खेती में प्रति एकड़ औसतन क्या खर्चा पड़ता है ; और

(घ) किस राज्य में किसानों के गन्ने का कितना दाम बाकी है और उसे भुगतान करने का क्या प्रबन्ध हो रहा है ?

साख तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में उपसंजी (ओ.ओ.म.०.यामस) : (क) और (ख). १९६१-६२ में महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात को छोड़ कर समस्त भारत में गन्ने की मिल के दरवाजे पर पहुँच की न्यूनतम कीमत १ रु० ६२ न० पै० प्रति मन और रेल स्थित केन्द्रों

पर १ रु० ५० न० पै० प्रति मन थी। मिलों ने सड़क से गन्ना ले जाने का खर्चा काट कर यही कीमतें चुकाई थीं। पहली मई के बाद पेरे गये गन्ने पर साप्ताहिक उपलब्धि में प्रत्येक ०.१ प्रतिशत की कमी होने से उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और पंजाब में १.५ न० पै० प्रति मन की छूट सप्ताह में ६ प्रतिशत से कम उपलब्धि होने पर दी जाती थी। इसके अतिरिक्त गन्ना उत्पादक, यदि वे इस के हकदार थे तो विलम्बित भुगतान के अधिकारी भी थे। महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात में समेकित कीमत (न्यूनतम कीमत जमा विलम्बित भुगतान) नियत है और पिछली फसल की उपलब्धि के आधार पर १९६१-६२ में मिलों द्वारा दी जाने वाली कीमत यह थी :—

महाराष्ट्र

गुजरात

(रुपये प्रति टन)		(रुपये प्रति टन)	
११ प्रतिशत से कम उपलब्धि	५२।-	१० प्रतिशत से कम की उपलब्धि	४८।--
११ प्रतिशत और इससे अधिक लेकिन ११.५ प्रतिशत से कम की उपलब्धि	५३।-	१० प्रतिशत और इससे अधिक लेकिन १०.५ प्रतिशत से कम की उपलब्धि	५०।-
११.५ प्रतिशत और इससे अधिक लेकिन १२ प्रतिशत से कम की उपलब्धि	५४।-	१०.५ प्रतिशत और इससे अधिक लेकिन ११ प्रतिशत से कम की उपलब्धि	५२।-
१२ प्रतिशत और इससे अधिक लेकिन १२.५ प्रतिशत से कम की उपलब्धि	५५।-	११ प्रतिशत और इससे अधिक किन्तु ११.५ प्रतिशत से कम की उपलब्धि	५३।-
१२.५ प्रतिशत और इससे अधिक की उपलब्धि	५६।-	११.५ प्रतिशत और इससे अधिक लेकिन १२ प्रतिशत से कम की उपलब्धि	५४।-
		१२ प्रतिशत और इससे अधिक लेकिन १२.५ प्रतिशत से कम की उपलब्धि	५५।-
		१२.५ प्रतिशत और इससे अधिक की उपलब्धि	५६।-

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य में गन्ने के उत्पादन के विश्वसनीय आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(घ) १५ जुलाई १९६२ को १९६१-६२ की फसल की अपेक्षित सूचना का विवरण

सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या १८]

गन्ने की पिछली शेष कीमत का शीघ्र भुगतान करने के लिये राज्य सरकारों को कह दिया गया है।

Muzaffarpur R.M.S. Building

1219. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no provision of latrine and water supply in Muzaffarpur R.M.S. building for the last three years;

(b) if so, what arrangement is being made in this regard;

(c) how many R.M.S. offices are functioning in 'W' Division of Bihar Postal circle with or without latrines; and

(d) when the proposal for providing latrines in these buildings is expected to materialise?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) A latrine and water tap existed in the Muzaffarpur R.M.S. building but the same were dismantled in August 1960, when the extension of the building was taken up. After their dismantlement the staff are using the latrine for the general public situated at the Railway Platform. So far as supply of water is concerned, there is water tap close to the mail office and a waterman stores water for drinking and other purposes.

(b) Proposals for provision of latrine and water facilities at Muzaffarpur R.M.S. building are at an advanced stage and the matter is being pursued vigorously with the Railways.

(c) Presumably the reference is to 'U' Division as 'W' Division is in Gujarat Circle. Latrines have been provided in the R.M.S. offices at Chapra, Darbhanga, Samastipur and Mansi. The R.M.S. Offices at Sonapur, Muzaffarpur, Barauni and Katihar have not yet been provided with latrines.

(d) The Railways had earlier declined to provide latrines at Barauni and Katihar. Provision of these facilities at these Stations as well as at Sonapur will be pursued with the Railways. Regarding Muzaffarpur, the position has already been explained in part (b) above.

Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi

1221. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of patients per day being treated in Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi, during the past three months;

(b) whether the number of patients is on the increase;

(c) the number of persons on the staff of the hospital;

(d) whether Government consider the number of persons on the staff adequate to deal with the number of patients; and

(e) if not, what steps Government propose to take to meet the increasing demands on the hospital staff?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar):

(a) May, 1962	1785
June, 1962	1732
July, 1962	1831
(b) Yes.	/
(c) Classes I & II	40
Class III	226
Class IV	330

(d) and (e). Yes. The requirements of the Casualty and Out-patient Departments, however, are being reviewed in view of the considerable increase in the number of patients.

Central River Board Committee

1222. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to constitute a Central River Board Committee;

(b) if so, what will be the nature and functions of the Committee; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The River Boards Act, 1956, under which the Government of India

propose to set up River Boards for certain important inter-State river Basins in the country, does not provide for the establishment of any Central River Board Committee as envisaged in part (a) of the question.

Major Rivers in India

1223. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) how many major rivers are there in India; and

(b) what is the percentage of water utilised from them for (i) irrigation, (ii) power, (iii) drinking purpose and (iv) wastage into the seas?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The major rivers in India excluding their tributaries are given below:—

1. Indus Basin Rivers.
2. Ganges.
3. Brahmaputra.
4. Mahanadi.
5. Krishna.
6. Cauvery.
7. Tapi or Tapti.
8. Narmada.
9. Godavari.

and 10. Damodar.

(b) No detailed assessment of the water resources of all the rivers and their utilisation for different purposes has so far been made. However, it has been estimated that

- (i) by the end of the Second Plan about 27 per cent of the usable flow or 8.9 per cent of the total annual flow of the entire river water resources of the country would have been utilised by the end of the Second Plan.
- (ii) The utilisation for generation of hydro power is at present about 4 per cent of the average total annual flow of all rivers.
- (iii) and (iv) No information is available.

Providing of Level Crossing at New Barrackpur Halt Station

1224. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are heavy casualties on the Eastern Railway suburban lines due to people walking on the railway tracks;

(b) whether it is a fact that the heavy growth of population on either side of new Barrackpur halt station on Eastern Railway leads to people indiscriminately crossing the track as there is no railway gate to control traffic when trains are approaching;

(c) whether it is a fact that the girls of college and the boys of school are on opposite sides of the track and children cross the track without any control;

(d) whether the bazar is also situated by the side of the track; and

(e) whether Government have considered the desirability of putting a railway gate at this point for the safety of the people, specially the children?

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

(a) Some trespassers at times get killed while they attempt to cross the Railway line.

(b) to (e). Yes, Sir. It has not been found feasible to prevent trespassing as persons cross the lines by short-cut and not at particular crossings.

Linking of Basirhat-Barasat Railway with Sealdah

1225. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Basirhat-Barasat railway will be directly linked with Sealdah by drawing the coaches by electric engines from Barasat to Sealdah;

(b) how far will this reduce the number of trains on the Bongaon section after electrification; and

(c) whether the question of doubling railway track between Barasat and Dumdum is still under consideration?

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

(a) No, Sir; not for the present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal under consideration. The doubling of the section will be considered only when
(a) No, Sir; not for the present.

रेलगाड़ियों में महिला डिब्बे

१२२६. श्री बंरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जब कि सरकार की ओर से स्त्रियों को समान अधिकार दिये गये हैं और पर्दा प्रथा भी बन्द कर दी गई है तो इन के लिये रेलवे में अलग डिब्बा क्यों लगाया जाता है जब कि अलग डिब्बों में कई बार बदमाश चोरी कर ले जाते हैं और स्त्रियों के अकेली बैठी रहने के कारण कई हत्यायें भी हुई हैं;

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या सोचा है और इन लूट मार की घटनाओं से बचाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रवन्ध किया है ;

(ग) क्या अलग रखे जाने वाले स्त्रियों के डिब्बे समाप्त करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है और यदि हां, तो यह कब से समाप्त कर दिये जायेंगे; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख) रेल प्रशासनों पर यह एक सांविधिक दायित्व है (देखिये १८६० के भारतीय रेल अधिनियम ६ की धारा ६४) कि वे यात्रियों को ले जाने वाली प्रत्येक गाड़ी में केवल महिला यात्रियों के इस्तेमाल के लिये, गाड़ी के अंग के रूप में, कब से कम सब से निचले दर्जे का अलग डिब्बा लगाने की व्यवस्था करें। इस सुविधा से महिला यात्रियों की आवश्यकता पूरी हो जाती है, विशेष

रूप से उन महिला यात्रियों की जिन के साथ कोई पुरुष सम्बन्धी यात्रा नहीं करते और जो महिलाओं को अलग डिब्बे में यात्रा करना पसन्द करती हैं।

इन अलग डिब्बों में यात्रा करने वाली महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिये इन में सुरक्षा की यथासम्भव पूरी व्यवस्था रहती है। एक बयान सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है जिस में विस्तार से बताया गया है कि महिलाओं के लिये नियत अलग डिब्बे में यात्रा करने वाली महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिये क्या उपाय अपनाये गये हैं। [देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्ध संख्या १६]

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) महिलाओं के लिये डिब्बों का आरक्षण महिलाओं के हित में आवश्यक समझा गया है। यह सुविधा समाप्त करने से उन्हें बहुत बड़ी असुविधा होने की आशंका है।

स्टेशनों पर स्वच्छ पानी का प्रबन्ध

१२२७. श्री बंरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जहां स्टेशनों पर पानी की टंकियां बनी हुई हैं और उन्हीं से कनेक्शन किये हुए स्टेशनों पर नल लगा रखे हैं क्या वह पानी स्वच्छ होता है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्यों नहीं और क्या सरकार ने कभी इस के बारे में सोचा है;

(ग) यदि सरकार अब पानी स्वच्छ रखने का विचार रखती है तो ऐसा कब से किया जायेगा; और

(घ) यह पानी की टंकियां कब साफ की जाती हैं और इनके साफ करने की क्या प्रवधि है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं, सभी स्टेशनों पर नहीं।

(ख) पानी को पीने के योग्य बनाने के लिए सभी स्टेशनों पर उसे छानना जरूरी नहीं है। जब कभी आवश्यकता समझी जाती है, पानी छान लिया जाता है।

(ग) ऊपर भाग (ख) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता।

(घ) तीन महीने से लेकर छः महीने के अन्दर टंकियों को एक बार खुरचकर पूरी तरह साफ किया जाता है। यह सफाई टंकियों में जमा हो जाने वाली गाद की मात्रा के आधार पर की जाती है। विशेष स्थितियों में सफ़ाई इस से भी कम अन्तर पर की जाती है। जहाँ आवश्यक होता है टंकियों को रोगाणु-नाशक दवाई से भी साफ़ किया जाता है।

बारां स्टेशन पर रेलकर्मचारी की गाड़ी से हब कर मृत्यु

१२२८. श्री बंरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिनांक १४ जुलाई, १९६२ को बारां स्टेशन पर एक रेलवे कर्मचारी अपनी ड्यूटी देते हुए शाम की गाड़ी से कट कर मर गया;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके बच्चों के लिए सरकार की ओर से क्या प्रबन्ध किया जायगा; और

(ग) यह प्रबन्ध कब तक किया जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सॅ० बॅ० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). मृत कर्मचारी के आश्रितों को कामगार मभावजा एकट के अर्धीन ३,००० रुपय मुभावजा दिया जायगा। यह रकम कामगार मभावजा कमिश्नर कोटा के पास ३१ अगस्त, १९६२ से पहले जमा करा दी जायेगी।

मृत व्यक्ति के निर्वाह-निधि केखाते में १४६२ रु० ६५ न० पै० की रकम उसके नामित या वैध उत्तराधिकारी को देय है। इसके अलावा निर्वाह-निधि में विशेष अंशदान के ६०० रु० भी उसके आश्रितों को देय है। आवश्यक औपचारिक कार्रवाइयों के पूरा होने पर इन दोनों रकमों का भुगतान कर दिया जायेगा।

पश्चिम रेलवे में सन् १९६१ में अनुसूचित जाति के व्यक्तियों की नियुक्ति

१२२९. श्री बंरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सन् १९६१ में कितने अनुसूचित जाति के व्यक्तियों को पश्चिम रेलवे में नौकरियां दी गईं; और

(ख) इसी अवधि में अन्य जाति के कितने व्यक्तियों को उक्त रेलवे में नौकरियां दी गईं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाह-नवाज खां) :

(क) दर्जा ३	११३
दर्जा ४	४४०
(ख) दर्जा ३	८०५
दर्जा ४	४०६४

रासायनिक खाद से पैदा की गई फसलें

१२३०. श्री बंरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो फसलें रासायनिक खाद व दवाइयां डालकर पैदा की जाती हैं इनका मनुष्यों और पशुओं के स्वास्थ्य पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : यदि रासायनिक उर्वरकों का सविवेक प्रयोग किया जाये तो मनुष्यों और पशुओं के स्वास्थ्य पर

कोई बुरा प्रभाव नहीं होता है। वास्तव में फास्फोरस पूरक जैसे कुछ उर्वरकों के प्रयोग से कुछ अनुकूल प्रभाव पड़ने की सम्भावना है, जिस से पौधों की पोषणिक कमी हो दूर किया जा सकेगा और अन्ततः उनके प्रयोग द्वारा मनुष्यों और पशुओं शरीर में भी इस कमी को पूरा किया जा सकेगा।

जहां तक दवाइयों का सम्बन्ध है (अनुमान है कि इस स्थान पर दवाईयो का तात्पर्य फफूंदनाशी, कीटनाशी, खरपतवार नाशी और बढ़ौत्तरी-नियामकों से है) केवल फफूंदनाशी, कीटनाशी, खरपतवार नामी और बढ़ौत्तरी-नियामकों जैसी दवाईयो की वनस्पति-रक्षा में उपयोग करने के लिए सिफारिश की जाती है, जिनका कि निर्धारित मात्रा और सिफारिश की गई विधियों से देने में मनुष्यों और पशुओं के स्वास्थ्य पर हानिकारक असर नहीं होता है।

कोटा सिटी ब्राउट एजेन्सी का बन्द होना

१२३१. श्री बरवा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोटा सिटी रेलवे ब्राउट एजन्सी बन्द कर दी गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्यों ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री में० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) और (ख). ठेकेदार ने गंभीर अनियमितताएं की थीं इसलिए १-७-६२ से ब्राउट एजेन्सी अस्थायी तौर पर बन्द कर दी गयी।

मेकांग अनुसन्धान परियोजना

१२३२. श्री बरवा : क्या सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि टोनलेसेरा और मेकांग अनुसंधान परियोजना के क्षेत्रों का निरीक्षण करने के लिये कमीशन के दो अफसर मई, १९६१ में बैंकाक भेजे गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जन, १९६२ तक प्रस्तुत उनकी रिपोर्ट का क्या व्यौरा है?

सिचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अलमगेशन) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) अपेक्षित जानकारी का विवरण सभा के पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विबरण

केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग के अधिकारियों द्वारा अब तक दी गई रिपोर्टों का व्यौरा संक्षेप रूप में नीचे दिया जाता है :-

१. टोनले सैप बैरोज एक बहुत लाभप्रद परियोजना सिद्ध होगी, जो कि और चीजों के साथ साथ, मच्छलियों की पैदावार को बढ़ाएगी, शुष्क ऋतु में पानी के स्तर को थोड़ा बढ़ा कर बड़ी झील के सदा रहने को निश्चित सा कर देगी और निम्न डल्टा में बाढ़ शिखर में से १ से १॥ मीटर कम करने में सहायता देगी।

२. बैरोज के लिए दो वैकल्पिक स्थल हैं। स्थल का अन्तिम चुनाव विस्तृत क्षत्रीय अनुसन्धान, जो कि अब किया जा रहा है के बाद करना होगा।

प्रस्तावित स्थलों में से एक में उपस्तर को मोटे रूप से जानने के लिए अभी तक जांच के तीन निम्नलिखित तरीके उपयोग में लाये गये हैं :-

(१) वक्रीकरण भूकम्प विज्ञान द्वारा भू-भौतिकीय अध्ययन (Geophysical studies through refraction seismology)

(२) नग्न परीक्षण गर्त (Open trail pits) (ब्राउट)

(३) वाश-बोरिंग (दस)

३. जहां तक मच्छलियों पर अध्ययन का सम्बन्ध है, भारतीय दल बड़ी झील के सुधार के लिए पग उठाने के सम्बन्ध में

एक विस्तृत नोट तैयार कर रहा है। इस में मत्स्यग्रहण, झील को बनाए रखने की आवश्यकता तथा कुछ और तत्सम्बन्धी विषय भी सम्मिलित होंगे।

४. उपयुक्त निर्माण सामग्री को चुनने के लिए तथा उनका इंजीनियरी गुण जानने के वास्ते परीक्षण करने के लिए, कम्बोदिया में एक मिट्टी तथा कंक्रीट की प्रयोगशाला स्थापित करने का विचार है। भारत में मिलने वाले लगभग सारे सामान के लिए आर्डर दे दिये गये हैं।

५. कम्बोदिया और वीतनम के कुछ इंजीनियरों के लिये भारत में प्रशिक्षण सुविधाएं दी जा रही हैं।

भूचालीय इंजीनियरी

१२३३. श्री बंरवा : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि भूचालीय क्षेत्रों में बांधों के निर्माण के काम की भूचालीय इंजीनियरी में हुई नवीन खोजों का अध्ययन करने के लिये केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् आयोग के जल संभाग के जो सदस्य खास तौर पर जापान भेजे गये थे उनकी भूचालीय स्थल में बांधों के निर्माण के बारे में रिपोर्ट का क्या व्यौरा है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अलगेशन) : महत्वपूर्ण व्यौरा सुझाव। निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(१) स्पन्दन सम्बन्धी तथा गत्यात्मक समस्याओं से और विशेषतया भूचालीय इंजीनियरी से सम्बद्ध अनुसन्धान निम्नलिखित प्रयोगशालाओं में करने पड़ते हैं :—

(अ) विधि विश्वविद्यालयों की प्रयोगशालाओं में।

(ब) इंजीनियरी महा विद्यालयों की प्रयोगशालाओं में।

(स) सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् की, डिफन्स, रेलवे और भवन अनुसन्धान, आदि की प्रयोगशालाओं में।

(२) नदी घाटी परियोजनाओं के क्षेत्र में, संरचनाओं के व्यवहार के निरीक्षण को रिकार्ड करने के लिए संरचनाओं में यंत्रों के अवस्थापन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विशेष उपाय किये जायें।

(३) नेशनल फिजिकल लेबोरेटरी से सलाह कर, निरीक्षणों के लिए आवश्यक 'स्ट्रेन गाजिज' तथा सम्बद्ध यंत्रों को बनाने के लिए पग उठाने चाहिए।

(४) विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले इंजीनियरों की टीमें जापान जैसे देशों में भेजी जानी चाहिए, ताकि वे भूचालीय इंजीनियरों के क्षेत्र में की गई प्रगति से अपना सम्बन्ध स्थापित रखें।

(५) गत्यात्मक प्रतिरूपों की सहायता से केन्द्रीय जल तथा विद्युत् गवेषण केन्द्र, पूना में अध्ययन शुरू करना चाहिए।

टिड्डी संकट

१२३४. श्री बंरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार ने टिड्डी दल को रोकने के लिये कितना रुपया तीनों योजनाओं में अब तक खर्च किया है;

(ख) देश में किन स्थानों पर टिड्डी संकट को रोकने में सफलता मिली है;

(ग) क्या दिनांक ७ जुलाई, १९६२ को मथुरा से कोसीकलां स्टेशन तक बड़ी तादाद में टिड्डी दल बैठा हुआ था; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसको रोकने के लिए हमारे विशेषज्ञों ने क्या प्रयत्न किया ?

साख तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क)

रूपये

(१) पहली योजना .	१,०४,५२,२५६
(२) दूसरी योजना .	७०,२५,०४३
(३) तीसरी योजना .	६३
(क) १९६१-६२ .	२५,२२,५५५
(ख) १९६२-६३ .	२५,३०,६३६
(अनुमानित)	

(ख) निम्न राज्य टिड्डियों से प्रभावित हैं :—

धम्मू और काश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश और दिल्ली के संघीय क्षेत्र, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात और पंजाब ।

भारत में उसके पश्चिमी देशों से आने वाले विदेशी टिड्डी दलों को रोका नहीं जा सकता, लेकिन भारत के नियत महसूल्य क्षेत्र और राज्यों में क्रमशः केन्द्रीय और राज्याय टिड्डी विरोधी संगठनों ने टिड्डियों को बरबाद करने के लिए तुरन्त नियंत्रण उपाय किये हैं। उड़ते और बैठे हुए अनेक दलों को नष्ट कर दिया गया। सभी प्रभावित स्थानों में स्थिति भली प्रकार नियंत्रण में है। अंडों से बच्चे निकलते ही उनको नष्ट करने के लिए पर्याप्त प्रबन्ध किये हुए हैं।

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) राजस्व और अन्य विकास विभागों के स्थानीय कर्मचारियों के सहयोग से उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि विभाग की वनस्पति रक्षा सेवा ने कीटनाशी दवाइयों के फुहारने और बुरकने के द्वारा बैठे टिड्डी दलों को बरबाद करने के तुरन्त उपाय किये ।

1531 (Ai) LSD—6.

भारतीय रेलवे में नियुक्तियां

१२३५. श्री कृष्ण देव त्रिपाठी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेल मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत विभिन्न क्षेत्रीय रेलवे आयुगों एवं अधिकारियों द्वारा भारतीय रेलों में काम करने के लिये कितने कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति अप्रैल, १९५७ से मार्च, १९६२ तक की गई;

(ख) इन नियुक्तियों में कितने मुसलमान, एंग्लो-इण्डियन, अनुसूचित जाति और पिछड़े वर्ग के व्यक्ति अलग-अलग संख्या में थे; और

(ग) उक्त अवधि में नियुक्त किये गये व्यक्तियों में भारत सरकार द्वारा घोषित अनुसूचित जातियों की उपजातियों में से प्रत्येक के कितने व्यक्ति थे ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) (१) मुसलमानों के लिए कोई आरक्षण नहीं है ।

(२) एंग्लो-इण्डियनों के लिए जो आरक्षण निर्धारित था वह २६-१-१९६० से समाप्त हो गया। अप्रैल, १९५७ से २५ जनवरी १९६० तक की सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(३) अनुसूचित जातियों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(४) पिछड़े हुए वर्गों के लिए कोई आरक्षण नहीं है ।

(ग) जाति के आधार पर आंकाड़े नहीं रखे जाते ।

Bengal Flying Club

1236. Shri Karjee: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Bengal Flying Club is going to be abolished very soon due

to malpractices, financial irregularities and shortage of funds;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the club was proposed to be shifted from Barrackpore to Behala for the sake of economy and construction of runways and hangars was started there in 1950, but the transfer could not be given effect to due to the objections of some of the office bearers;

(c) whether Government took any step at any time in the past to save the club from abolition and find out the causes of malpractices and financial irregularities; and

(d) if so, what were those steps and what was the result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) As far as Government are aware, there is no proposal under consideration, to abolish the Bengal Flying Club.

(b) Yes, Sir, it was proposed to shift the Club from Barrackpore to Behala on operational grounds. Government is not aware of any objection from the office bearers of the Club to its shifting to Behala. The construction work at Behala was started only in 1959. The airfield is nearing completion and may be ready for operations after electricity and water supply have been made available.

(c) Certain irregularities in the affairs of this Club came to the notice of Government in the past, when necessary steps were taken to remedy the position.

(d) In the year 1950-51, Government came to know of mis-management and financial irregularities done at the Club. An officer of the Civil Aviation Department was specially deputed to check the Club's accounts on the spot and to investigate into the affairs of the Club. His investigation revealed that the then President of the Club was mainly responsible for these irregularities. A special Committee Meeting of the Club was thereafter arranged and the President of the Club was persuaded to resign from his post.

A new Managing Committee was appointed.

2. In the year 1955-56, certain financial irregularities were noticed by an officer of the Civil Aviation Department during the course of his inspection of the Club. These were immediately brought to the notice of the Managing Committee of the Club and they were directed to remove these irregularities and organise the Club properly. Payment of subsidy to the Club was also withheld for some time, but was released after the Club showed improvement.

3. In 1960-61, some irregularities in regard to the working of this Club came to notice. An officer of the Civil Aviation Department was specially deputed to investigate into the affairs of the Club. His investigation has revealed certain financial irregularities and fictitious logging of flying hours. Steps are now being taken, in consultation with the State Government, to re-organise the Club and provide for necessary safeguards against repetition of any financial irregularities in future.

Family Planning

1237. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that have been taken to associate village Panchayats in the work of family planning; and

(b) what arrangements have been made for distribution of contraceptives and literature on family planning at village level?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Family Planning Orientation Camps each of three days' duration are held specially for lay people and village group leaders to create a background of acceptance of the family planning programme in the rural areas. Family Planning services are now being provided at every primary health centre and also three sub-centres attached to each primary health centre. Contracep-

tives are distributed free to all in the rural areas irrespective of the income of the individual. Literature on family planning is also supplied to each centre set up under the family planning programme.

अवकाश में विद्यार्थियों के लिये यात्रा सम्बन्धी सुविधायें

१२३८. श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छात्रों को अवकाश के दिनों में अपने घर तक आने-जाने के लिये अथवा किन्हीं यात्रा विशेषों पर आने-जाने के लिये विभाग की ओर से सुविधायें दी जाती हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह सुविधायें सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त शिक्षण संस्था को ही दी जाती हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या कुछ ऐसी संस्थायें भी इसका लाभ प्राप्त कर रही हैं जो सरकार द्वारा मान्यता प्राप्त नहीं हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनको किन विशेष स्थितियों में यह सुविधायें दी गयी और उन के नाम क्या हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (घ). जी हां, विद्यार्थियों को रियायती किराये पर टिकट दिये जाते हैं। मान्यताप्राप्त शिक्षा संस्थाओं के विद्यार्थियों को जो रियायत दी जाती है वह प्रत्येक मामले को ध्यान में रखते हुए, दूसरी अनमोदित संस्थाओं के विद्यार्थियों, प्रशिक्षार्थियों आदि को भी दी जाती है। इस समय जो संस्थाएं इन रियायतों के पाने की हकदार हैं, उन की एक पूरी सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है [नेत्रिये परिशिष्ट संख्या २, अनुबन्ध संख्या २०]

C.H.S. Scheme in Delhi

1239. Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Central Government employees are residing in Bahadurgarh, a suburb of Delhi in Rohtak District;

(b) whether it is a fact that these employees do not enjoy the benefits of Contributory Health Service Scheme and if so, when Government intend to extend this Scheme to this area; and

(c) if not, what alternative medical facilities are proposed to be provided for these employees keeping in view the fact that the civil dispensary of that place is not well equipped?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). Bahadurgarh is situated at a distance of about 18 miles from Delhi and is outside the jurisdiction of the Union Territory of Delhi. It is understood that about 1,000 Central Government employees are residing in Bahadurgarh. Since it has not yet been possible to extend the C.H.S. Scheme to Central Government employees residing in places like Shahdara, Gandhi Nagar etc. which fall within the territorial jurisdiction of the Union Territory of Delhi, there is little prospect of the Scheme being extended to places outside Delhi, like Bahadurgarh, in the near future.

The Government of Punjab is primarily responsible for the provision of medical facilities to the residents of Bahadurgarh.

Tibbia Medical College, Delhi

1240. Shri Jagdev Singh Siddhanti: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take over Tibbia College of New Delhi under Maulana Azad Medical College;

(b) what steps have been taken to improve Ayurvedic system of Medicine in India;

(c) whether it will not be possible for Government to allow the degree holders from Tibbia College to complete condensed course of one year in M.B.B.S. Delhi;

(d) whether there is any proposal to make B.I.M.S. degree from Tibbia College equivalent to M.B.B.S. degree; and

(e) if so, how much time it will take to implement this proposal?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayyar): (a) The Government of India have received suggestions to take over the Tibbia College and develop it as a separate institution.

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

STATEMENT

(i) The Government of India have set up the Central Council of Ayurvedic Research to advise them on matters relating to the development of Ayurveda. The Council has formulated a curriculum of studies.

(ii) Financial assistance is being given for establishment of new institutions and/or upgrading of existing institution.

(iii) Research Units to conduct research on various aspects have been set up. It is proposed to set up more units in different institutions to conduct researches—clinical, chemical, pharmacological, pharmacognostical, fundamental, literary etc.

(iv) A Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine and a Post Graduate Training Centre in Ayurveda have been set up at Jamnagar. It is proposed to set up more Research and Post Graduate Training Centres. Proposals to open such centres at Banaras and Poona are under examination.

(v) Establishment of herb gardens; land has been purchased at Poona.

(vi) Survey of Medical Plants: a Survey Unit has been sanctioned at Hardwar. Proposals for establishing more units are being examined.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Rural Water Supply in Rajasthan

1241. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Rajasthan have submitted any comprehensive scheme for rural water supply in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how many tube-wells and water tanks have been provided in different areas of Rajasthan for solving the acute problem of supply of drinking water;

(d) what is the percentage of total expenditure on rural water supply, which has been spent so far during the Second Five Year Plan and Third Five Year Plan for rural water supply in Jodhpur, Jaiselmer and Bikaner districts of Rajasthan; and

(e) what are the reasons for paying relatively scant attention to the problem of rural water supply in these districts which are the worst affected in the country?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayyar): (a) No comprehensive scheme for rural water supply has been received from the Government of Rajasthan. However, a few individual rural water supply and sanitation schemes have been approved during the I and II Five Year Plans.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) to (e). Necessary information is being collected from the Government of Rajasthan and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Wind Power Plants

1242. Shri Basumatari: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been negotiating with

and Italian firm for the establishment of wind power plants to meet the power shortage; 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.

Fishing Harbour at Vizhinjam, Kerala

1243. { **Shri P. Kunhan:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether Government have approved the construction of a fishing harbour at Vizhinjam, Kerala; and

(b) if so, when will the work start on this harbour?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The construction of a fishing harbour at Vizhinjam is included in the Third Five Year Plan scheme of the Kerala State. Work of laying approach roads to the harbour is in progress.

Shortage of Wagons in Andhra Pradesh

1244. **Shri D. B. Raju:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation had been made by the Andhra Pradesh rice merchants and coconut merchants to him at Vijayawada for wagon facilities;

(b) what steps Government are taking to ease the transport of rice and coconuts from Circar Districts of Andhra Pradesh to the consuming places;

(c) whether it is a fact that still there is shortage of wagons; and

(d) how long it will take for Government to remove the shortage?

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

(b) to (d). Clearance of this traffic is being arranged to the maximum extent possible consistent with the movement of other traffic. The demand is not uniform and there are heavy registrations immediately after the arrival of the rice crop in the market. Transport capacity is, however, provided on the basis of uniform loading spread over the full year. Efforts are being made to clear the outstanding traffic as expeditiously as possible.

Urban and Rural Water Supply Schemes

1245. **Shri Tan Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any effort to explore the prospects of securing international aid for the implementation of urban and rural water supply and sanitation schemes was ever made by the Central Government;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Details of assistance so far received from the International Agencies is given below:

(I) *United States of America.*

(i) About Rs. 3 crores (U.S. \$ 5,984,182.15) in the shape of material and equipment comprising Well drilling rigs, Cast iron pipes, Wind mills etc.

(ii) Services of 7 U.S. Technicians between 1954—1960.

(iii) Three-man Engineering Team for three months during 1960 to evaluate the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.

- (iv) Fellowships for 20 Public Health Engineers between 1954—61.

II. World Health Organisation

- (i) Two Pilot Projects on Environmental Sanitation, one at Lucknow and the other at Trivandrum were established with W.H.O. collaboration. The W.H.O. provided the services of a Sanitary Engineer and a Sanitarian at each of these projects for two years and also provided some materials.
- (ii) Assistance to the Engineering College, Guindy, Madras for Department of Post-Graduate course in Public Health Engineering by providing services of a Professor in Public Health Engineering between 1955—62.

III. U.N. Special Fund

- (i) Consultant team of 4 Experts in 1959 to assess the water supply resources and Sewage disposal in Greater Calcutta.
- (ii) Supply of materials and equipment worth U.S. \$ 5,25,000 for Central Public Health Engineering and Research Institute has been agreed upon.

IV. Colombo Plan

Services of a Sanitary Engineer for one year during 1956-57.

V. Ford Foundation

During the Second Five Year Plan period Research-cum-Action projects for a Sanitary Latrine Programme were set up at Singur, Poonamallee and Najafgarh in association with the Ford Foundation.

- (c) Does not arise.

Shortage of Post Cards and Inland Letters

1246. { Shri Hem Raj
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the 10 nP. inland letter, post cards and envelopes are in great shortage in the rural and suburban Post Offices and the public is feeling great difficulty in getting them;

(b) if so, the steps taken to ease the situation; and

(c) the causes of this shortage?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (c). Yes Sir. The shortage was chiefly in respect of inland letter cards. Postcards and envelopes have, however, not been in short supply. This was due to various causes, namely, inability of paper mills to meet the full demand of paper required for the manufacture of inland letter cards, delays in the movement of consignments by rail, fall out in production in the Security Press and the sudden increase in the demand. Action has been taken to provide adequate quantities of paper to the Security Press through the paper mills, the Railways have been requested to expedite the despatch of consignments of postal stationery from the Security Press and the Security Press is taking action to step up production to meet the increased demand.

Telephone Link in Hoshiarpur

1247. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1100 on the 4th December, 1961 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gardi-wala and Hariana on the Hoshiarpur-Dasuya road are business centres; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government so far to connect these towns with Hoshiarpur District Headquarters?

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

(b) These towns are already connected through a trunk circuit to Hoshiarpur.

Hospitals without Doctors in Himachal Pradesh

1248. Shri Virbhadra Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of hospitals and dispensaries in Himachal Pradesh are without doctors;

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

(c) the action being taken by Government in this matter?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Himachal Hospital, Snowdon, Simla

1249. Shri Virbhadra Singh: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that patients are not getting admission in the Himachal Hospital, Snowdon, Simla, due to shortage of beds; and

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government in this matter?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Himachal Pradesh Administration who administer the Himachal Hospital, Snowdon, Simla and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Rural Water Supply in Punjab

1250. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the amount for Rural Drinking Water Supply Schemes sanctioned to the Punjab Government during the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether it is a fact that there are certain areas in the Punjab where there is chronic shortage of drinking water like the hilly areas and arid ones like Mohindergarh and Gurgaon;

(c) whether the Punjab Government has asked for more money; and

(d) if so, how much and what is the reaction of Government towards it?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) A provision of Rs. 75 lakhs has been made by the Government of Punjab for rural water supply and sanitation schemes during the Third Five Year Plan under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.

(b) Yes.

(c) and (d). A proposal for the diversion of Rs. 50 lakhs from urban to rural schemes is understood to be under consideration of the State Government. The matter will be considered by the Government of India on receipt of proposals from the State Government.

Provision for halt of Train at Bankhedi (Central Railway)

1251. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been made to Government urging that the bi-weekly Bombay-Howrah Janata Express should halt at Bankhedi between Piparia and Gadawara (Central Railway);

(b) whether the representations have been considered; and

(c) if so, with what result?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Suggestions were not agreed to, there being no traffic justification.

Bombay-Howrah Janata Express via Allahabad

1252. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to convert the bi-weekly Bombay-Howrah Janata Express via Allahabad into a daily train; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Lack of line capacity and inadequate traffic justification.

Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi

1253. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that serious maladjustment between the administrative and executive wings exists in the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital, New Delhi;

(b) if so, whether an enquiry has been made into the affairs recently; and

(c) if so, with what results?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) No.

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

12:02 hrs.

RE: MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. Speaker: Now papers to be laid on the Table. Dr. Sushila Nayar.

Shri Buta Singh (Moga): Sir, I rise to state before the House that I have given notice of an adjournment motion.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I would call upon the hon. Member to resume his seat. He cannot stand up in this manner and begin to make a speech.

Shri Buta Singh: Let there be democracy in this House at least.

Mr. Speaker: Unless he gets my permission, he cannot rise and begin to say what he wants to say. He will resume his seat.

Shri Buta Singh: The Punjab Government has....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I call upon him to resume his seat. This is not the manner in which speeches are made or anything is raised here.

Shri Buta Singh: The crisis in Punjab....

Mr. Speaker: Is he going to resolve that crisis or add to it? Let him resume his seat.

श्री गुलशन (भाटडा) : स्पीकर सहाब, पंजाब गवर्नमेंट तो डेमोक्रेसी की आवाज को दबा रही है लेकिन यह तो लोक सभा है यहां तो जनता की बात सुन ली जानी चाहिये...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक दम से इस तरह बगैर इजाजत के बोलना नामुनासिब है और यह लोक सभा की कार्यवाही में बिगाड़ डालना है ।

श्री गुलशन : हम बिगाड़ नहीं डालना चाहते लेकिन हम तो यहां पर अपनी बात कहना चाहते हैं ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब यहां लोक सभा के जो नियम हैं उन के मुताबिक चालिये तो हर एक बात की इजाजत मिल सकती है लेकिन इस तरह से नहीं किया जा सकता कि कोई साहब एकदम बगैर स्पीकर की इजाजत लिये बोलना शुरू कर दें । लोक सभा के नियम हैं और उनके मातहत मोशन लाया जाये और हाउस की मर्जी के मुताबिक वह क्या जा

सकता है। आप उस के मुताबिक चलें लेकिन यह कैसा कायदा है कि कोई साहब खड़े हो जायें जो दिल में सख्त बात हो कहना शुरू कर दें ? इस तरह से यहां का निजाम कैसे चलेगा ?

श्री बागड़ी (हिंसार) : श्रीए प्वाइंट आफ ऑर्डर, सर। पंजाब में ला एंड ऑर्डर मेंटेन नहीं किया जा रहा है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस कैरोशाही के खिलाफ यहां पर बहस हो.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DELHI PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (AMENDMENT) RULES

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. F. 32 (10)/61-M.&P.H. published in Delhi Gazette dated the 28th June, 1962, containing the Delhi Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Rules, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-339/62].

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD) RULES, 1961

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Election of Members to Animal Welfare Board) Rules, 1961, published in Notification No. S.O. 3015, dated the 23rd December, 1961, under sub-section (4) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-340/62].

RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE (AMENDMENT) RULES

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy

of the Railway Protection Force (Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. GSR 1018, dated the 28th July, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-341/62].

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 17th August, 1962, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Indian Marine Insurance Bill, 1959, by Shri M. P. Bhargava, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and to request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members' of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House.

Motion

"That the Bill to codify the law relating to marine insurance be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members; 10 members from this House, namely, Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao, Shri Rohit M. Dave, Shri Suresh J. Desai, Shri Niren Ghosh, Shri P. N. Kathju, Shri N. M. Lingam, Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel, Shri M. Govinda Reddy, Shri Pannalal Saraogi, Shri M. P. Bhargava and 20 members from the Lok Sabha;

that in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

that the Committee shall make report to this House by the first day of the next session; and

[Secretary]

that this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

12:07 hrs.

ATOMIC ENERGY BILL

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up consideration of the Atomic Energy Bill.

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Sir, I beg to move....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Sir, on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My point of order is that the Bill cannot be proceeded with.

Mr. Speaker: But let him make the motion.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He cannot make the motion.

Mr. Speaker: Why?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I submit in all humility and with all respect that the Bill standing in the name of the Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy cannot be proceeded with in this House because, in my view, it has failed to comply fully, strictly and meticulously with the provisions of rules 69 and 79 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business. I will read rule 69, which is as follows:

"69. (1) A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum.....".

Mr. Speaker: There is nothing before the House yet. Unless the House is in possession of the Bill, how can he take exception to it? Let the motion be moved.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: So, I have to rise it after the motion is made?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I beg to move.*

"That the Bill to provide for the development, control and use of atomic energy for the welfare of the people of India and for other peaceful purposes and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The House may remember that the Bill relating to atomic energy was passed in 1948, fourteen years ago. Since then, a great many changes have occurred, a great many developments have taken place all over the world and that Act is somewhat out of date. It might have been possible to make amendments to it, but that was a cumbersome procedure with numerous petty amendments. It is, therefore, submitted to the House that we should put an end to the old Act and introduce a new Bill, which I am venturing to do now.

This Bill, broadly speaking, I should imagine, is hardly controversial; in fact, not controversial at all. There may be some suggestions which may be considered in regard to any particular wording or something. In the main, it empowers or gives certain rule-making power to the Atomic Energy Commission because in dealing with these radio-active substances it is very necessary to make very stringent rules to prevent any disaster taking place. So, we give this rule-making power to the Commission.

We have also stated that the atomic energy minerals, anything relating to

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

them, should be under the ownership of the Government of India, more especially uranium. Further, it is stated that we will recognise no patents in India in regard to atomic energy. This is in accordance with the suggestion made by Justice Rajagopala Ayyangar in his report about patents. And certain penalties have been increased in case of infringement of the rules. This is, broadly speaking, the context of the Bill. The rest is more or less not controversial at all.

Fortunately, our Atomic energy establishments have increased and developed greatly during the last few years, and now we are on the verge of putting up, as the House knows, power stations based on atomic energy. On the whole, we have done well, and we hope to do better still. That means that we should have a proper legislation governing our activities in regard to atomic energy. This Bill seeks to provide that proper legislation.

It has been suggested that this Bill should be, I believe, sent to a Select Committee. Another hon. Member has suggested that it should be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon. I really do not see how in a Bill of this kind which is not controversial at all, and which is rather in a sense urgently required, because the old Act is out of date, we should deal with these matters by these processes.

I would, therefore, submit that the Bill should be taken into consideration as it is, and I hope, passed in the course of this session.

I beg to move.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the development, control and use of atomic energy for the welfare of the people of India and for other peaceful purposes and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I submit that the motion for consideration of this allegedly non-controversial but very important Bill is out of order, because in my view, it has failed to comply fully, strictly and meticulously with the provisions of rules 69 and 70 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

May I invite your attention to the wording of rule 69 which is very categorical, specific and mandatory? It is as follows:

"A Bill involving expenditure shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite.....".

—mark the words 'which shall'—

"..particular attention to the clauses involving expenditure and shall also give..".

—mark the words 'shall also' again—

"..an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law".

Sub-rule (2) of this rule reads thus:

"Clauses or provisions in Bills involving expenditure from public funds shall be..".

—again, the wording is 'shall'—

"..printed in thick type or in italics".

But then, there is a proviso, a saving proviso, which reads thus:

"Provided that where a clause in a Bill involving expenditure is not printed in thick type or in italics, the Speaker may permit the member in charge of the Bill to bring such clauses to the notice of the House."

I shall now refer to the proviso to sub-rule (2) briefly and dispose of that, and shall ask for your ruling also on this matter. I do not know whether you have permitted the 'member in charge' according to this proviso,

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

to bring such clauses to the notice of the House as they are not in thick type or in italics in this Bill.

The most important rule with which we have to deal, with which we shall have to deal and the House also will have to deal is rule 69.

The Prime Minister and the Minister of Atomic Energy has my cordial sympathies, because it is true enough, and the memorandum says so—that it is not possible to indicate it; I sympathise with him; it is quite true that it is not possible to indicate it. Please have a look, Sir, at page 26 of the Bill. Somewhere in the middle of that page, in the financial memorandum, it has been stated that:

“It is not possible to indicate with any degree of accuracy the expenditure to be incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India as it would depend on the pace and extent of the programme for atomic energy development....”.

Further on, we find that:

“The extent of compensation incidental thereto cannot in the very nature of the case be estimated.”

I wish that rule 69(1) had a proviso of a character or of a nature similar to that for sub-rule (2). But sub-rule (1) has no proviso. If it had a proviso to the effect that if in the very nature of the case or the very nature of things, an estimate cannot be given, the Speaker may permit the member in charge to proceed with the Bill, then it would have been alright. But, unfortunately, the House is sovereign, the House has made the rules, and the House alone is competent to amend the rules, and neither the Prime Minister nor you, Sir, but the House alone can amend this rule and have a proviso to that effect stating that wherever in the very nature of the case or in the very nature of things, an estimate cannot be given regarding the recurring and non-recurring expendi-

ture, the Speaker may permit the member in charge to proceed with the Bill. But here, as the House will see, and as you, Sir, will kindly see, there is no proviso, and the Bill cannot be saved by the rules as they stand. I wish they are amended, and I hope that they will be amended in the near future so as to include a proviso of that character. But with the rules as they are before the House, the Bill cannot be saved, and the consideration of the Bill cannot be saved at this stage, and, therefore, the consideration of the Bill will have to be held over until such time as an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure to be incurred under this Bill is before the House.

The next point that I shall have to bring to your notice is with reference to rule 70, which reads as follows:

“A Bill involving proposals for the delegation of legislative power shall further be accompanied by a memorandum explaining such proposals and drawing attention to their scope and stating also whether they are of normal or exceptional character.”.

The memorandum regarding delegated legislation appears at page 29 of the Bill. The objection which I am now raising is not of such tremendous importance as the objection I had raised earlier.

Mr. Speaker: Why not? Why not have that one of tremendous importance only instead of having this?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: But I should state both the objections which I am raising.

The memorandum regarding delegated legislation at page 29 says, after detailing the various matters in respect of which rules may be made, says that:

“The rule-making power is thus of a normal character.” I do not know and I spent some little time in ran-

sacking the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business, to find out the definition and the connotation of the words 'normal' and 'exceptional'. I am sorry I have not been able to lay my hands or put my finger on the definition of these two terms, as to what exactly is normal and what exactly is exceptional.

Considering the importance of the Bill and the provisions it makes in relation to the uses of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, and not for war, I think that the rule-making power here is of an exceptional character, and to that extent, there is a light deviation from rule 70 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business.

I would, therefore, request you to give careful consideration to the objections I have raised on the grounds of procedure, and particularly rule 69 with regard to the lack of details of estimate of expenditure, both recurring and non-recurring, involved in case the Bill is passed into law. Such a memorandum is not before the House.

Therefore, the Bill cannot be proceeded with at this stage, and the motion for consideration of the Bill moved by the Prime Minister and Minister of Atomic Energy is wholly out of order.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): May I, on behalf of the Prime Minister, answer the objections raised? If I may say so with respect, while I listened very carefully to the objections raised by the hon. Member, as I usually do when the hon. Member raises them, I fail to appreciate either the importance or the strength of them.

If you will be good enough to take rule 69(1), which he read out, it is a very simple rule which you have come across so many times. It only requires a Bill involving expenditure to be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the clauses involving

expenditure and an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law. So far as 'involving expenditure' is concerned, I do not think we have any difficulty. Then the hon. Member says that this Bill cannot be passed because Government have not given the exact amount of rupees annas and pies....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Under the rules.

Shri A. K. Sen: I have never heard, if I may say so with respect, a more baseless objection than this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Baseless? It is under the rules.

Shri A. K. Sen: I said, 'if I may say so with respect'. The rules provide that we shall give an estimate....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Change the rules.

Shri A. K. Sen:and we say that we cannot because in an executory sanction that is an enabling provision; the Government cannot say that this is the exact amount to be paid. Take the clause regarding compensation for acquisition. We shall acquire it and the payment of compensation will be decided by the arbitrator. We shall know what the arbitrator will decide only in a future case.

The interpretation which has been consistently given by the Speaker here as also by courts outside is that the estimate required here is an estimate to be given, if possible.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No.

Shri A. K. Sen: That expression must be read into the clause. Where it is not possible, it need not be given. It is enough if the Government says that it is not possible, because the requirement of a rule is requirement of what is possible, not of what is impossible. That is the reasonable interpretation. The hon. Member has been a Magistrate himself. One of the cardinal principles of interpreta-

[Shri A. K. Sen]

tion of law is that a reasonable interpretation is to be given.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Do not refer to irrelevant matters.

Shri A. K. Sen: If the hon. Member lacks patience, it will be impossible.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: You said 'baseless'.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is a matter of patience again. The hon. Member is not unknown to courts. He has been a Magistrate.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: On a point of order, again. Why does he bring in the courts and Magistrates here? It is irrelevant.

Shri A. K. Sen: Courts have to be referred to when you have to deal with such matters.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Why?

Shri A. K. Sen: Why you deal with canons of construction with should be applied here as elsewhere, that is necessary.

What I say is that one of the cardinal principles of construction is that a reasonable construction is to be put which makes the statute effective and that construction should be avoided which makes the statute nugatory.

So I humbly submit that the construction of this rule is that an estimate is to be given—in terms of rupees annas and pies—if such is possible.

Mr. Speaker: This objection was also taken the other day by Shri U. M. Trivedi in connection with another Bill here. He contended that the financial memorandum attached to that Bill was not according to the rules.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I only said it was upheld.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I may be allowed to proceed.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It was upheld.

Mr. Speaker: At that time, I upheld that objection because in that particular Bill, the financial memorandum which was attached to it was not clear enough. It was so vague and ambiguous that it did not give anything about the expenditure. But this case can be distinguished from that. In that case, it was not even said that it was not possible to give the expenditure. Here it says that an attempt has been made. The effort was to give an estimate of recurring and non-recurring expenditure. The Government did try that, but the inability is that the circumstances are such that it is not possible to give an estimate. That is the excuse that is made here.

I quite agree with Shri Kamath that in the case of ordinary Bills, whatever they are, the rule requires that a financial memorandum should be attached and estimate should be given. Only a few days ago, I communicated to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs—I hope he has circulated that—that Bills should be accompanied by that financial memorandum. But here I find that the financial memorandum does conform, or at least does attempt to conform, to that requirement. The effort has been made but the excuse is:

"It is not possible to indicate with any degree of accuracy the expenditure to be incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India as it would depend on the pace and extent of the programme for atomic energy development in the country and the extent to which the acquisition of certain rights or materials, plants etc. is necessary, depending upon this programme."

So that would depend upon circumstances which are all unknown for the present. We do not know anything as yet. I believe it was not

possible for the Government or the Ministry to make out any estimate about it at this moment. Indication has been given of that. So far as rule 69(1) is concerned, I think a reasonable interpretation, as the Law Minister has urged, must be put, and when it is not possible to give an estimate, it is not a violation of the rule.

So far as the other matter is concerned, the hon. Member also feels that it is not of so much paramount importance. But reference has been sufficiently given. The only thing is that these clauses are not put in bold letters as required under the rule. But I do not think that is of such a significance.

As regards rule 70, attention could have been drawn to the scope of the proposals, stating whether they are of a normal or exceptional character. I believe there is also a provision that every rule shall be laid before the Houses of Parliament and Parliament shall have the opportunity also of checking that. If something abnormal is being done, then too it can be amended at that time.

Under the circumstances, I find there is nothing more that is required and we might proceed with the Bill.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: While I bow to your ruling, may I seek a clarification? May I ask whether the remedy in the present instance is to permit the Minister in Charge to go ahead with the Bill or to amend the rule and have a proviso to rule 69(1) and then bring the Bill before the House? The latter course would be more in conformity with parliamentary traditions and parliamentary procedure.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I make a submission for your consideration? The Speaker has the power to suspend the operation of a particular rule. In the circumstances narrated by the Law Minister, it may be impossible for Government to give an estimate. So if it is necessary to

have a law like that, you have got the power to suspend the operation of the particular rule.

Mr. Speaker: I have not got the power, but the House has got the power to suspend any rule. If there had been any violation of a rule, I would certainly have requested the House for that. But under the circumstances, I do not think there is any necessity for asking the House to suspend that rule.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Does this mean that as it stands we can proceed with the Bill?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, exactly.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Rather unfortunate.

Mr. Speaker: Things do happen which in the view of some are rather unfortunate. But we have to bear with that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The rule should be amended.

Shri A. K. Sen: If hon. Members will be good enough to refer to clause 30 of the Bill which sets out the rule-making powers, it will be noticed that the rules are to be made only for the purpose of carrying out the provisions and purposes of this Act. It is very difficult to say whether any of these rules would be extraordinary having regard to the purposes of the Act, because items (a) to (n) are all absolutely necessary for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Act. There are no rule-making powers which are of an extraordinary character, and that is why we have not brought specifically to the pointed attention of the House any particular clause which may be regarded as extraordinary, because each one of them is necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act. Take (a):

“declaring any information not so far published or otherwise made public as restricted information and prescribing the

[Shri A. K. Sen]

measures to be taken against unauthorised dissemination or use thereof."

That is a sub-clause which prohibits the dissemination or disclosure of information which may be regarded as secret or concerning the security of the State. That is why it is absolutely necessary that there should be a declaration as to what information should be regarded as restricted information.

Take (b):

"declaring any area or premises as prohibited area and prescribing the measures to be taken to provide against unauthorised entry into or departure from such prohibited area;"

This is absolutely necessary in order to provide for the safety of not only the workers who are working, but also the neighbours from contamination of radio-active substances and radiation. So, we have not been able to point out any particular provision which we regard as extraordinary.

Mr. Speaker: They would be of a normal nature?

Shri A. K. Sen: They would be of a normal nature.

Mr. Speaker: That is all right. One thing else he brought to my notice about the proviso to the rule, namely that such clauses as entail expenditure ought to be in big type. I allow that for the present, but in future it may be done.

Shri A. K. Sen: It should have been done, and we shall bear it in mind. I shall give instructions to our Legislative Department to bear this in mind.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It should have been done this time, not next time. You have been let off with an admonition.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair (Quilon): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st October, 1962."

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 15 members, namely; Dr. M. S. Aney, Shri Ramachandra Vithal Bade, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Homi F. Daji, H.H. Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo, Shri Kashi Ram Gupta, Shri Hem Barua, Sardar Kapur Singh, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, Dr. G. S. Melkote, Shri P. S. Nataraja Pillai, Shri Sham Lal Saraf, Shri Bishan Chandar Seth, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, and Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath with instructions to report by the last day of the second week of the next session."

Mr. Speaker: The original motion and these amendments are before the House.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Will you please increase the time?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: For increasing by one hour, you have discretion.

Mr. Speaker: Let us see how the debate proceeds.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It will be interesting.

Mr. Speaker: The Chair has got one hour discretion.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I am sorry to hear the Prime Minister say that the provisions of this Bill are quite harmless, and that there are no provisions which are of a controversial nature. As a matter of fact, this is one of the most controversial Bills which have come up before the House. That is my opinion regarding this

Bill. That is exactly why I have moved the amendment that the Bill be circulated to elicit opinion thereon by the 31st October, 1962.

I have proposed only a short time, because I knew that the Government would naturally be advancing the claim that it is a very important Bill and that it must be passed in haste. But we have got, as pointed out by the hon. Prime Minister himself and by you, the Atomic Energy Act of 1948. Those provisions are sufficient for the time being, and there is no reason why we must rush through this Bill at this stage, without giving sufficient time to us to go into the details of its implications.

I say that the Bill has got profound and fundamental implications regarding the future of India and the relations between the States and the Centre.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Government have advanced only very insignificant reasons for ushering in this new Bill and for repealing the old enactment. One is the developments in the field of atomic energy since the enactment of the Atomic Energy Act, 1948 (29 of 1948); the second is the implementation of the future programme of expansion.

In the modern world of inter-continental ballistic missiles and space travels, of thermo-nuclear energy controlled and harnessed to the multitudinous purposes of peace and war, the modest development of atomic energy in India during this short period cannot be considered to be of such a very important nature, of such a fissionable nature as to burst the bounds of the existing legal set-up. It is also difficult for me to believe that a delay of two months will seriously affect our future programmes. Therefore, I submit that this Bill may be circulated for the following reasons.

1531 (Ai) LSD—7.

First of all, this is the most ill-drafted Bill which has come up before the House. Reference has been made to the Financial Memorandum. It may be very difficult to say exactly what is the expenditure required for purchasing mineral sites or running a plant or purchasing a plant for processing uranium or plutonium, but what is the difficulty in just calculating what would be the expenditure for setting up a machinery to take over the responsibility of inspecting the atomic factories under the Factories Act. There is a very definite provision here, and it is a very important provision. Under the Factories Act of 1948 the Labour Ministry is given the responsibility of supervising factories, but that right is being taken away from that Ministry, and it is being vested in the Central Government. But the Central Government and the Atomic Energy Department do not know what its implications are, what responsibilities they have got to discharge, what the financial commitments are. They simply take over, and what would be the result? There would be an interregnum during which there would be no authority at all, and what will happen if there is no authority? Naturally, the lives of the workers will be in danger, and the plants themselves will be in danger. A factory is such that supervision over it cannot be suspended, but here the authority of the Labour Ministry is taken away, and there is no provision to substitute another authority before it is taken away. I emphasize the word "before", because if a machinery is not set up before, naturally there will not be any machinery immediately the Bill becomes an Act, and naturally there would be an interregnum, a void.

Naturally, they could have calculated how many inspectors, how many officers they would require to go round. That is very easily calculable, and it could have been put down here. But what happens is this department, unfortunately, has been all along basking in the sunshine of

[Shri N. Sreekantan Nair]

the Prime Minister's favour, and they do not care what this House or any body else says about them. They can go and do what they please. Otherwise, they could have brought in a definite statement at least as to the financial implications of such small clauses. It has not been done. If you look into the notes given in the Financial Memorandum, such clauses are also not explained, and no specific estimates about them are given.

As for the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it consists of only nine lines. It does not as a matter of fact give any objects and reasons at all. The real objects and reasons which are hidden from the House, and which peep out from the notes on the clauses, are very suggestive and significant. They are of paramount importance to this country for the future.

With your permission, may I just bring out the implications of this Bill as I see them? Firstly, the Bill declares such minerals as uranium, plutonium, thorium, beryllium, deuterium or any of their respective derivatives or compounds, will become the property of the Central Government. That itself is a very important step. It may be also a controversial step, but so far as I am concerned, I do not wish to contribute to that controversy very seriously.

Secondly, the Bill terminates the existing rights of the State Governments engaged in mineral industries—States like Kerala and Madras—in respect of royalty and control over the mining and processing of these minerals and their derivatives and compounds. This is, in short, a Bill that is brought in to curtail the rights of certain States, of all the States in certain respects and particularly of certain States which are at present enjoying certain fundamental rights, including the control of mining and processing and the financial benefits of this industry. But the Statement of

Objects and Reasons does not say that. It does not state it openly but says it in a—I do not want to use the word—cowardly manner. Clause 31 says that the provisions of this Act shall be binding on Government. But in the notes on clauses, it is stated that this provision is necessary to make the provisions of the Act applicable to the State Governments; it is only in the latter part that the cat is out of the bag. This legislation is intended to take away the existing rights of the State Governments, especially Kerala, who run such industries of monosite and ilmenite. They could have openly stated that. The question naturally arises whether the concurrence of the State Government has been received prior to bringing in this legislation before this House.

It takes away the existing authority of the labour department to enforce the provisions of the Factories Act 1948 from all the industrial establishments processing such minerals. It also nullifies such provisions of the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 and the Electricity (Supply) Act of 1958 in fixing up the terms and conditions for future working of the projects, making the State electricity boards subservient to the Central Electricity authority. That involves every State in India. If the States do not have any objection, I do not see any necessity to oppose it here.

Last, but not the least, the Bill is designed to endow the Department of Atomic Energy with limitless powers. With this end in view they have profusely borrowed the provisions from similar enactments of the world such as the New Zealand Atomic Energy Act, 1945; the United States Atomic Energy Act, 1954; the United Kingdom Atomic Act, 1946; the U.K. Radio active Substance Act, 1948 and the Patent Laws of Fascist Germany. They go all over the world searching for more and more powers vested in such commissions and accumulate them all

together in their own hands. That seems to be the main purpose of the Bill though it has not been openly stated in the *Statement of Objects and Reasons*. These are fundamental issues which not only this House but the entire country must consider. If the States do not have any objection, then this House may not object. On this particular issue, I am sure that my State has not been consulted. Kerala Government has been getting about Rs. 75 lakhs every year as royalty from this industry and the Central Government, a lakh of rupees as excise duty and Rs. 1.5 crores of foreign exchange. I would like to know whether this question has been placed before the State Government and whether they have conceded.... (An Hon. Member: Yes) The Prime Minister can say that. So far as I know, it has not been done and if so, this House should not consider this Bill, though it is presented by the leader of the House and the most important advocate of democracy in this country. Vesting so much power in administration is a thing which I fight shy of. You may remember that I raised certain complaints regarding the method by which the Commission was making Kerala a loser. They were buying from the State of Kerala monasite at £25 per ton and sold it to Tatas at £125 per ton who earned £175 per ton by selling it at £300 per ton in the European market. The Prime Minister refuted my statement impulsively but later on he found that it was correct. What is the result? The entire export was banned. Kerala Government and the people who got at least £25 per ton of monasite exported ceased to get that; the plants which were working there had to close down and the workers lost their jobs.

You may remember that in the 1953-54 Budget, there was reference to the provision of Rs. 2 lakhs for a project for producing titanium metal. I do not know why that project did not come up and that provision was not utilised. The Commission did not care to do it; it neglected it.

The market conditions were never studied; there was no research whatsoever conducted by this department regarding the other minerals that ought to be mined first before the monasite could be extracted. The technical side of atomic energy itself was the subject of controversy before this House and at the height of that controversy our Prime Minister had to reply to the remarks of the late lamented Dr. Meghnad Saha. For several years, the Atomic Energy Commission did not know that initial fission cannot be had from thorium. Therefore, thorium and monasite were held as very highly precious minerals to be guarded secretly. When Dr. Saha referred to these matters, he was dubbed as an outmoded scientist. It took them several years to realise this fact. Finally, Dr. Saha was invited by the American Government to visit their plant and when he came back he put up a lantern-show exhibition at the residence of the Prime Minister. I had the privilege of being invited to that show. Only then did the Government of India realise that thorium cannot be used for initial fission and that it can only be used as a medium. There was a chemist in charge of the department. I am glad now there is a nuclear physicist. Even that physicist is only one man. In this country there are eminent mathematical physicists like Dr. Bose and nuclear physicists like Dr. Roy Chaudhuri. Some of these people must be associated as advisers. You cannot depend upon one man so far as the technical side is concerned.

As far as inclusion of thorium among the list of substances which could not be refined or processed is concerned, I have got my objections. Thorium does not give initial fission. If it does not do so as in the case of uranium or plutonium, why should we bring it into this class and bring in other complications so far as Madras and Kerala are concerned? Naturally, Madras State is also concerned with this, because Manavala-kurichi has gone to the Madras State after the reorganisation of the States.

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So, the Governments of Madras and Kerala are very intimately involved in this, it is not an initially fissionable material. Thorium must be dropped the definition of the prescribed substances.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I am finishing. These are matters in which I am interested and I have studied the subject. I want to place my points before the House because they are very important.

Mr. Speaker: I realise that.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Now, it has been said that the question of internal working has been studied by the Atomic Energy Department. They want monazite and thorium; for thorium, they require monazite. But monazite cannot be economically and commercially treated without extracting ilmenite. Without finding out a market for ilmenite, you cannot process monazite economically or commercially. The market for ilmenite is no longer there. We have been producing 2½ lakh tons of it every year, and we were getting Rs. 1½ crores by way of foreign exchange. Nobody cared to make any enquiry about the changing conditions in the market or the complaints of the British and American companies, with the result that about 7,000 workers who were depending on this industry are now on the brink of starvation. About 4,000 to 5,000 workers have already lost their jobs. The contract between us and the Titanium Products Ltd. will be over by the end of next year technically, but practically by the end of April next year. Then the other remaining factories will also close down. There is an additional demand of 10,000 tons of ilmenite for the titanium company at Trivendrum. That is also in danger of closing down because the technical know-how which was being supplied by the British firm has been withdrawn. Our Atomic

Energy Department which claims to be so profoundly advanced and which has made such great strides in the field of atomic energy and in new techniques cannot provide the technical know-how. They have not also succeeded in providing for us some experts from some other countries to give us that technical know-how. So, the production of 10,000 tons of titanium pigments and the consequent gain in foreign exchange are also in danger.

Because of all these facts, I strongly press my motion. And we cannot afford to give the Atomic Energy Commission such vast powers, because there is the question of the existing rights and privileges including the financial rights of Kerala and Madras; also because the provisions of the Factories Act, the Electricity Supply Act and so many other Acts are being countered and nullified by this Bill. These questions must be gone into and the Bill must be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon.

I request that my motion may be accepted by the House and by the Prime Minister because all these aspects to which I referred might have escaped his attention.

Shri Hem Barua: This Bill called the Atomic Energy Bill is a sign-post, and not a milestone as yet, of our development in the field of atomic energy. It signifies that we are stepping out of the age of the bullock-cart and stepping in to the age of atomic research. All contradictions between the traditional philisophy of timelessness and Dr. Einstein's world of "matter is equal to energy" is being obliterated, and a new world of atomic power is emerging before our eyes.

The title of this Bill says:

"to provide for the development, control and use of atomic energy for the welfare of the people of India and for other peaceful purposes and for matters connected therewith."

I would say that this is a unique and significant objective. I have gone through the Acts of the different countries like the United Kingdom and the U.S.A., and nowhere else have I come across such a categorical statement that atomic energy would be devoted to the cause of peace. In other countries there is a pronounced emphasis on the military aspect of it. I say that this is a tribute to our great country and a tribute to our great Prime Minister. I remember on a previous occasion the Prime Minister said that "under no circumstances will this country embark on nuclear weapons' programme, whatever might happen". This is what the Prime Minister said. These are brave words in themselves and it is fine idealism no doubt, but right or wrong, I have my apprehension: a Nehru might not be succeeded by another Nehru just as Asoka was not succeeded by another Asoka, nor Akbar was succeeded by another Akbar.

I have another point to make. I have seen the official statement on the high altitude tests of the United States of America. The statement says that "there was no danger to human life or hazardous levels of radioactivity on the ocean". On this point, because we have taken to peaceful pursuits as the objective of our atomic research, I would say that about radioactivity hazards no official pronouncement has come so far. No international commission of scientists has pronounced on this aspect of the matter, except that there are certain pronouncements made by individual scientists or groups of scientists. There was an international commission on radiological protection and it has made its recommendations. There was also another committee appointed under the chairmanship of Sir Harold Himsworth in Britain and it has also made its recommendations. This report, on the hazards of radiation, in the words of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, "provides a detailed summary of the biological effects of radiation and assesses existing and foreseeable levels of exposure to radia-

tion of the population in the United Kingdom." This is confined to the United Kingdom. Therefore, I say that there has been no official pronouncement, under the auspices of the United Nations Organisation, on the hazards of radioactivity.

On this account, because we are dedicated to the cause of peace and our dedication of atomic energy on the altar of peace is an illuminating chapter of our history, I would like to make a suggestion. Could not India introduce a resolution in the United Nations Organisation asking that international body to appoint an international commission of scientists to go into the question of radioactive hazards all over the world? I leave this suggestion to the Prime Minister for his consideration.

Again, I would say that when the world is wrangling today in the salubrious climate of Geneva over the question of a partial or a complete ban on high altitude tests or underground tests, our country has rather made a very revolutionary pronouncement. Yet, I would say that the title of the Bill is vague. It does not say what are the avenues on which our atomic energy research is going to concentrate itself, whether it is life sciences or physical sciences or both. I have gone through the United States Atomic Energy Commission Act. There, I find there is a statutory provision and it lays down definitely that it will concentrate precisely on the military aspect of it, and also on the aspect of life sciences and physical sciences.

I feel that this Bill has borrowed considerably from foreign sources. For example, clauses 9(1), 10(1), and 24(1)(d) are borrowed from the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Act. Clauses 4(1) and 5(1) are borrowed from the New Zealand Atomic Act; clause 2(f) from the Canadian Atomic Control Act, and clause 15(1) from the U.S.A. Atomic Energy Act and also clause 16 from the U.K. Radiation Substances Act, 1948. I do not

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have any objection for these clauses and the provisions of this Bill being taken from foreign sources. Why is it that we could not draw an inspiration from foreign sources, as other countries have done, to define the purposes, the peaceful purposes, the avenues—life sciences, or physical sciences or both—on which our atomic energy department would concentrate itself? That is my question.

13 hrs.

By its very nature, atomic research involves a process of borrowing, process of exchange of ideas and data. I do not have any objection to our borrowing from the Acts of different countries in formulating the provisions of this Bill. But what strikes me is why this basic idea of defining the purpose, that is enacted in Acts of other countries could not be borrowed also. Could we not draw inspiration from these sources?

Clause 10 empowers the Union Government to acquire the right to work the minerals necessary to carry out its programme. It is almost a verbatim reproduction of section 7 of the U.K. Atomic Energy Act, 1946. This is a very welcome provision and this power must be vested in the Central Government. Of our three reactors, Zerlina works on uranium fuel and it is computed that there are 30,000 tons of uranium resources in our country. So far the uranium resources in Rajasthan are not explored.

This wholesome provision is sought to be vitiated by another provision—clause 12 which says:

“Where the Central Government acquires in accordance with any law, any mine or part of a mine from which in the opinion of the Central Government any of the prescribed substances can be obtained, compensation in respect of such acquisition shall be paid in accordance with section 21.”

Clause 21 provides for an arbitrator in the case of a dispute between the Central Government and the individual or party concerned. When that dispute is not resolved even though the arbitrator gives an award, the party has a right to file a suit against the award in a law court. I am afraid this would involve a lot of delay. But then, the Minister might say that this has legal sanction and legal support of the Mines and Minerals (Development) Act and also of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. But what is our experience? Very recently we have seen the dispute going on between a certain State Government and the Mines and Fuel Ministry of the Central Government over the question of royalty and as a result, the exploration programme has suffered. I have some apprehension that if this long-drawn out process is allowed to operate, there is the danger of the work of the Atomic Energy Commission coming to a standstill. But we do not want the work of the Atomic Energy Commission to come to a standstill because we are embarking on a very laudable and ambitious programme and we want to succeed in the interests of our country.

Clause 15 also is full of ambiguity. I do not want to read it, but why is it that we could not draw inspiration from section 52 of the United States Atomic Energy Act, 1954, which vests all the powers so far as the quarries, minerals, prescribed substances, etc. are concerned, entirely in the hands of the Central Government? Section 52 of the U.S. Act says:

“All rights, title and interest in or to any special nuclear material within or under the jurisdiction of the United States now or hereafter produced, shall be the property of the United States and shall be administered and controlled by the Commission as agent of and on behalf of the United States by virtue of this Act.”

My complaint is that while clause 10 is laudable no doubt and inspiration is drawn from the U.K. Act, that has been vitiated by the addition of provisions like clauses 12, 21 and 15. The cumulative effect of all these restrictive provisions is that the work would suffer.

Clauses 22 and 23 visualise cooperation with other departments of the Government of India. For instance, they visualise cooperation of the atomic energy establishment with the Labour Ministry and Power Ministry. As far as I know, our Atomic Energy Commission is going to supply power to this country. But in atomic energy establishments of other countries like U.K., U.S.A., Canada and New Zealand, the ambit of cooperation is much wider. It ought to be wider. For instance, let us see for what purpose our Atomic Energy Commission would devote its work. It would devote its work to the production of radio isotopes and development work on their many applications, furtherance of basic nuclear science, work on health and safety problems, etc. These things would naturally bring the atomic energy establishment into contact with different departments of the Government. For instance, the atomic energy department would devote its research on eliminating salmonella food-poisoning organisms from the foodstuffs produced in this country. Other radio isotopes may be used for the improvement of our agriculture. That would naturally bring the atomic energy establishment into contact with the Food and Agriculture Ministry.

There are provisions in this very Bill regarding conditions of safety and radioactive hazards. Research on radioactive hazards and safety measures would bring it into contact with the Ministry of Health. Then, there is another purpose of this atomic energy commission to devote itself to the basic research in nuclear physics or nuclear science. But as far as I know, our Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs Ministry is engaged in that sort of work. Some univer-

sity laboratories are also engaged in that sort of work. But there is no provision in this Bill visualising any cooperation with these different departments of Government. What happens is, there is always duplication of work. On a previous occasion, I know the national laboratories were working on ceramics and the atomic energy department also was working on it. There was duplication of effort, which means wastage of national effort. Therefore, there should be some sort of provision in this Bill visualising cooperation with other departments also, as they have in other countries. I can quote, if necessary from the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority's report regarding the cooperation between the authority there and the other departments of Government. But there is no such provision in the Bill. Ultimately, I am afraid this would result in the issues being made more complicated.

Clause 20 says that inventions relating to atomic energy will cease to be patentable in India. The Prime Minister has made a reference to that. So far so good. But may I quote from the 7th annual report of the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority? It says:

"The Authority continued to protect inventions, resulting from their research and development work, by patents both in the U.K. and overseas."

I do not know why a provision of this sort could not be included in our Bill, because our atomic energy establishment also is going to invent things and these inventions must be protected as the U.K. has protected its inventions. But there is no provision like this here.

Clause 17 speaks about radio-active substances. It is a good clause. I like it. This has been framed entirely on the analogy of the Radio-Active Substance Act of U.K., 1948. This is all right. But besides radio-active materials, there are non-radio active materials of a toxic type. These non-radio

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active materials of a toxic type may also create a problem. There is no provision in this Bill to institute supervision so far as the working environment is concerned where this sort of research would be undertaken.

Sir, I find after a careful consideration of this Bill that there are certain loopholes and this Bill is not as comprehensive as it ought to have been. And, I would say, in all humility, to the Prime Minister that it is not as non-controversial as he visualises it to be. There would be some controversy, no doubt, because in spite of the fact that it is heavily borrowed from foreign sources, in spite of the fact that some of the provisions are verbatim reproductions from foreign Acts, this Bill is not as desirable as it ought to have been.

That is why, Sir, Shri Kamath, the deputy leader of our party, has submitted a motion asking that this Bill be circulated or sent to a Select Committee. I support that motion wholeheartedly, because in the interests of our atomic energy, in the interests of the progress that this Commission is making, and in the interests of the peaceful intentions that it visualises and the Prime Minister also visualises, this Bill should be sent to a Select Committee and then brought back to this House for consideration.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Sir, this Bill has brought a national and an international aspect before us. Further, our esteemed friend Shri Sree-kantan Nair has brought in a provincial or even a parochial view on it. I have very great sympathy with him and with his demands. But he forgets the recent quarrels and bickerings between one State and another. We fight on little pieces of land; we fight about a pipe line going from one State to another, we are not satisfied with the adjudication of one Minister and we even demand the adjudication of the Prime Minister, burdened as he is with any number of problems. Now it is a question of science and the

monozite, thorium or uranium sites in that great State of Kerala. We are happy and proud that Kerala has not only produced a man like Shri Sree-kantan Nair, a very strong and towering personality; but Kerala has also produced this priceless good material. India possesses the largest amount of thorium deposits in the world. That is something to be proud of. But that bit of national wealth belong to the nation. We have had enough of these quarrels between States and States

My esteemed friend Shri Hem Barua talked of heavy borrowings from foreign Act. We have borrowed from clause 6 of the Act of a tiny nation like New Zealand. It has also got a pattern to offer us in regard to the milk products. We have not only borrowed from clause 6 of the New Zealand Act, but we have taken more. We have gone beyond that. What is the mistake in borrowing from the United States Atomic Energy Act, from the British Atomic Energy Act, from the New Zealand Act, the Canadian Act or from any other Act?

But we have gone further. We should be proud of the title of this Bill. This title is something to be proud of; it is a crown of gold on our heads. We may not have armies and battalions in our defence forces. But this is something which comes out of our philosophy of non-violence; this is something which comes out of our love for peace and the great spirit of *Panchsheel*. It says that it provides for development, control and use of atomic energy for the welfare of the people of India. I would have liked to add, if I had been allowed to move an amendment, "for the welfare of mankind".

This is far ahead of the American Act, which came out early in the market—if I may use that phrase. I want to ask my hon. friend, why is he opposed to this clause in the Bill? Does he know that the Air Corporations Bill was passed by this

House on an afternoon? I cannot help remember that episode. My esteemed friend, Shri Kowshik, who was sitting there and who was one of the last speakers, was involved in an air crash within 12 hours and he died. We based that Bill on the British Act. Is the Air-India in any way an inferior airline? Whenever we go abroad we put up our heads with pride on seeing the Air India folks, flags and machines. Even the KLM, a mighty plane service like that, has had a loss of 20 million dollars only two years ago. The Dutch Government pay them very high subsidies. Not so the case with Air India at present. The Air India is making a profit.

I am sorry, Sir, I am going off the track. My hon. friend I should say, is ignorant of facts, of the many valuable and good acts from which we have borrowed.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is also going a little off the track. Shri Hem Barua did not ask for not borrowing. He had no objection to borrowing. He rather wanted that something more could have been borrowed.

Shri Joachim Alva: That is what I understood him to be saying.

Shri Hem Barua: He has misunderstood everything, and he is wasting his thunder for nothing.

Shri Joachim Alva: In regard to our policy, in March 1947 the Prime Minister laid it down very clearly at the Asian Relations Conference that Asia would play her part in the atomic age not as a pawn but as a party. The modern world has been seized with fear of the bomb, and with that wisdom seems to have gone out of us. That is why in the American Atomic Energy Act the military clause is put. It is stated therein that atomic energy is capable of application for peaceful as well as military purposes. They justify the use of military weapons and they justify the use and exploitation of atomic energy for military

purposes. With all the precautions that America has taken in regard to atomic science after the senatorial investigations about the character of scientists, the scientists were equated with bombing and espionage. With all the precautions that America has taken, with all the water-tight compartments that America has, what has happened? Between 1958 December and November 1959, they exported radio-active isotopes to foreign countries. To Canada they exported 3555 isotopes, to Brazil 1225, to Japan 1120, to Cuba 865—Cuba stands fourth in the list—to India 105 and to Pakistan 23.

Why I am mentioning this is that with all the wisdom that scientists or politicians may concentrate to keep their goods together, something goes wrong somewhere. With all that, Cuba was ranking fourth in the countries wherein radio-active isotopes were exported by America upto 1959. You may do whatever you like. You may impose an iron curtain. You may have aerial Maginot lines. But that is not going to help us.

What have we done? The Indian Atomic Energy Act is something of which we should be really proud of. We have brought in no spirit of violence. The Indian Atomic Energy Act demands that everything shall belong to the State. Reactors and nuclear stations are run by private agencies in the United States. That leads to some trouble. That leads to demands for more defence appropriations. Even Ex-President Eisenhower on the eve of his retirement bitterly complained that the defence budget was very high and that private capitalists were trying to demand more and more appropriation for their own factories.

Now, this is the situation we are avoiding from the very beginning. We are trying to get the best from everybody. Unfortunately, we have not been able to get the Atomic Energy Act of the Soviet Union. It is worthwhile remembering that we have got to build up generations of boys and

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girls who will intensely be interested in the study of physics. We average citizens, do not know what is an atom, what is a neutron or the other modern technical terms. The television that we are trying to introduce should not be so much utilised for drama or other arts never for sex or crime stories. It should be utilised for programmes for our students so that through the television our students may start taking a great interest in physics. Our progress in science is not half as much as when Britain entered the war. Between Dunkirk and VE-Day, Britain produced a number of quality scientists, perhaps the best in the world. Great Britain discovered penicillin, then smashed the atom and then the radar. These are the three great inventions which have shaken up modern science. Then some of the scientists went away to the United States or Canada because Britain did not have the funds and Britain was under the power of the bombs on their heads. Our studies in physics are not so very advanced. They are advanced in fundamental research and others, but what I am talking of is not the progress at the top but the progress at the lower level, where we must make an intensive effort.

Barely two or three years ago, the Americans had a nationwide television programme of physicists for college boys and girls and they roped in mighty and eminent scientists and writers to speak on that programme. That programme was a wonderful success. In one single university, like the Pennsylvania university, which draws more scientists than others, the maker of the hydrogen bomb, Dr. Teller, whose lecture I had the pleasure of attending and whom I had opportunity to mention the last occasion when the debate on atomic energy was going on, gave a very instructive and illuminating lecture.

Today we are not satisfied with the quantity of quality scientists amongst us. We have quality scientists

amongst us but why not have more of their quantity? Why not Kerala produce more scientists of the top rank? I say this in all humility and not in a spirit of conceit that "I have got better" or "you have not got better". We should all concentrate on science. Science and power are going to make tremendous changes in India. Science and power will make a great difference in all our thinking.

We have got 26 national laboratories and we have produced about 700 patents. But we should not be content with this progress. America, at the end of the war, had 600,000 professional scientists and engineers. Before the War II, they had 375,000 scientists and engineers. Our number is not enough. We have to double our present number. The Russians, I need hardly say, were able to send two men to the moon, or almost near to the moon and they were able to talk to each other whilst in space. This feat of theirs was largely due to the young women in their laboratories who work very hard and who are not seen. In the same way, behind the scenes we must interest our young women in scientific training in laboratories so that they could be the power behind our scientific progress.

The Indian capitalists have not utilized the talents and resources of our scientists. How many companies can claim scientists on their board or as their chief advisers regularly? The Indian capitalists are very, very keen about collaborators. They are very keen of collaboration and their collaboration is all right to get us more foreign money. But what about collaboration with our own kind, of our own flesh and blood, of our scientists who can keep our country high?

Many of our scientists and engineers have gone to America and other countries to make money. Some of them are very good scientists, capable of producing many things. They need encouragement and a helping hand.

We must try to recall every scientist who has gone abroad to settle down and work here. He has gone there to get some dollars or some better salary. We must take care of their housing, their amenities for children, their medical charges, the amenities of their families, social welfare fund and so on so that they may be above need and thus make our country great.

Now after the bombing of Hiroshima subjects like neutron, proton, atomic fusion, chain reaction, radio activity and isotopes have all sprung up. So, today our Indian atomic energy establishment will have to take charge of the fall-out or the effects of radiation. It should not rest content by saying there is no radiation coming upon us or no fall-out is coming upon us. We have three kinds of fall-outs against which we have to guard ourselves. They are the close in fall-out, intermediate fall-out and the delayed fall-out. The delayed fall-out is of that radiation material that remains in the air for months and years. Unless we take care of this kind of fall-out, because the United States and the USSR would be going on with their nuclear tests with the consequent radiation effects, a time may come, when our people would be annihilated. So, our scientists have to take the necessary precautions against that in time. Just at present we are not seized with the problem of radiation and fall-out. But we do not know what sort of people will be around us, what sort of people will take care of us and what sort of designs other countries have on us. It is quite likely that our today's friends may turn into enemies of tomorrow and they may indulge in nuclear experiments. So, our scientists have to watch, experiment and see that thousands of our people are not in any way affected by the fall-outs.

Then we can make great use of this scientific knowledge, for genetics, pathology, agriculture, meteorology, oceanography, fisheries and disposal of radio-active waste. The disposal of radio-active waste is something

against which we must arm ourselves and be up against, especially when our nuclear stations will increase. Now there are 20 big nuclear stations in the United Kingdom and 140 reactors are operating in the USA. The problem posed by the large quantities of radio-active waste, coming out of these reactors is something which we have to face before long. There is, for example, banure from cow-dung which we can use but which we are not fully utilising, but something more will come in another shape which might cause our destruction against which our atomic energy body will have to take precautions.

The progress of our research is not as much as it ought to be. All the same, I should not fail to pay my tribute to our hon. leader, the Prime Minister who, by handling this Atomic Energy Department, has done an excellent job for all the fifteen years or over a decade. Over 300 scientists are taken every year by the atomic energy establishment and given training with some sent abroad. Here I will say that our quality downstairs must be first class, the quality in the middle better and the quality at the top should be best. I will also take this opportunity to pay my tributes to Dr. Bhabha and others who have trained a corps of scientists. But we should not be satisfied with training scientists in atomic energy. The other scientists also have to take care of the problems facing us.

While supporting the Bill, I have to say that I have great sympathy for my hon. friend, Shri Sreekantan Nair. To be frank and to take a common-sense point of view, I see no harm if we give a little percentage of what we get to them in the shape of royalties or whatever it is. Of course, I do not know how the phrase is to be drafted in the Bill. The State of Kerala being in possession of the largest deposits of thorium in the world, I think we shall have to do something for them in the shape of some subsidies or percentages in the profits or gross earnings. Being neither a busi-

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nessmen, nor an engineer or scientist I cannot suggest what exactly should be done to help that State, but something should certainly be done in that direction.

In the very title of the Bill we have used the words "atomic energy for the welfare of the people of India and for other peaceful purposes" and I hope we shall always keep this in the forefront. We should not forget that whether war comes or conflict comes we shall always keep the title of the Bill before us so that we can build a more strong nation, a great and strong nation which is unarmed but which, at the same time may be converted into a mighty power of resistance whenever any mighty power turns into our worst enemy.

Shri M. K. Kumaran (Chirayinkil): Mr. Speaker Sir, I am very glad that my hon. friend, Shri A. M. Thomas, is in charge of this Bill now because I can expect at least from him a sympathetic understanding of the feelings of the people of Kerala in regard to the implications of this Bill. Regarding the ultimate purpose of this Bill there is no controversy. As the Prime Minister has stated, it is a non-controversial Bill and as for the ultimate purpose or object of the Bill it is but proper that all of us should support the Government. We are all proud that our country is the only big country in the world which has accepted this policy of utilising atomic energy for peaceful purposes. So, in that respect I support the Government.

But, as regards other aspects, dealt with by Shri Sreekantan Nair and Shri Hem Barua, I say that this Bill should be circulated for eliciting public opinion. This Bill was circulated among Members only some five or six days ago and, now it has come up for discussion and it is going to be passed at 2.30 P.M. today, if I am not wrong.

Mr. Speaker: We can make it 3 O' Clock.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: If it is not an ultimatum which is going to expire at 2.30 or 3 P.M., I may appeal to the Prime Minister and the Government of India that this Bill may be circulated for eliciting public opinion and the Government and the people of Kerala be given time and opportunity to study the implications of this Bill and to get better treatment from the Government of India.

As my hon. friend has pointed out, the Government of Kerala was getting a royalty of Rs. 75 lakhs. During the days of the British rule; that is, when Travancore was a native State, we were getting very good terms even from the British Government. I remember one occasion when Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer told the British Government that 'we would not give our mineral sands, unless you give the price that we demand'. That was the position that he took, and he strongly demanded better terms and he got them even from the mighty British Government. But, now, under an independent national Government, the Kerala State is not having even the status of a puny Native State in British India. That is a very deplorable thing.

My hon. friend Shri Joachim Alva, who is not here at the moment, began his speech like an all-India patriot, but he ended by saying that something should be done regarding the demand of the Kerala people. So, that is the opinion of most people; in whatever manner they may go on with their patriotic eloquence and oration, finally, they come to this conclusion that the Kerala State has got a legitimate claim in this matter.

In many ways, the people of Kerala think, and there is a feeling there, that they are not treated properly and they are not getting justice. In this matter, therefore, we should not give any room for that feeling to grow, and we must see that the Government of Kerala and if possible, the Legislature

of that State are consulted in this matter. This is a very important Bill which will affect the economic interests of the Kerala State.

We are now seeing so many disputes between the Central Government and some of the State Governments, namely the Assam Government, the West Bengal Government and the Orissa Government. The West Bengal Government are demanding the right to exploit their coal mines. The Orissa Government are claiming some share of the royalty or profit from the iron ore. The Assam Government are demanding increased royalty on oil. This is a pointer for the future. Even if we pass this Bill and even if the Central Government have the protection of the Constitution, they cannot go the whole way and expect that the States will surrender and agree to exploitation by the Central Government. So, we must draw a lesson from all these disputes, and see that we do not give scope for future disputes.

So, it is right and proper that this Bill be circulated for eliciting opinion thereon, so that the people of Kerala and the Government of Kerala will get an opportunity to go into the implications of this Bill. As far as my information goes, the Government of Kerala were not even consulted in regard to this matter. They are completely in the dark. So, in all fairness, I appeal to the Prime Minister and the Government of India this Bill be circulated so that the people of Kerala and the Government of Kerala will get two months to consider the implications of this Bill and come to an understanding with the Central Government.

I hope that before proceeding with this Bill, the Prime Minister, who is the greatest democrat in the world will see that it is circulated for eliciting opinion thereon.

Shri U. N. Dhebar (Rajkot): In the first instance, I would like to congratulate the Government of India and the Atomic Energy Commission for

bringing forward before this House a comprehensive Bill, not only claiming powers but placing a limitation on themselves, a limitation which explains the fundamental policy of this country, namely that atomic energy in this country will be utilised only for peaceful purposes. In the history of the world, in my opinion, an atomic Power is coming out with a declaration, and placing a limitation on its own self, a unilateral limitation, and I think that both the country and the Government can be congratulated upon placing that limitation on themselves unilaterally. I wish that what is stated in the Title of the Bill were also included in clause 3 of the Bill.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: On a point of information. May I know whether the Title of the Bill has got any legal binding in the enactment?

Mr. Speaker: He is not saying that; rather, he wants that it must be inserted in clause 3, so that it might become law.

Shri U. N. Dhebar: I am myself saying what Shri N Sreekantan Nair wants. It would have been better if it had been included in clause 3 of the Bill. I do not, for a moment, suggest that its non-inclusion takes away from the spirit of the policy of the Government, which is very clear.

It has been stated by the speakers from the Opposition that this Bill vests extraordinary powers in the Government. We should not forget that possession of atomic power by itself is a responsibility which will have to be regulated. It is not that anybody intends to curb the power or the freedom of the people of the country. But the very possession of an energy of a type which can be abused, and which can be used to the detriment not only of the people of the world but also of the people of India, if I may say so, requires to be regulated and controlled.

As the Bill itself makes it clear, the whole object is to control something

[Shri U. N. Dhebar]

which is capable of being abused to such an extent that the very life of the community may be extinct. I would, therefore, appeal to the Members of this House, especially the Members on the opposite side, to bear in mind this fact that we are inviting in this country an energy which will require readiness on our part to accept certain controls. All controls are not bad. Some controls will certainly be bad, as they may be opposed to the concept of freedom. But in this particular case, the control or the regulation is in the interests of the community, so that it may make for freedom of the country, so that this atomic energy may not be utilised to take away the freedom of the country. From that angle, I think that the controls and the regulations asked for in this Bill are salutary.

If there is any particular clause in the Bill where the control, in the opinion of the House, extends beyond what is necessary, that can be modified, but that is a question of amendment and not of circulation. It is a question of amendment and not of reference of the Bill to a Select Committee. For instance, I was just seeing the definition of the term 'prescribed substance' in clause 2 (1) (g).

I do not know whether this power is necessary. The definition reads thus:

"'prescribed substance' means any substance including any mineral which the Central Government may, by notification, prescribe, being a substance which in its opinion is or may be used for the production or use of atomic energy.."

—these terms 'production or use' are necessary—

"...or research into matters connected therewith."

Whether we should extend this to substances which may be used for research into matters connected therewith, whether we should go to that

extent or not, is a matter for the consideration of the House.

Shri N. Beekantan Nair: There are derivatives and compounds also.

Shri U. N. Dhebar: I think that derivatives and compounds should be included, but I do not think that substances used for research should be included.

What I am suggesting is that here is a question of balancing between the need of controlling certain things which can be abused and which can prove dangerous to the community and also the powers that may conflict with the liberties of the people of the country. I think that there may be small items here or there which can be rectified, and this balance can be maintained.

The country should know that we are entering an era which, on the one side, can prove hazardous and on the other can open out ways for the speedy development of this country, and it is necessary, in my opinion, that the Atomic Energy Commission and the Government of India, should, while they claim from the House and from the people these powers, also undertake the responsibility of explaining to the country both the hazards involved, and also the benefits likely to occur, in the development of atomic energy.

In my opinion, there is an imbalance in the world today in this respect. That imbalance is created because certain Powers in the world are not emphasising the peaceful uses of atomic energy but are thinking of the military aspect of it. Therefore, an atmosphere is created that everything connected with atomic energy is baneful or hazardous.

India is looking at this problem from a balanced angle. India's view is that there is no necessity for the world to be afraid of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The danger lies in approaching the problem of developing atomic energy from the military angle. It is a

great crisis that faces humanity, a crisis not created by atomic energy but by a wrong approach to the concept of the use of atomic energy. From that angle, India has a great responsibility and also a great opportunity, great responsibility to emphasise this balanced approach and great opportunity to carry conviction to the world at large that atomic energy, if it is restricted to the welfare of the people, is a great boon, I do not know whether it lies within the scope of the functions of the Atomic Energy Commission or not, but I think it should be one of its functions to enlighten the people about this balanced approach.

I know Dr. Bhabha and his band of colleagues are working at the practical level. But this is a thing which is going to have such a revolutionary effect upon the social and economic welfare of the country. It is important not merely for what it counts to-day but what it counts also tomorrow and the day after. From that angle, it is necessary to educate the people of the country on the implications of atomic energy. The Atomic Energy Commission, in my opinion, is not merely concerned with putting up a few atomic energy plants but also bringing about that realisation and consciousness in the minds of the people that India has entered a new age. That age has very little to do with the age that we have left behind. Shri Hem Barua referred to the age of the bullock cart.

Shri Hem Barua: I also referred to India's traditional philosophy of timelessness.

Shri U. N. Dhebar: He said many other things.

In the context of the conditions obtaining in the country when nearly 70 per cent of the people are illiterate, to bring about that realisation about the change and the necessity to speedily assimilate the implications of that change is a great task. I do not know whether the Atomic Energy Commission has any contact with the Educa-

tion Ministry: I do not know if it is in touch with popular organisations in the country. It is necessary to harness the energies of all these institutions and bodies to the task of enlightening the country about the change that is coming over India. In a few years time, India will be studded with atomic energy stations everywhere. Let the people understand what this change signifies.

Finally, just now when I was listening to Shri N. Sreekantan Nair, I was asking himself whether we should look at this energy from the provincial angle or the national angle. A stage has come when India has to begin to think that so far as it relates to atomic energy it has to be viewed from an international angle. No other angle, in my opinion, can promote the peaceful uses of atomic power without those hazards. It may be that as time advances and other countries of the world also start setting up atomic energy plants, the question of sovereignty may also arise. Humanity will not be able to digest atomic energy unless it is prepared to subordinate, to a certain extent, not only provincial and regional interests but also national interests and the interests of humanity at large. That stage is coming. This legislation, in my opinion, therefore, is not merely one of the Bills coming before Parliament. I think this is a legislation which has such implications.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: Should not the States be consulted at least?

Shri U. N. Dhebar: I am sure the States must have been consulted or will be consulted. But we are also representing the States; it is not that we are not representing the States. To what extent does this Bill affect the economic and financial interests..

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: The right of royalty is limited only to the expenditure incurred.

Shri U. N. Dhebar: We are assuring full compensation to everybody. The

[Shri U. N. Dhebar]

Bill implies that the interests of the States will be taken into consideration.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: I am sorry to interrupt. It is only concerned with profits...

Shri U. N. Dhebar: I am not conceding the floor to the hon. Member.

What I am saying is that the thing of the utmost importance to realise in the passage of this Bill is that a stage may come may be two years, three years, four years or ten years after, when we may have to consider to what extent we should be prepared, in the interest of peace in the world, in the interest of human security, to part with some of our sovereignty as we expect other countries of the world also to do

With these words, I lend my fullest support to the Bill and I am sure the Minister in charge of the Bill will consider, if it is possible, the need for embodying in clause 3 of the Bill the purpose set forth in the title of the Bill.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): I am glad that almost all the speakers who preceded me have seen the importance of the declaration that we have made in the long title of this Bill. My hon. friend Shri Hem Barua expressed a fear that perhaps in a contingency we might give up our stand or position declared in the long title. I can only assure him that his fears are unfounded. India is determined to maintain the position that she has always maintained in respect of atomic energy and its uses for peaceful purposes.

The Prime Minister has said that this Bill is non-controversial. That it perhaps is, but I know one thing, that this Bill is not easy to understand. It is comprehensive, but at the same time it also is somewhat difficult for us to understand. It has a diversity of ob-

jectives, and seeks to do a lot of thing. For instance, it restricts proprietary right to uranium; it seeks to state the method and scope of compensation; it develops a national policy in regard to atomic power; it suggests a pattern for co-ordination on a national scale on the electric power front; it takes over the duty of administering the Factories Act; it decides on a policy of refusing the grant of patents for inventions useful for or relating to atomic energy. There are a lot of other things it tries to talk about, such as strategic materials with military potential, radiation hazards and all such other things. This is a lot of doing for one Bill. Some of us have had to read the Bill more than once to understand its full implications. I wish Dr. Bhabha had helped the Members of this House by having some kind of an atomic energy orientation class that perhaps would have helped us some.

Anyway, in the field of atomic energy, I will repeat that we in India have achieved a certain position, have reached a certain point and we should remember that all this is principally due to the inspiring leadership of our Prime Minister, who has such great faith in science and scientific achievements.

Coming to some of the provisions of the Bill, I will first say a few words about the provision for refusing the grant of licences for inventions which have to do with atomic energy. Our first impulse on reading this provision about patents is not to approve it. We have a feeling that it seems to go against our grain. However, after studying the background of the whole question, one can now honestly say that on various practical considerations the provision in the Bill is, after all, a necessary provision that it is not going to do much or any violence to any of our ethical considerations. This question has already been examined by Justice N. Gopala Ayyangar. I have only seen a brief summary of his recommendations. Justice N. Gopala Ayyangar has frankly accepted the

position that in the circumstances of India we would be justified in preventing or in refusing the grant of licences in the atomic energy field. Here he states that there are three peculiar features to atomic energy inventions in India. One is that research and other technical work in this field are concentrated in Government establishments. And we see that the Bill provides that any invention conceived in any of the Government establishments will be deemed to belong to or to have been made by the Central Government. In this connection, we also know that most of the atomic research and development work in this country is being done under the sponsorship of the Central Government.

Secondly he states that all the applications in India are of foreign origin and relate to inventions evolved outside India. Thirdly, he points out that nearly 50 per cent of these applications are by foreign Government departments. Here we know and we have to remember that under the law a foreign government is not amenable to the jurisdiction of the Indian courts, and therefore no proceedings can be taken against such patentees either for revocation or for obtaining a compulsory licence. These patents are normally, under the circumstances that prevail all over the world, available to India. I do not have the time to go into the details, but because of certain provisions in our Act as well as because of the positions obtaining in the Acts of other countries, it is possible for us to have access to these patents, and therefore, there will be no sense in India incurring the expenditure in the first place in obtaining these inventions, and then paying money to have the advantage or the benefit of these patents.

14 hrs.

Finally, I would just say one word about the provision in this Bill to take authority to administer the Factories Act and to enforce its provisions. This authority is to be vested in the Central Government. It is of course necessary in consideration of the fact that

atomic energy development work had to deal with special hazards, and they alone have the capacity of qualification to provide the necessary protection against these hazards. Still, I would say that it is a large order that they are making on us and I only hope that everything will go on well in this matter of administering the authority of the Factories Act. With these words, I support the Bill.

Shri Krishnaopal Singh (Jalesar): Sir, it is unfortunate that on the one hand our Government has been committing blunders after blunders and, on the other, they have been receiving compliments after compliments from Members of this House. I will, with your permission like to allude briefly to the debate on the question of Ladakh the other day.

Mr. Speaker: Is that connected with this?

Shri Krishnaopal Singh: Yes, Sir. I wish to point out that instead of this Parliament trying to criticise the Government for making such omissions . . .

Mr. Speaker: He might just put his views on the Bill that we have got before us; he can take up the blunders at some other time.

Shri Krishnaopal Singh: No, Sir; I shall straightaway point out that there is a most glaring omission in this Bill. The Government has not even provided for the utilisation of atomic energy for defence purposes. We may be committed to the policy of utilising atomic energy to peaceful purposes. In the world in which we live today there was no harm in making some provision which later on, when the necessity arose, could be utilised for purposes of defence. That is the reason why I say that inspite of the Government's blunders most of us seem to view with one another in paying compliments to the Government. I would like to illustrate my point. The other day one of the hon. Members praised the Government in superlative terms for what they had done in Kashmir.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): What is its relevance to this subject?

Mr. Speaker: He says our borders are threatened and so we ought to have made provision for the use of atomic energy for war purposes also.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: The purpose of the Bill is specific; let him refer to any specific provision here.

Mr. Speaker: He can say that it ought to be for war purposes also; he can argue for that.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I shall illustrate my point. I am glad that the hon. Member whom I was going to refer has raised this objection. It was most astounding that coming from a part of the country where the Government has blundered most, not once or twice but over and over again, he should use such superlative terms for praising the Government. I shall now refer very briefly to what they did.

Mr. Speaker: He has now the liberty to use his own superlatives.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I do not mean to do it. I was just mentioning that the Government was responsible for ordering a cease fire at a time when the last of the raiders were about to be driven out from that land. Not only that. They went out of their way to take the whole matter to the U.N.O.

Mr. Speaker: I might repeat my question.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: That is why I was saying that whatever be the composition of this House, we should not try to convert it into a sort of Moghul durbar where we are supposed in season and out of season to just offer compliments to the Government.

Mr. Speaker: It is not fair on his part to refer to the House as a Moghul durbar; there are responsible Members, including himself.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: I said 'like Moghul durbar'.

14.08 hrs.

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

I fail to understand why Government want to restrict the use of atomic energy to peaceful purposes. Why should they discourage private agencies from conducting research and developing this particular type of energy and not only place restrictions on research and development but to penalise certain actions? One of the hon. Members, speaking a few minutes earlier, said that they were doing it in order to impose certain controls which were necessary. We have sufficient experience of such controls and I do not think I am far wrong in saying on most of the controls imposed by the Government there is no control; there is no control over those controls. Control on various items of trade and industry, we know, leads immediately to their going into the black market. To extend these controls to other fields is most unfortunate. (*An Hon. Member:* There is no market for this commodity). There is a market.

I am not a lawyer but I wish to draw the attention of the House to one point. The term 'Central Government' used here is not clearly defined anywhere. I looked up the Constitution and did not find the term clearly defined there. For the "Central Government" they use either the "Union Government" or the "Government of India." Therefore, I do not know—I am subject to correction—if clause 3 will be all right in the face of this shortcoming.

As I said earlier, this provision of giving a sort of monopoly to the Government in the field of atomic energy does not seem to be justified when this energy is going to be used for peaceful means.

The third point that I would like to mention is that our research centres

for atomic energy should be located somewhere in the interior. It would be better if they were moved to the hills or the mountains. I think most of the countries who are conducting research on this subject have located their centres in different places, far away. Even England, apart from her plant at Calder Hall, not finding it desirable to put another in the whole country, transferred some plants to as far away as Canada. Therefore, for this important branch of our activity, whatever we may profess, we should locate our centres in places which are not easily accessible.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Krishnapal Singh: Lastly, I would like to refer to the rate of electrical energy which will be generated by the atomic station. Under clause 22, the Government will "fix rates for and regulate the supply of electricity from atomic power stations with the concurrence of the Central Electricity Authority." I think a proviso should be added to this and the point made clear. The proviso should be to the effect that they will do it only if the electricity generated is available at a lower cost than the electricity generated by other means. We know that the Government will have very great powers under this Act and they may even, if the atomic stations are not run efficiently, try to force the consumers to purchase the electricity at a higher rate than that produced by other means. So, I do agree with hon. Members who proposed that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion. I think this is not such a non-controversial measure which should be passed in such a hurry by this House.

Therefore, I would certainly support hon. Members who want this Bill to be circulated. I hope the House will agree to it.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐटमिक एनर्जी बिल जो प्रधान मंत्री

यहां लाये हैं उस के लिये मैं उन का अभिनन्दन करता हूँ। लेकिन साथ ही साथ इस के प्रिएम्बल में जो यह लिखा है :

"To provide for the development, control and use of atomic energy for the welfare of the people of India and for other peaceful purposes and for matters connected therewith."

उस के सम्बन्ध में मैंने इंग्लैंड का ऐक्ट भी देखा है, जहां ऐटमिक एनर्जी ऐक्ट, १९४६ का है, फिर रेडियो एफक्टव सन्सटन्सेज ऐक्ट है, रेडियो ऐटमिक एनर्जी ग्रयारिटी ऐक्ट है, उनको देखा। उन सब में यह है :

"to provide for the defence of our country."

आखिर इस बिल में आपने यह क्यों नहीं लिखा है मुझे तो इस का यही उद्देश्य मालूम होता है जैसा कि यहां भी जितनी स्पीचेज हुई, उन में कहा गया कि चूंकि शांति की रक्षा के लिये शांति के निर्माण के वास्ते, हम को किसी से लड़ाई नहीं करना है इस लिये ऐटमिक एनर्जी को डिफेंस के वास्ते, मिलटरी के वास्ते उपयोग में नहीं लाना है। जिस प्रदेश से मैं आता हूँ वहां पर जब मैं ग्रामों में जाता तो लोगों को यह कहते पाता हूँ कि उनके समझ में यह नहीं आता है कि जब चायना ऐटमिक वेपन्स लेकर हमारे सामने आता है पाकिस्तान ऐटमिक वेपन हमारे सामने लेकर आता है, गोआ में शांति के लिये हम गये लेकिन हम को वहां जब गोलियां खानी पड़ीं, तब यह जो आक्रान्ता राक्षस हैं, डेमन्स हैं, उन के सामने हम शांति शांति करेंगे तो वह शांति रहेगी। अपनी रक्षा करने के वास्ते यदि हम ऐटमिक एनर्जी से अपने डिफेंस और मिलीटरी वेपन्स तैयार करें, तो उस में कौन सा गुनाह है, कैसे वह शांति के खिलाफ जाता है, यह चीज मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। महात्मा जी ने जो ब्रह्मिहा हमारे सामने रखी

[श्री बड़े]

है, अगर हम उस अहिंसा और पंचशील को अपने सामने रखना चाहते हैं तो फिर मिंग विमानों की क्या जरूरत है? मिलिटरी की जरूरत क्या है, बन्दूकें तैयार करने की जरूरत क्या है? इतने बड़े मिलिटरी के इस्तेमाल के लिये डिफेंस कारखाने खोलने की क्या जरूरत है? जब आप गन पाउडर तैयार करते हैं, आप दूसरे शस्त्र तैयार करते हैं, जितनी मिलिटरी तैयार करनी चाहिये, उसे करते हैं, मिंग विमानों की तरफ झुक रहे हैं, तो एटमिक एनर्जी ने क्या गुनाह किया है कि उस का इस्तेमाल मिलिटरी की आवश्यकताओं के लिये नहीं हो सकता है? मेरी छोटी बुद्धि में यह प्रश्न आता है, गांव गांव के लोगों के मन में यह प्रश्न आता है कि इतने बड़े नेता जो राज्य करते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम संसार में पीस चाहते हैं, वे पीस के मंत्र को विरुद्ध जा कर एटमिक एनर्जी से मिलिटरी वेपन्स नहीं तैयार करते हैं, इस का कारण क्या है। जब आप ने इस में दूसरे देशों के ऐक्ट्स से कापी किया है तो इंग्लैंड में और यू० एस० ए० के ऐक्ट्स में जो डिफेंस का शब्द लिखा हुआ है, उस को आप ने क्यों नहीं लिया। इस डिफेंस शब्द को क्यों छोड़ दिया है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

मैंने अभी हाल में "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में पढ़ा :

"Big Headway by China, in the atomic field. The Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr. Chen Yi, said yesterday in a radio interview here that the Chinese have made great progress in developing nuclear power. He said that China possesses powerful organisations for research mainly for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy but also concerning the manufacture of the atomic bombs."

यह कामन पब्लिक के लिये अपील होगी। वह कहते हैं :

"We have to do this because the imperialists will consider us weak and despicable if we do not possess atomic bombs."

उनको दूसरे कमजोर समझें, इस लिये वह डिफेंस के वास्ते ऐटमिक एनर्जी के शस्त्र तैयार करते हैं। ऐसा वहा के फारेन मिनिस्टर श्री चैन यी कहते हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप ऐटमिक एनर्जी से डिफेंस के वास्ते शस्त्र तैयार करें तो क्या हर्ज है? जब सब जगह ऐटमिक बम तैयार हो रहे हैं, शस्त्र तैयार हो रहे हैं तो रक्षा के नाते, प्रोटेक्शन के नाते यदि ऐटमिक एनर्जी से हम शस्त्र तैयार करू तो कोई हर्ज नहीं है।

लेकिन इतना कहने के बाद भी मेरे मित्र श्री कामत ने जो संशोधन रखा है सेलेक्ट कमेटी के निर्माण का, मैं भी उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मैंने भी बहुत से अमेंडमेंट्स तैयार किये थे, लेकिन मैं समझता था कि पहले लैड ऐक्विजिशन ऐक्ट आयेगा और यह कल आयेगा। लेकिन जब मैंने आर्डर पेपर देखा तो पाया कि सब कुछ टाप्सी टर्वाँ हो गया, और यह बिल पहले आ गया।

मैं खास तौर से जो मंत्री इस से डील करते हैं उन के सामने दो तीन सुझाव रखना चाहूंगा। इस बिल में सेक्शन २५ है उस में लिखा हुआ है :

"'Company' means any body corporate and includes a firm and other organisations of individuals."

यह बहुत लूज डेफिनिशन है। लैड ऐक्विजिशन ऐक्ट में लिखा हुआ है जिस तरह से कि :

"'Company' means a company registered under such and such Act . . ."

उसी प्रकार से इस में डेफिनिशन होनी चाहिय थी :

"'Company' means any body corporate and includes a firm and other institutions of individuals."

कोई भी ऐसोसिएशन आफ इंडिविजुअल्स हो सकता है ।

Even if Mr. Kamath and myself go with our friends, it becomes a company.

कम्पनी में भी मनुष्य ही होते हैं । इस में इतनी लूज बडिम्स लिखी गई है कि अगर यह बिल सेलेक्ट कमेटी में जाता है तो कम्पनी के बराबर रख कर इस डेफिनिशन को सर्कमवेंट कर दिया जाता ।

दूसरी बात में सेक्शन २५ के बारे में कहता हूँ कि उस में बर्डन आफ प्रूफ क्या होगा ? इस में बर्डन आफ प्रूफ जूरिसप्रूडेंस के प्रिंसिपल्स के तत्वों के खिलाफ रक्खा गया है । सेक्शन २५ में लिखा हुआ है :

"Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render any such person liable to any punishment, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence."

निगेटिव बर्डन आफ प्रूफ साधारण जूरिप्रूडेंस के विरुद्ध रक्खा गया है क्योंकि इस में पाजिटिव सबूत होना चाहिये, निगेटिव सबूत नहीं होना चाहिये ।

दूसरा इस में डिफेक्ट यह है कि इसमें रिपीलिंग क्लॉज तो दिया हुआ है :

"The Atomic Energy Act, 1948 is hereby repealed."

लेकिन इसमें इसके साथ सेविंग क्लॉज नहीं दिया गया । सन् १९४८ के ऐक्ट के अनुसार बहुत से घाटेंस और सरकुलर्स आदि दिये गए थे, उनके लिए इस ऐक्ट में सेविंग क्लॉज होना चाहिये जो कि इस प्रकार हो सकता था :

"Anything done or any action taken (including the orders, noti-

fications or rules made or issued) in exercise of the powers conferred by or under the Atomic Energy Act, 1948 shall in so far as it is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act be deemed to have been done or taken in the exercise of the powers conferred by or under this Act as if this Act was in force on the day on which such thing was done or action was taken."

लेकिन इस प्रकार का सेविंग क्लॉज इस में नहीं है ।

दूसरा मेरा यह कहना है कि इसमें जो कम्पेन्सेशन का क्लॉज है वह डिफेक्टिव है । मैं ने दूसरे ऐक्ट्स में कम्पेन्सेशन का प्रावीजन देखा है, लेकिन इसमें उससे फर्क है । इसमें जो लोगों के राइट्स लिये जायेंगे उनके लिये कम्पेन्सेशन देने के लिये एक ग्यारान्टीर नियुक्त किया जायेगा और फिर केवल हाई कोर्ट में उसके फैसले की अपील हो सकेगी । बीच में कोई सीढ़ी नहीं रखी गई है । तो एक डिफेक्ट यह भी है ।

एक और डिफेक्ट है "प्रेसक्राइब्ड" नोटीरियल के बारे में । इस शब्द के अर्थ से वकीलों को बहुत आमदनी हो जायेगी । दूसरा शब्द है नोटीफाइ एरिया, इसके बारे में भी यही आपत्ति है ।

Prescribed substance means Government want to take powers in regard to any substance they like.

जब जब उनके दिमाग में आया कि इस नोटीफाइड एरिया या म्युनिसिपैलिटी को नोटीफाइड करना चाहिये क्योंकि इसमें प्रेस्क्रीब्ड सबस्टेंस है, वे ऐसा कर सकेंगे । यह बहुत बड़ी शक्ति गवर्नमेंट के पास रहेगी जिस चीज से भी एटांभिक इनरजी बच सकती है हर चीज को प्रेस्क्रीब्ड सबस्टेंस नोटीफाइड किया जा सकेगा । इसको सांफ करना चाहिये ।

[श्री बड़े]

इसके साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इटामिक इनरजी के सम्बन्ध में अभी हिन्दुस्तान में पूरा रिसर्च नहीं किया गया है। हमारे यहां माइका माइन्स हैं जिनमें एक किस्म का पत्थर मिलता है। किसी ने अभी तक सर्वे नहीं किया है कि यह इटामिक इनर्जी पैदा करने के लिये काम में आ सकता है। यूरेन साइंस का ज्ञान नहीं है लेकिन मैं ने सुना है कि माइका माइन्स में से जो पिच ब्लैक और वैरिल नाम का पत्थर निकलता है उससे इटामिक इनरजी पैदा हो सकती है। मध्य प्रदेश में झाबुआ में माइका माइन्स हैं उनका इस प्रकार सर्वे होना चाहिये।

हमारे यहां एक जर्मन ट्रस्ट आया था। उसने बताया था कि उनके यहां ट्रस्ट लोगों को सरकार की तरफ से जीगर कांउंटर नाम के यंत्र दे दिये जाते हैं जिनसे पता चल जाता है कि किसी अमूक पदार्थ से इटामिक इनर्जी निकल सकती है। ट्रस्ट इसकी खबर सरकार को देते हैं और फिर इसका सर्वे कर दिया जाता है। मेरा सुझाव है इस प्रकार का यंत्र हमारे यहां भी ट्रस्ट लोगों को दिया जाए। सतपुड़ा क्षेत्र में बहुत माइका माइन्स हैं और वहां का सर्वे किया जाए तो तो बहुत सा ऐसा मैटीरियल मिल सकता है जिसका इस काम के लिये उपयोग हो सके।

इस बिल को पास करने की जल्दी क्या है। इसको सिलेक्ट कमेटी के पास ६ या ७ सितम्बर तक के लिये भेज दिया जाए ताकि इसमें सुधार हो सके और तब इसको किया जाए। इसमें जनता के बहुत से राइट्स का सवाल है। इसलिये इसको पास करने की जल्दी नहीं करनी चाहिये।

मैं तो देखता हूँ कि कहीं की हॉट कहीं का रोड़ा ले कर इस भानभती के कुन्बे को बनाया गया है। अनेक एक्टों से प्राबीजन्स लेकर इसका बना दिया गया है। यह बहुत

लूज है। इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इसको सिलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भेज दिया जाए।

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Sir, I welcome this Bill. In the speech that the Prime Minister delivered while moving for consideration of this Bill, I expected that he would give some brief survey of the progress that we have made in the creation and progress of atomic energy. In fact, the other day while he was speaking on Ladakh, he made a very heartening statement that we are far ahead of China or for that matter of any other country in Asia in the creation of atomic energy and various aspects of its progress. So, I expected that while moving this Bill, he would give a brief survey of the progress that we have made.

The first Act was passed in 1948. Now we are in 1962. In the last 14 years, when we look back on the progress that we have made, there are a few landmarks that come to my mind. I remember that while we were in the Provisional Parliament, there was a fine speech and demonstration given by Dr. Bhabha and we were proud that our country has started manufacturing atomic energy. He gave us a hope which today in the context of the past looks vague. At that time there were high hopes that this atomic energy would come to our rescue and it is just possible that we would be able to use it in many fields.

I also remember a few years before the Prime Minister had made a statement—I do not say he gave an assurance—that in places where ordinary electrical energy could not reach—like far-off places in Rajasthan and other places which are far away—there atomic energy would come to their help, which would prove very beneficial. Therefore, I still feel that while we are making such a progress, while we are spending huge sums year after year, no doubt we are gaining

very useful experience, but at the same time some demonstration of the progress could have been given by utilising this atomic energy for some useful purpose in certain areas, at least in a village or two. That would have filled the hearts of Indian people with great joy. I still entertain that hope that this atomic energy will be put into use, particularly in the rural areas and areas which are very far and which cannot be provided with power from any other source.

As many Members have pointed, there is not much that has been mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons; it is very brief. So was the Prime Minister's speech also. But some details are given in the Financial Memorandum. Mr. Kamath has made out a very good point, and therefore I need not refer to it. But I still feel that though we are not in a position to give accurate figures about the expenditure involved, at the same time there should have been some budgetary provision. It is no doubt true that we do not know what the arbitrator or the court will decide as compensation. They may decide any sum that they like. But at the same time the general practice is that in the estimates there is some provision for it. From that angle some provision should have been made.

The Financial Memorandum has been very well prepared. It goes to the extent of saying that there are two types of expenditure, and in the first type of expenditure they give so many details. And yet, they were not able, either in the first type of expenditure or in the second, to tell us as to what would be the expenditure involved and what would be the burden on the exchequer. Whatever the burden, nobody would have grudged—I mean, it would have rather given us a better idea. Today we have got only a vague idea about it. That would have given us a better idea, and therefore it is time that we take the people into confidence and give

them more and more information about the progress and about the money that we are spending.

So far as the progress is concerned, I may say a word or two about the Atomic Energy Commission. This Commission has been spending more and more money from year to year. The progress that it is making is such that one would be proud of it. But if one goes into some little details, as I have done, then one finds that all is not so well. A young man, a telecommunications engineer, joined the Atomic Energy Commission. He passed the test, and with great hopes he joined it. He was told that for the first two years he will have to undergo training. He was very happy. He went for the training. What was his experience? His experience was that a telecommunications engineer was given physics lectures, and physics which was fit for M.Sc. students. He was wondering why an engineer in telecommunications, which is in the line of electronics, is being taught physics and being given book knowledge when his hands were there to work and he wanted practical experience. He could not understand. He approached the professor and asked him. The professor could not say anything. Then he approached the highest person, that is Dr. Bhabha, and he went to the office and he found out that the scheme of training of these men was not properly planned, and in the implementation there was a lacuna. There was nobody else to teach, and therefore whoever was available was asked to teach whatever he could. That is why a professor who could teach physics came in very handy. Of course, those lessons would not have been lost, they would be of some use. But the point is, when these young men are picked up they should be told that they are going to be prepared for such and such job and right from the beginning they should get interested in those jobs. So far as this young man is concerned, he was rather disheartened and he left the Commission.

Now I shall come to a few of the clauses of the Bill. Clauses 5 and 6 may be discussed together, because both these clauses refer to compensation. There are general provisions for compensation and therefore it is not so easy to understand why—and there are a number of clauses which follow later on—they have got such an elaborate procedure for compensation, particularly when the matter relates to atomic energy, a matter of national importance. If anybody is in possession of a lease for mining or anybody has been given a lease for mining of a particular type of mineral and if by chance he comes into contact with something which has got thorium or other element which can produce atomic energy, then naturally he is not the owner of it, and that is why Government can easily take it over, and the question of compensation could not have arisen.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Heda: The last point that I would like to make is about clause 23. Under this clause the Factories Act, 1948 would cease to function or be administered whenever a Government factory would come and produce atomic energy. I do not understand why this provision has been made. The explanation given is also very vague. In fact the factory, when it comes, will have such nice working conditions and will have good wages that application of the Factories Act would not create any problem. Rather, I envisage that the working in such factory would be such that the people may not even remember about the Factories Act. Therefore there was no particular reason to take away the power of general supervision under the Factories Act from any factory that the Government may propose. So I still hope that Government may reconsider it and not give an impression that Government, in their own factory, would like to do something which they do not allow others to do.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the reply.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I beg to move under Rule 292 that the time allocated for this Bill, in view of its importance, may be extended to four hours.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Speaker has extended it by one hour.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have moved a motion under Rule 292. You may kindly see the rule and decide it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Speaker has the discretion to extend it by one hour.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is for him. But the House can decide. Kindly see Rule 292.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think sufficient time has been given to this.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: When I am making a motion under Rule 292, how can you dismiss it summarily?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Speaker has not given his consent.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The Speaker may be consulted in his chamber.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri A. K. Sen.

Shri A. K. Sen: Sir, I am very glad to say, on behalf of the Government that we appreciate the welcome which has been given to this Bill. We are very happy also to note that there have been no amendments to the various provisions of this Bill, excepting a very minor one, and the only two amendments that we have before us are motions moved by Mr. Kamath and by Mr. Sreekantan Nair, one for reference to Select Committee and the other for circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion.

I regret to say that the Government finds it difficult to agree to either a

reference to a Select Committee or have circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion. This would have been necessary if either the principle of the Bill was in dispute or if there was any controversy about the various provisions of the Bill. All that Mr. Sreekantan Nair has said is that the Kerala Government might in certain eventualities be deprived of its right to receive royalties for working of certain atomic minerals in that State. That provision already exists in the present Act, the Act of 1948. Therefore it is not such a provision that a violent departure has been made from accepted principles or that we are going to change the law. Section 7 of the existing Act provides for the same thing as clause 13 of the present Bill, namely, that in certain eventualities the Central Government may substitute itself as a party to a contract for the operation of mines, and the right to receive royalty would be under a contract, in which the State Government would be entitled to receive royalties. But clause 13 itself contemplates compensation being paid in accordance with clause 21 of the Bill. Therefore I do not suppose that it is such a provision that a reference to a Select Committee is warranted. Apart from that, the larger interest of the country demands that the Central Government, which alone is competent to deal with atomic materials and the use of atomic energy including production and distribution of it, should be in complete control of all our atomic resources including the right to acquire such atomic materials as may be discovered and which in the opinion of the Central Government should be acquired.

We have made a departure from certain foreign Acts, in that we have not tried to declare that all atomic materials wherever they may be, whether known or unknown would automatically vest in the Central Government. We have not done it. On the contrary, we have followed, as Shri Hem Barua has already indicat-

ed, the scheme of the Act in the United Kingdom, which vests the Government with authority to acquire atomic materials as also substances which may be declared to be liable to acquisition on payment of compensation. I do not suppose that that principle had ever been disputed by anyone. It is, therefore, a question whether in any particular instance that power has to be exercised in accordance with the rules which may be framed under the Act itself and which rules would be placed before Parliament. If, therefore, there is no dispute about the principle underlying these provisions and if there are no amendments suggested to any of the provisions which are to be found in the Bill for carrying into effect the policy and principle which we all accept, I do not see why there should be a reference to a Select Committee at all.

Further, the provisions of the Bill had been circulated with an explanatory note to the members of the Informal Consultative Committee, and there have been no suggestions made after the circulation of the note that any of the provisions needed any alteration. That is further confirmed by the fact that none of the hon. Members have thought it fit to introduce any amendment to any of the provisions.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Our suggestion was that it should go to a Select Committee.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: Was it referred to the State Governments?

Shri A. K. Sen: A reference should be made only when the principle was in dispute and if any right of the State Government was going to be affected.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: There are so many disputes even now between the Central Government and the States.

Shri A. K. Sen: The hon. Member appears to know much more about the disputes than ourselves.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: Everybody knows.

Shri A. K. Sen: To our knowledge, Sir, there is no dispute with regard to the paramount principle which has been accepted by everyone that all atomic materials and the question of production and distribution of atomic energy must be done exclusively by the Central Government, and that the Central Government must be vested with authority to control production of materials which might contain atomic energy and which might be prescribed as such. And, further, all materials which are of an atomic nature would be subject to acquisition on payment of compensation. On these principles, I do not know of any dispute. If the hon. Member can refer us to any such dispute we shall be obliged to him and take note of it. Sir, I reiterate this principle and I make bold to say again that on these principles....

Shri Sreekantan Nair: Is there no dispute regarding mining operations and processing of minerals including monazite?

Shri A. K. Sen: There is no dispute. The only dispute will be in case any State Government's rights to receive royalty as a rent receiving interest is affected under the provisions of clause 13. But that is provided for in the Act. The dispute would be with regard to the quantum of compensation. As I said, that provision already exists in the existing Act. No dispute has arisen with regard to Section 7 of the existing Act uptil now. I would request the hon. Member to refer us to any dispute which may have arisen under Section 7 of the existing Act. We have no information of any such dispute.

Shri M. K. Kumaran: I was referring to similar subjects, not to the same subject.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am now obliged further, because I was dealing only with the instant case and not cases *pari materia*.

There are certain points which certain hon. Members want me to clarify. The question, first of all, is whether the Act contemplates taking over the ownership of mines etc. from a State which not only works the mines but controls the use of a prescribed substance. These are two different matters. A state may own mines which contain atomic materials. The present law of the country is that if certain lands are not owned by anyone, then the surface rights as also the sub-soil rights including the rights of minerals which they might contain underground would vest with the State Government. In such a case the State would be the owner of these materials, and under the provision of acquisition these materials may be acquired by the Central Government on payment of compensation subject to the same procedure for fixation of compensation as are laid in clause 21 of the Bill.

The next question is different from the ownership of the minerals, and that is about the question of controlling the mines. Well, under the Mineral Concession Rules the State Governments are generally vested with certain controls and the Act contemplates the acquisition of these for control of atomic mines by the Central Government subject to the payment of compensation if such taking over of control means divesting of any rights of the State Governments if such rights are capable of being assessed to pecuniary compensation.

Thirdly.—that is a different matter altogether—there is the question of taking over of the rent receiving rights or royalty receiving rights of the State Government. That again, as I have explained, would be subject to clause 13 and the payment of compensation which already exist under

the present Act. With this, Sir, I have disposed of the queries which have been raised from different sections of the House.

Now, with regard to some of the separate points which have been raised in the course of the discussion, may I refer to the provisions of the Bill. Some hon. Members have expressed apprehension about the method of compensation. Some have attacked the provision for an appeal to the High Court. Shri Hem Barua, for example, thinks that this would lead to delay. But I am afraid, the country expects, as also this House, that payment of compensation which would be assessed by arbitrators would not be final and it would be subject to appeal to the High Courts. In case there is an error, how would that error be rectified at all, especially when large interests may be at stake and particularly where State Governments might possibly be involved. It is, therefore, necessary that as in the case of other Acts of a similar nature, an appeal to the High Court is given. The only remedy is to see that these appeals are disposed of quickly and without delay. I remember, even under the Defence of India Rules, the compensation which was awarded by arbitrators to be appointed under the Defence of India Rules was subject to appeal to the High Courts. I am, therefore, quite convinced that this is a healthy provision, and simply the possibility of delay in the disposal of these matters does not justify making the awards of the arbitrators absolutely final without any further appeal.

Now, with regard to the other question as to whether we should not have defined what are the peaceful uses to which the Government may employ itself under the powers which would be given by the Act, I suppose it would be a very hazardous undertaking, to try to define the various peaceful uses to which the Govern-

ment may employ itself at this stage, specially when we know how the entire vista of atomic energy and its use is changing every day and every year.

Shri Hem Barua: May I draw the attention of the Government to the Atomic Energy Act of the United States where it has been specifically stated that we must concentrate on live sciences and physical sciences.

Shri A. K. Sen: It does not advance the matters. Simply because some Act has done so is no ground for supposing or inferring that we should do the same and say that we shall employ it for physical sciences or other sciences. I am not a scientist myself, like the hon. Member who has referred to it.

Shri Hem Barua: I have read a little of it.

Shri A. K. Sen: I have read very little of it, but I do not consider myself capable enough to answer that point.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Let the Prime Minister answer it.

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not think it is necessary.

Shri Hari Bishnu Kamath: He is a better scientist than you are.

Shri A. K. Sen: By employing commonsense we can answer this question and dispose of it more quickly; by employing words like "physical sciences" and so on we would not be advancing the case any farther. Therefore, it is unnecessary.

I do not think there is any other point to answer specially having regard to the fact that no amendments have been tabled apart from the general amendments for reference to a Select Committee or for eliciting public opinion.

It is necessary to inform the House the reason why this Act should be

[Shri A. K. Sen]

passed soon. The Government of India has decided to set up the second 200 mv electric generating station to generate power by nuclear energy at Pratapsagar near Kotah in Rajasthan and also at Tarapore in Bombay. The first one would be the Tarapore undertaking. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, that the Government should be equipped with all the necessary powers. These are heavy undertakings and without the powers which the Act purport to give to the Government it will be impossible to carry out these undertakings efficiently. It is, therefore, urgent that the Bill should be passed without much delay.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will first put the motion of Shri Sreekantan Nair for circulation of the Bill for eliciting public opinion to the vote of the House.

The motion was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now take up the motion of Shri Kamath.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I am making an appeal to the Prime Minister that he should himself move a motion for reference of the Bill to the Select Committee in which case I will withdraw my motion. Otherwise, I want it to be put to the vote of the House.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: My colleague has already replied to that point. Naturally, we do not function separately in this matter.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: A delay of two weeks would not matter much.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

14.55 hrs.

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

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 15 members, namely: Dr. M. S. Aney, Shri Ramachandra Vithal Bade, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Homi F. Daji, Shri H. H. Maharaja Pratap Keshari Deo, Shri Kashi Ram Gupta, Shri Hem Barua,

Sardar Kapur Singh, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur, Dr. G. S. Melkote, Shri P. S. Nataraja Pillai, Shri Sham Lal Saraf, Shri Bishan Chander Seth, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri and Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath with instructions to report by the last day of the second week of the next session."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Mr. Speaker: The result of the divisions is: Ayes 30; Noes 119.

Shri T. Abdul Wahid (Vellore): I have wrongly voted for Ayes. I actually wanted to vote for Noes.

Shri S. Kandappan (Tiruchengode): I should be deemed to have voted for Ayes.

Shri Deshpande (Nasik): I have voted for Noes. It is not recorded.

Shri Gajraj Singh Rao (Gurgaon): My vote for Noes also has not been recorded.

Shri Ravindra Varma (Thiruvella): I am for Noes. It has not been recorded.

Shri Virbhadra Singh (Mahasu): My vote for Noes has not been recorded.

Shri Ram Harkh Yadav (Azamgarh): My vote for Noes has not been recorded.

Shri Manoharan (Madras South): My vote for Ayes has not been recorded.

Dr. Gaitonde (Goa, Daman and Diu): I am for Noes. It has not been recorded.

Shri D. S. Patil (Yeotmal): I am also for Noes. It has not been recorded.

Shri Gopal Datt Mangi (Jammu and Kashmir): My vote for Noes has not been recorded.

Shri Murli Manohar (Ballia): I also voted for Noes.

Dr. Colaco (Goa, Daman and Diu):
I am for Noes, which has not been recorded.

Mr. Speaker: It is strange that so many votes have not been recorded.

Division No. 1]

AYES

[15.01 hrs.

Bade, Shri
Bagri, Shri
Banerjee, Shri S.M.
Barua, Shri Hem
Barua, Shri R.
Berwa, Shri
Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib Kumar
Daji, Shri
Dwivedy, Shri Surendranath
Gokaran Prasad, Shri
Gupta, Shri Kaabi Ram

Kachhavaia, Shri
Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu
Kandeppan, Shri
Kohor, Shri
Krishnapal Singh, Shri
Kumeran, Shri M.K.
Kunban, Shri P.
Laxmi Dass, Shri
Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh
Manoharan, Shri

Mukerjee, Shri H.N.
Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan
Nair, Shri Vasudevan
Pillai, Shri Nataraja
Rajaram, Shri
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Soy, Shri H.C.
Surej Lal, Shri
Viahram Prasad, Shri
Warior, Shri

NOE

Abdul Wahid, Shri
Alva, Shri A.S.
Alva, Shri Joachim
Aney, Dr. M.S.
Arunachalam, Shri
Asad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Bal Krishna Singh, Shri
Berkataki, Shrimati Renuka
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basappa, Shri
Baswant Shri
Bhargava, Shri M.B.
Chanda, Shrimati Jyotana
Chaturvedi, Shri S.N.
Chaudhuri, Shri D.S.
Colaco, Dr.
Dafle, Shri
Daljit Singh, Shri
Das, Shri B.K.
Daasappa, Shri
Desai, Shri Morarji
Deshmukh, Shri Shivaji Rao S.
Deshpande, Shri
Dhebar, Shri U.N.
Dube, Shri Mulchand
Dube, Shri R. G.
Gaitonde, Dr.
Gajraj Singh Rao, Shri
Gandhi, Shri V.B.
Goni, Shri Abdul Ghani
Guha, Shri A.C.
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hervani, Shri Anwar
Heda, Shri
Himatsingka, Shri
Jadhav, Shri M.L.
Jain, Shri A.P.
Jamunadevi, Shrimati
Jedhe, Shri

Joshi, Shri A.C.
Joshi, Shrimati Subhadra
Jyotishi, Shri J.P.
Kamble, Shri
Karuthiruman, Shri
Kedari, Shri C.M.
Kindar Lal, Shri
Kisan Veer, Shri
Kripa Shankar, Shri
Kureel, Shri B.N.
Mahadeo Prasad, Shri
Mahishi, Shrimati Serojini
Mallick, Shri
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Masuriya Din, Shri
Mathur, Shri Harish Chandra
Mehrotra, Shri B.B.
Mengi, Shri Gopal Datt
Mirza, Shri Bakar Ali
Mishra, Shri Bibudhendra
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mohanty, Shri G.
Mohsin, Shri
Morarka, Shri
More, Shri K.L.
Murli Manohar, Shri
Muthiah, Shri
Naik, Shri Maheswar
Nehru, Shri Jawaharlal
Nesamony, Shri
Paliwal, Shri
Pande, Shri K.N.
Pandey, Shri R.S.
Pandey, Shri Vishwa Nath
Paramesivan, Shri
Patel, Shri Chhotuabhi
Patel, Shri Man Singh P.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Patil, Shri D.S.

Patil, Shri J.S.
Patil, Shri M.B.
Patil, Shri S.K.
Patil, Shri T.A.
Patil, Shri V.T.
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pratap Singh, Shri
Puri, Shri D.D.
Rai, Shrimati Subhadra Bai
Raju, Dr. D.S.
Ram, Shri T.
Ram Sewak, Shri
Ram Subhag Singh, Dr.
Ram Swarup, Shri
Rane, Shri
Rao, Dr. K.L.
Rao, Shri Jagannatha
Rao, Shri Krishnamoorthy
Ray, Shrimati Renuka
Reddiar, Shri
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Saha, Dr. S.K.
Samanta, Shri S.C.
Sanji Rupii, Shri
Saraf, Shri Sham Lal
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Sen, Shri A.K.
Sen Shri P.G.
Shah, Shri Manabendra
Sharma, Shri D.C.
Sharma, Shri K.C.
Shinde, Shri
Shree Narayan Das, Shri
Shukla Shri Vidya Charan
Singha, Shri G.K.
Sinha, Shri B.P.
Sinha, Shri B.P.
Sinha, Shri B.P.
Sinhason Singh, Shri
Sonavane, Shri

Subramanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Swamy, Shri M.P.
Tiwary, Shri D.N.
Tiwary, Shri K.N.

Tiwary, Shri R.S.
Uikey, Shri
Upadhyaya, Shri Shiva Dutt
Valvi, Shri
Verma, Shri Ravindra

Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P.
Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Yadav, Shri Ram Harkh
Yusuf, Shri Mohammad

Mr. Speaker: The result of the voting is Ayes 32*; Noes 130. The motion is lost.

The motion was negatived.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the development, control and use of atomic energy for the welfare of the people of India and for other peaceful purposes and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Speaker: Now, we shall take up the clauses.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

Mr. Speaker: There is an amendment to clause 5. I find that the hon. Member concerned is not present here. I shall now put the other clauses together to vote.

The question is:

"That clauses 5 to 32 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 5 to 32 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri A. K. Sen: On behalf of the Prime Minister, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15:02 hrs.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ADULTERATED AND SPURIOUS DRUGS

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bagri may now raise the discussion on the manufacture and sale of adulterated and spurious drugs.

श्री बागड़ी (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मिलावटी और जाली दवाओं के ऊपर चर्चा करने के लिये जो प्रस्ताव मैं रख रहूँ उस के सम्बन्ध में मैं आप की मार्फत सदश में यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि जिस देनी के अन्दर इस तरह की जाली और नक़्क़ेश दवायें प्रचलित हो जाया करती हैं, उस की के अन्दर बाहर से किसी खतरे के आने की ज़रूरत नहीं रह जाती, नकली और फकी दवायें देना ही, मैं समझता हूँ, उस देश के जनता को जहर पिलाना है, उन्हें जहर क्य कर मारना है। इस तरह की दवाओं का इस्तेमाल करना उस के साथ पाप और अन्या है, और देश की भोली भाली जता के सब एक किस्म का धोका और फौड़ है।

मैं इन दवाओं को तीन हिस्सों में रखता हूँ और उन को तीन दृष्टिकोणों से विचार करने के लिये आप के सामने रखूँगा। पहला तो यह कि दो किस्म की दवायें इस देश में बहुत प्रचलित हैं, एक आयुर्वेदिक और दूसरी एलोपैथिक। आयुर्वेदिक दवायें तथा जड़ी बूटियाँ सूखी मिलती हैं, इस लिये उन में मिलावट बहुत कम है। एलोपैथिक दवायें कम्पनियों की मार्फत बनती हैं। इंजेक्शन बगैरह या डिस्टिल्ड वाटर जितने हैं, वह एलोपैथिक की मार्फत बनाए जाते हैं, उन के अन्दर मिलावट ज्यादा है। मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि वह यह मिलावट न सिर्फ हमारे देश के अन्दर जान का खतरा पैदा करती

*The figure was subsequently corrected as 31 (*vide* Debates dated 22-8-62, Cols 3446).

है या इस से जनता का विश्वास दवा-दारू से उठता है बल्कि हमारे मिलावट करने वाले और मिलावट को चलाने वाले, जाली दवाओं को पैदा करने वाले, दुनिया के अन्दर हमारे देश के वकार को कम करते हैं। कहां तो दुनियां को सन्देश देते हैं, उस दुनियां को जो जाहिलों की दुनियां थी जहां इन्सानों का कत्ल व गारत होता था, और कहां हम इस तरह से करते हैं। दुनियां के अन्दर आज रेडक्रास की मार्फत दुश्मनों को दवायें दे कर बचाया जाता है। जहां दुनियां में इतना बड़ा लोगों का मेआर है, वहां हमारे पंचशील और देवताओं के इस देश के अन्दर अपने ही लोगों को इस तरीके से दवाओं के बहाने से जहर दे कर हत्या की जा रही है। यह हमारे देश के लिये एक शर्म की बात है।

अभी मैं बाहर बैठा था, कुछ लोगों में मजाक चल रहा था। मजाक का माहोल था। कहने लगे कि जो पेन्सिलीन का इंजेक्शन था उस के अन्दर मक्खी निकल आई, कोई कहने लगा कि सोडा वाटर के अन्दर छिपकली निकल आई। इस पर एक भाई कहने लगे कि क्या यह थोड़ी तरक्की हम ने की है? बताओ, आज तो लोग चांद में ही जाते हैं, गैर मुस्क वाले बड़ी चीज से छोटी चीज में पाते हैं, यह कोई तरक्की हुई? आज अगर बाटल के अन्दर छिपकली निकल आई तो हो सकता है कि कुछ दिन के अन्दर हेल्थ मिनिस्टर साहब काया पलट कर खुद पेन्सिलीन में दाखिल होने लग जायें। आज जब इस तरह की चर्चायें चलने लग जाती हैं और लोगों का विश्वास घटता जाता है अपने लोगों की तरफ से तो वह बीमारियों को घटायेंगे क्या? वह रोगों को बढ़ायेंगे।

यह कोई मामूली बात नहीं है, एक दो आदमियों की बात नहीं है। यह सरकार के आंकड़े हैं कि बंगाल के अन्दर कितनी घासी दवायें पकड़ी गईं। डिस्टिल्ड वाटर

अंग्रेजी का शब्द है, मैं उसे बहुत तो नहीं समझता लेकिन वाटर का मतलब समझता हूं कि पानी होता है। डिस्टिल्ड का मतलब भी कोई छोटा मोटा होगा। पानी भी मिलावटी है, नमक का पानी भी मिलावटी है, तो फिर असली कौन सी चीज होगी? बंगाल की सरकार का ऐलान है कि कई लाख जाली और फर्जी शीशियां पकड़ी गईं। आन्ध्र के मुख्य मंत्री का ऐलान है कि मार्केट के अन्दर पचास फीसदी दवायें आज जाली हैं। इस से ज्यादा और क्या सबूत इस देश की जनता को और सरकार को बतलाया जा सकता है? जब सरकार ही पचास फीसदी मानती है तो मैं कहता हूं कि पचास फीसदी बीमारियों की रोक-थाम की चीजों में जहर मिला हुआ है और १०० फीसदी रोग बनता है देश की बीमार जनता के वास्ते। इसी तरह से आप मैसूर को देखिये, गुजरात को देखिये, मध्य-प्रदेश को देखिये। वहां फर्जी टिक्चर पकड़ा गया। अगर दिल्ली में जाइये तो पायेंगे कि क्या तरक्की उस ने की है, वहां क्या रूप मिलावट वाले धारण कर रहे हैं। कहीं बर्फ में से चूहा आ गया, कहीं जिंजर की बाटल में कीड़े मकोड़े आ गये, कहीं छिपकली आ गई।

हर दवा के अन्दर, हर पीने वाली चीज के अन्दर, जो कि सब से लिये जरूरी है, मिलावट अगर होती है तो उस में मुजरिमाना गफलत सरकार को कहता हूं। सरकार की मुजरिमाना गफलत की बिना पर इस देश के अन्दर नकली दवाओं का धन्धा चल रहा है। आज सिर्फ दवाओं का ही वेद ऐसा है, दवायें ऐसी होती हैं जो यह नहीं सोचती कि यह दुग्मन है और यह दोस्त। दवा एक ऐसी चीज है जो यह नहीं सोचती कि यह ऊंचा है और यह नीचा है, यह गरीब है और यह अमीर है। दवाओं का रूप खुद भगवान का रूप है। अगर कोई खदा का रूप है तो वह दवा का रूप

[श्री बागड़ी]

है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी कांग्रेस की सरकार और कांग्रेस की मिनिस्ट्री इस बात के लिये मुजरिम है कि उस ने खुदा जैसे पवित्र नाम को भी अपनी सरकार के दौर के अन्दर इतना अपवित्र बना दिया, भ्रष्टाचारी बना दिया कि दवा भी जाली और नकली है। बेचने वाले इन्सान नहीं, इन्सानों को खत्म करने वाले हैं। इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं, सोचने की भी बात नहीं है कि जाली दवायें बनती हैं या नहीं। बनती हैं, विकती हैं और भ्राम विकती हैं। आज अगर यह समाजवादी समाज है तो इस को रोकने का इन्तजाम करो।

आज २३ हजार के करीब लाइसेंस हैं और मेरे खयाल में ६७ हजार के करीब दवाओं के बेचने वाले हैं। लेकिन इन को पकड़ने वाले कितने हैं? १०७ या १०९। आज इस समाजवादी समाज के अन्दर १०९ इन्स्पेक्टर हैं जबकि कम्पनियां २३ हजार हैं, जिन को लाइसेंस दिया जाता है और बेचने वाले ६७ हजार हैं लेकिन चेकर १०९ हैं। दूसरे मुल्कों में भी अपने से आपत्ति भेजी जाती है इन बातों के खिलाफ, लेकिन हमारे देश के अन्दर इस बेईमानी और भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिये सिर्फ १०९ चेकर हैं। इतने चेकर कैसे इतने लोगों को पकड़ सकते हैं? १०९ इन्स्पेक्टर खाना बंदोशों को पकड़ते हैं, इन दवाओं के बेईमानों को कब पकड़ने वाले हैं? जब दवाई बुनियादी तौर पर देश के मरीजों के लिये है तो मैं पुरजोर लफ्जों में अर्ज करूंगा कि दवाई बनाने का काम मुनाफा-खोरों के हाथ में नहीं रहने देना चाहिये। ये लोग जो दवाओं पर खर्च करते हैं और जो इन का मुनाफा होता है उस में बड़ा भेद है। ये देते तो हैं पानी और कीमत लेते हैं रत्न की। जब तक इतने बड़े मुनाफे की चीज सरमाएदारों के हाथों में रहेगी तो इस चीज को रोकना दुनिया की किसी भी ताकत के लिए मुमकिन नहीं है, यह चीज आगे बढ़ेगी।

दवाई न केवल देश के लोगों की जिन्दगी के वास्ते जरूरी है बल्कि यह सारी मानवता का सवाल है। इसलिये दवाएं बनाने के कारखाने और कम्पनियां इन सरमाएदारों के हाथों में नहीं रहनी चाहिए बल्कि इनको नेशनलाइज कर देना चाहिये। जब बिजली को नेशनलाइज किया हुआ है तो दवाओं के कारखानों को नेशनलाइज न करने का क्या मतलब है। कलकत्ता में बिड़ला लेबारेटरीज हैं जहां दवायें बनती हैं। कौन सी चीज है जो सरकार उनको नहीं देगी। बिड़ला मोटर बनाते हैं, गाड़ी बनाते हैं, लोहे के कारखाने बनाते हैं, दुनिया भर की चीजों के कारखाने खोलते हैं। अब दवा का डाक्टर भी बिड़ला को बना दिया गया क्योंकि बिड़ला लेबारेटरीज चल रही हैं। जब तक यह हालत है, इस तरह से मुनाफाखोरों को फायदा होता हो और बड़े से बड़े आदमी उनके आगे झुक जाते हों, तो भ्रष्टाचार फैलेगा, दुनिया की कोई ताकत उसको नहीं रोक सकती। यह चीज सिर्फ बातों से नहीं हट सकती। मुझे तो डर लगता है।

जब हम बच्चे थे तो सुना करते थे कि शुद्ध घी और नकली घी। शुद्ध घी गाय भैंस का होता है और नकली मशीन का। उस वक्त लोग कहते थे कि नकली घी से आदमी बीमार हो जाता है। आपके यहां शुद्ध घी की दुकान है सिर्फ पालियामेंट के मेम्बरो के लिये और बाकी के लोग नकली घी खाओ। मुझे डर है कि अगर सरकार इसी तरह से चलती रही तो असली दवाय भी पालियामेंट के मेम्बरो को मिला करेगी और दूसरे लोगों को नकली दवाय मिलगी और वे दूसरी दुनिया में पहुंच जायेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य बहुत जोर न लगाएं, जल्दी थक जाएंगे।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं जोर इसलिये नहीं लगाता कि मैं इसका आदी हूँ। मैं जोर इसलिये लगाता हूँ कि मेरे दिल में दर्द है। मैं भी मीठे मीठे बोल सकता हूँ

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो माननीय सदस्य से इसलिये कह रहा था कि उनका गला न पकड़ा जाए ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा गला क्यों पकड़ा जाएगा, गला पकड़ा जाएगा पापी लोगों का । तो मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि आप देखेंगे कि किस तरह से यह नकली दवाओं का जाल फैलाया जा रहा है । मैं एक तरफ तो उनको मुजरिम ठहराता हूँ कि वह कुसूरवार हैं, उनकी मुजरिमाना गफलत है । जाली दवायें बनती हैं उनकी रोक पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता, लेकिन आप हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब को कह दो कि शमशान का उद्घाटन करना है तो वह झट अपनी घोतीघोती टोपी उठा कर चल देंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर । माननीय सदस्य को कुछ तो हृदय में रहना चाहिये । ये बातें अच्छी नहीं हैं । जो उनका पब्लिक में काम है उसके बारे में आप चाहे जो कुछ कहें, उसकी बिल्कुल नुक्ताचीनी कर मैं नहीं रोकता । लेकिन यह कहना कि घोती और टोपी लेकर चल देंगे अच्छी चीज नहीं है । आप उनके काम की नुक्ता चीनी करें, मैं नहीं रोकता, लेकिन किसी से घोती टोपी की बात कहना अच्छा नहीं है ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा मतलब सिर्फ यह था कि उनका केवल उद्घाटन का काम रह गया है, फिर वह चाहे शमशान का हो या मुर्गों और कबूतर का हो । रात को भी अगर आप इस काम के लिये मिनिस्टर को उठावें तो वे आपको मिल जायेंगे । लेकिन यहां पर पानी का संकट है, दवाओं में मुनाफा खोरी हो रही है, दवाएं नकली बन रही हैं, उनकी तरफ तवज्जह देना मुश्किल काम है । इसका जवाब देने की उनको फुरसत नहीं । तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि इनको एक उद्घाटन का काम रह गया है और काम होता ही नहीं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह चीज मिटनी चाहिये ।

आज तो एक आदमी जाली दवा बेचता पकड़ा जाता है तो उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा

एक साल की सजा होती है । एक पूंजीपति के लिए एक साल की सजा क्या मानी रखती है । जो जहर देता है, इरादतन कत्ल करता है और ३०७ का जुर्म करता है, जो कौम के सामने गद्गाराना पार्ट अदा करता है, दूसरों मुल्कों में ये दवाएं जाएं तो मुल्क की साख खत्म हो जाए, उसको एक साल की सजा दी जाती है । यह साबित करता है कि ऐसी मामूली सजा इसलिये रखी है कि उनके अंशी वंशी ये बोगस और फर्जी कार्रवाई करते हैं ; वरना उनकी सजा तो मौत की सजा होनी चाहिए । कम से कम उनको दफा ३०७ के मातहत सजा दी जानी चाहिए । इससे कम सजा नहीं होनी चाहिए । तो मेरा यह सजेशन है कि उसको रोकने के लिये सख्त सजा होनी चाहिए ।

तो पहली बात जो मैंने कही वह यह कि ये जो तमाम दवाओं की कम्पनियों को लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं इनको रद्द करके इस काम को नेशनलाइज करना चाहिये । जो बड़े बड़े पूंजीपति हैं और जिनका काम मुनाफा कमाना है उनका दवाओं से क्या मतलब ? बिड़ला लेबारेटरीज चल रही हैं । बिड़ला का उनसे क्या मतलब है, अगर कोई बही खाते की बात हो तो ठीक है, लेकिन दवाओं से उनका क्या मतलब है ? इस किस्म के जो मुनाफा कमाने वाले लोग हैं उनके दवाओं के कारखानों को नेशनलाइज करना चाहिये । और जो छोटी छोटी लेबारेटरीज हैं उनकी कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटी बना कर उनको लाइसेंस दिया जाए । और लाइसेंस देने वाले सिर्फ यह मिनिस्टर लोग या सिर्फ दो चार चपर मुकद्दम चौधरी न हों, बल्कि अच्छे, समझदार क्वालीफाइड लोग हों जो यह देखें कि जो कम्पनी दवा बनाना चाहती है उसके पास काफी साधन हैं या नहीं और वह दवा बना सकती है या नहीं । तो मेरा सुझाव है कि ठीक तौर तरीके के मुताबिक लाइसेंस दिये जायें । और लाइसेंस देने के बाद ही जिम्मेदारी खत्म न हो जाए बल्कि उन कारखानों की दवाओं के नमूने

[श्री बागड़ी]

सरकार के पास जांच के लिये भेजे जायें और इंस्पेक्टरों की तादाद बढ़ायी जाए। और जो इंस्पेक्टर रखे जायें वे काबिल हों, मामा भानजे वाले न हों, वह पूरे क्वालीफाइड डाक्टरों पास लोग हों, नाम के डाक्टर न हों। आजकल नेता बोगों को मुफ्त में डाक्टर का लकब मिल जाता है। तो जो इंस्पेक्टर रखे जायें वे वास्तव में दवा के नाते डाक्टर हों।

इस के बाद मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह नकली दवाओं के रोकथाम के काम को राज्य सरकारों से अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिये और इस को मिटाने के लिये ऐन इसी तरह से कोशिश करनी चाहिये कि जिस तरह से उन जासूसों को मिटाने की कोशिश की जाती है जो विदेशों से देश में आ कर तोड़ फोड़ करते हैं। जिस तरह से इमरजेंसी हालात का मुकाबला किया जाता है इसी तरह से इस का मुकाबला किया जाना चाहिये और जो सारे प्रदेशों का जाली दवाओं को रोकने का काम है इस को केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपने हाथ में लेकर करना चाहिए।

इस के अलावा सरकार को इस को रोकने के लिये वैज्ञानिक और जानकार लोगों की संस्था या सोसायटी बनानी चाहिये और जो लोग इस काम को करते हैं यानी जो जाली दवायें बनाते या बेचते हैं उन के लिये कानून बना कर सख्त से सख्त सजा रखनी चाहिये।

एक बात और मैं आप की खिदमत में अर्ज कर देना चाहता हूँ। हमारे देश में नकली और असली दवाओं की पहचान करने वाली केवल एक लेबोरेटरी कलकत्ता में है। सारे देश में इस चीज का ब्रह्मांड भरा हुआ है और उस के लिये कलकत्ता में सिर्फ एक लेबोरेटरी है। मैं आप के मारफ़्त अर्ज करूँगा और सुझाव दूँगा कि यह मसला बहुत जरूरी है। मिनिस्टर तो चालीस की जगह पचास और पचास की जगह ५२ हो जाते हैं जो गैर-जरूरी

हैं। दवाओं की जांच करने के लिये लेबोरेटरी की बहुत जरूरत है। इस के लिये चाहे आप को कुछ मिनिस्टरों या स्टेट मिनिस्टरों को कम करना पड़े, लेकिन हर प्रान्त में नकली दवाओं की जांच के लिये एक एक लेबोरेटरी जरूर बनायी जाये जो शनाख्त कर सके।

और जिन लोगों के खिलाफ साबित हो सके कि ये नकली और फर्जी दवायें बनाते और बेचते हैं उन के खिलाफ सख्त से सख्त कार्यवाही की जाये और उन को सख्त सजा दी जाये, यह नहीं कि एक साल की कैद की सजा दे दी। अगर किसी आदमी ने इस काम से ६० हजार रुपया कमा लिया और उस को एक साल की सजा हो गयी तो उस को पांच हजार रुपये महीने का मुनाफा हो गया जो कि एक मिनिस्टर से अच्छा है। वह भी एक तरह का पैरेलल मिनिस्टर बन जायेगा। तो मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि जो नकली दवायें बनाने वाले कारखाने और कम्पनियाँ हैं और जो लोग नकली दवायें बेचते हैं उन के लिये ऐसा कानून बनाया जाये जिस जा के साथ साथ जितना उन्होंने ने बेईमानी और भ्रष्टाचार से पसा कमाया है उस का दूना उन से वसूल किया जाये।

यह सब सजा उस के साथ लगनी चाहिये। केन्द्रीय दवाईघर ने भी इस बात को माना है कि २० फीसदी दवाइयाँ नकली या जाली चलती हैं।

स्पीकर साहब, मैं दो मिनट और अर्ज कर के अपनी जगह लूँगा। मैं इस वक्त मुअज्जिज ऐवान के सामने आप की मार्फ़त यह अर्ज करूँगा कि इस नकलीपन को इस देश से निकाला जाये। आज दुर्भाग्यवश नकलीपन इस देश के अन्दर घर करता जा रहा है। नकलीपन यहां तक बढ़ गया है कि हमारे संप्रतिता के साथ भी नकलीपन बर्ता जा रहा है। उन की शहीदी यादगार भी नकली बनाई जा रही है। बिड़ला हाउस जहां गांधी

जी शहीद हुए थे वहां वह यादगार न बना कर राजघाट में बनायी गयी। आज इस नकलीपन को रोकने की सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता है। मैं तो अर्ज करूंगा कि अगर यह नकलीपन नहीं रोक पाते हैं तो मंत्री महोदय अपने पद से इस्तीफा दे दें। कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। मिनिस्ट्री कोई उन की जद्दी जायदाद नहीं है कि जिस को वह छोड़ न सकें। अगर वह इस को रोकने में और अपना कर्तव्य पूरा करने में नाकामयाब रहते हैं और यह नकलीपन नहीं रुकता है तो फिर उनको मिनिस्टर नहीं बने रहना चाहिये। मैं लीडर आफ दि हाउस और प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब से अर्ज करूंगा कि अगर इन मिनिस्टर साहब को उन्हें मिनिस्टर ही बनाये रखना है तो फिर उन को बेकाम की मद में मिनिस्टर लगा दें। मुझे उस में कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा। लेकिन मौजूदा पद पर रहते हुए जो वह पूरे तरह से नाकामयाब हुए हैं और नकली और जाली दवाओं के प्रचलन से जो लोगों की जानें जा रही हैं, और वह अपनी कुर्सी से चिमटे हुए हैं उन से तो लोगों का पीछा छुड़ाइये। यह जो जाली दवाई रूपी डायन देश के ऊपर जमी हुई है उस से पिंड छुड़ाने के लिये मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि मिनिस्टर महोदय को इस्तीफा दे ही देना चाहिये और अगर वह स्वयं इस्तीफा न दें तो उन से इस्तीफा ल लेना चाहिये और जो मैं ने सुझाव दिये हैं उन पर अमल करना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पेश्वर इसके कि मैं धगले मेम्बर साहब को बुलाऊं कि वह अपनी तकरीर करें मैं हाउस से कुछ अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि पार्लियामेंट में जो बहस होती रही है यहां आज तक एक मियार रहा है जिस से कि हम नीचे नहीं गये हैं। बागड़ी साहब ने जो सुझाव रखे हैं, जो उनकी नुक्ताचीनी हो वह दुस्त है। उस से मुझे कोई सरोकार नहीं और मैं ने उन को बीच में बन्द भी नहीं किया क्योंकि वह शायद ऐसा समझते हैं कि सरकार पर जो नुक्ताचीनी की जा रही है उस में शायद मैं दखल देना चाहता हूँ। नुक्ताचीनी

जितनी भी चाहे करें, नुक्ताचीनी इस से भी ज्यादा की जा सकती है मुझे उस में कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। अगर एक मिनिमम लेविल तो होना चाहिये जो कि हाउस में कायम रक्खा जाये। हम ने मिनिमम लेविल औफ डिबेट हमेशा कायम रक्खा है ऐसा न हो कि उस को हम गिरा दें और हंसी मजाक का एक मौजू बन जायें और पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर भी वही हालत हो जाये जैसी कि बाह्य देश में कितनी ही जगह है कि वहां पर लेविल आफ डिबेट बहुत नीचे गिर गया है। कम से कम पार्लियामेंट में तो हमें अपने डिबेट का लेविल न डिरने देना चाहिये। इस में मैं आप सब का सहयोग चाहता हूँ। और मेम्बर साहबान से अपील करता हूँ कि वह मिनिमम लेविल को गिरने न दें और उस का ख्याल रखें। वे नुक्ताचीनी कर सकते हैं, नुक्ताचीनी से मुझे ऐतराज नहीं है। जो दलील देनी है, जितनी नुक्ताचीनी करनी हो करें, वह उन का हक है और मुझे उसमें कोई रुकावट डालने का हक नहीं और न मैं उस में शामिल होना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन लेविल आफ डिबेट एक हद से नीचे नहीं गिरनी चाहिये। बागड़ी साहब से मेरी अपील होगी कि वह इस बात का ख्याल रखें। जब माननीय सदस्य कोई ऐसी बात कहते हैं जो कि इस हाउस में कहना शोभा नहीं देता और दूसरे माननीय सदस्य उस को इंज्याय करते हैं और उस में शामिल होते हैं तो उस से और ज्यादा बुरा असर पड़ता है। यह नहीं होना चाहिये और इस को डिस्पूबल की नजर से देखा जाये तो शायद हम अपने आप को सम्भाल सकेंगे। इसलिये मैं बागड़ी जी और बाकी दूसरे साहबान से अपील करता हूँ कि वे इस बात का ख्याल रखें।

श्री बागड़ी : स्पीकर साहब, चूंकि मेरी जात पर आप ने कुछ कहा है इसलिये मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं ने हाउस की जो एक सभ्यता होती है उस का उल्लंघन नहीं किया। हिन्दुस्तान की सभ्यता मां बहन और भाई की जो होती है उस का मैं ने उल्लंघन

[श्री बागड़ी]

नहीं किया झलबत्ता अगर गरीब लोगों के साथ अन्याय करने वालों के लिये कड़े शब्द का प्रयोग करना हाउस की मर्यादा का उल्लंघन करना हो तो कम से कम मैं तो वह अवश्य करूंगा औरों का मुझे पता नहीं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप करेंगे तो फिर उस को देखा जायेगा कि यह हाउस उस में कुछ कर सकता है या नहीं। मगर मैं चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा न किया जाये

श्री बागड़ी : गरीबों की बात न कही जाये ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर। क्या मुझे इस का हक नहीं है कि हाउस को कुछ कह सकूँ ?

श्री बागड़ी : मैं तो गरीबों की बात जरूर करूंगा

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब माननीय सदस्य जो कुछ कहेंगे तो उस वक्त मैं देखूंगा। अगर उस में मुझे दखल करने की जरूरत होगी तो करूंगा वरना नहीं करूंगा।

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member who raised this discussion is a little new to this House, and perhaps he hopes that some kind of action will emerge from this debate. I do not want to see him pessimistic or frustrated. But quite frankly I have grave doubts as to whether anything of action will emerge because, as I shall show, we have had debates of this character interminably in this House and the hurdle we come up against is an insuperable one—unfortunately, the powers of the Health Minister are so completely qualified as to make her essentially helpless in a grave matter of this description.

I remember when another lady held this portfolio—Rajkumari Amrit

Kaur—and when we discussed this matter of adulteration, not only of our medicines and drugs but of food, she did admit quite candidly many years ago that the adulteration of medicines and drugs in the country had assumed the proportions of a vast racket.

What is the position, since the time Rajkumari Amrit Kaur gave up the portfolio till today? If anything, the position has gone from bad to worse. Shri Sanjeeva Reddi, speaking shortly after he gave up his position as President of the ruling party, was pleased to say that half the drugs and medicines manufactured in the country today are spurious. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur did not go as far as that, many years ago.

What are the recent manifestations which perturb the country and which perturb this House? When I say this, I say this without any sense of levity. There has been a general lowering of confidence in the manufacture of medicines and drugs in this country. Whether it is justified or not, it is there. Several years ago, my own doctors advised me not to touch Indian manufactured penicillin. They said "it might sound unpatriotic but we have our reasons, and we do not know why the average reaction today to penicillin injections seems to be serious." And so, in accordance with their advice, I have abandoned taking penicillin injections. That was a few years before an hon. Member of this House, Shri V. D. Tripathi, died under very suspicious circumstances.

Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): Was it because of the injection or because of allergy?

Shri Frank Anthony: I do not know. There were some grave doubts as to what the real reason was. Doctors, by and large, privately say that penicillin today, which is manufactured at Pimpri, is not safe to take. I do not know, because my fears were reinforced at that time by the fact that many of

the personnel of Pimpri had waited on me in deputation. They told me that conditions at Pimpri were at that time a shambles. What has happened since then, I do not know. Now, what are the more recent manifestations?

A few years ago, I remember informing this House that one of the most popular baby foods—I will not mention it—was being manufactured spuriously on a large industrial scale in Bombay. That information was given to me by no less a person than a Governor, a respected leader of the ruling party. Recently, distilled water and saline were adulterated. The hon. Minister knows in her professional capacity that how serious it is. In one or two States, foreign bodies were found in the distilled water and saline. A tropine and glucose, widely used, were also found to be diluted or adulterated.

I really do not know what the Minister can do. I would like to see a full day's discussion on this whole problem of adulteration. It is not only of medicines and drugs. It is a part of the whole, larger problem of adulteration. It is not only that our medicines and drugs are being adulterated. The food that we eat, the things that we drink, they are all adulterated. I remember—I am saying this in passing—we had a similar discussion during Rajkumari Amrit Kaur's time. For years and years—whether vested interests have come in the way, I do not know,—we have never been able to stop the adulteration of ghee in this country. 90 per cent of the ghee that we get is adulterated. At that time, I had brought to the notice of the Health Minister the fact that the usual adulterant was python fat.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Python fat?

Shri Frank Anthony: Yes; the adulterant was python fat. My friend is having second thoughts whether he should eat ghee after what I have

told him. 95 per cent of the milk is still adulterated.

I made a rather severe attack on Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. I said, "You do not know what is happening in the country. You do not know what is the lot of the average person in this country. You do not even know what is the lot of the average M.P. in the country. We are lucky if we get milk which is adulterated with reasonably clean water". The next day I joined the elite and I began to get my milk unsolicited from the Birla dairy. But as I said, I joined the privileged section of the community.

So, this whole thing goes on. I read a long article the other day. There is not a single *masala* in ground form that is not adulterated. Turmeric is full of deadly adulteration. Pepper, salt, biscuits, sugar, wheat, all are adulterated in the capital. It is a terrible commentary on what is happening in the country today.

I do not know what the Health Minister will say. She might say, "What can I do? You know how austere and rigid the Finance Minister is." His austerity and rigidity have become accentuated by the foreign exchange position. He will not allow the necessary drugs and medicines to come into this country and it has accentuated the position. I do not say that there are not some manufacturing houses that are not actuated by a sense of duty and civic conscience, but they are very honourable exceptions. The average licensed manufacturing houses today do do bother a tinker's hoot, because they know we cannot get imported drugs and they throw at the public whatever they like. As my friend, Shri Bagri said, we have one sampling laboratory in Calcutta. I do not know whether that is correct.

When the Constitution was on the anvil, I pleaded, and as usual I pleaded alone and unsuccessfully, "Health and education are the premier nation-building activities. Put them at least into the Concurrent List." What I said

[Shri Frank Anthony]

then has come true. I said, health will be looked after by the State administration. One State administration may be good, but for one good administration, you will have three bad State administrations. I think the Health Minister will tell us that. My friend has asked her to resign. The question is, how to get these subjects put clearly into some list in charge of the Health Minister at the Centre.

I blame the Cabinet. We have this undue susceptibility for autonomy, but when State autonomy has failed so miserably, is it not time we did something about it? Why don't we give the Health Ministry some more powers? As far as I am aware, when this anti-adulteration Bill came up in this House in 1952, I told Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, "You are bringing in a diluted, adulterated Bill. What powers are you taking? You are not even making the offence of adulteration a cognizable offence. You are not even having whole-time inspectors. You are going to have part-time inspectors. But essentially the fault is with the States. Essentially, as I can see it, the fault is in the fact that they are responsible for inspection and enforcement. And, inspection and enforcement by the State is no more than a bad joke. Where is the inspection today in the Delhi Administration?"

I remember giving Rajkumari Amrit Kaur an example. Nobody knows. People say that the Indian citizen has become apathetic. Of course, the Indian citizen has become apathetic, because he knows nothing will happen and he will only waste his time. Some lady came to me and said, "See what happened." I got obviously rotten meat. I took it to the municipal authorities and they said, we have not got anything to do with it. When I said, "To whom do I take it to have it inspected?" they said, "We do not know". She took it back and after one week, she got a letter from the municipal authorities asking her to bring the meat for inspection. I do not know, I saw an article or an item in the newspapers

the other day proclaiming the fact proudly that we are going to have a testing laboratory in this country, something like that—testing measures. What is it? We are going to spend Rs. 2½ lakhs or crores—I do not know the amount. But when is it going to come to fruition, I do not know.

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): That is another laboratory. It is not that we do not have a laboratory, but that we are setting up another laboratory.

SRI FRANK ANTHONY: I see. I am glad that we have some laboratory. The question is, who does the testing; who does the enforcement; is there any real testing; is there any real enforcement? What kind of staff do you have? I remember when this 1952 Bill was on the anvil, I said, "What are you doing? You entrust your enforcement to drug inspectors. Their salaries are Rs. 125 a month. Do you believe that your drug inspectors, in the context of the cost of living today, are really going to enforce it? They will be purchasable with ten or twenty rupees a month".

I would like the hon. the Health Minister to tell us what real attempt there has been at inspection of drugs and medicines, what real enforcement there has been. You may get hold of odd *khomchawala* or you might get a *rehrwala* or somebody else. You prosecute him. But today, like bootlegging, India is a paradise for all the anti-social elements. Because of your misconceived, hypocritical prohibition policies it is a paradise for bootleggers. More and more it has become a paradise for adulterators. I am told that it is big business—not these people in the back streets of Delhi—but it is big business like the bootleggers who are putting people into at least the local legislatures. I am told that these people who are indulging in adulterating on a vast organised scale have enough money to buy people in the legislatures, to put people into the legislatures. That is the danger we are facing today.

And I would with great respect submit to the Health Minister—I know,

she is going to make brave promises, she is going to palm us off with brave words—but new broom that she is, she is not going to touch even the fringe of the problem. This is a vast Augean stables. Unless you can induce the Prime Minister to a sense of reality, unless you bring him to a sense of reality, ignore the susceptibilities of the States and put Health at least into the Concurrent List, you will be able to do absolutely nothing, and five years later when another Mani Ram Bagri takes the place of my friend we will have the same debate and it will lead precisely to nothing.

Dr. Gaitonde (Nominated—Goa, Daman and Diu): Sir, I have heard with great attention the two speakers before me, chiefly the latter whom I could understand better, namely Mr. Anthony. I must say that in all these speeches that I am hearing here chiefly as regards drugs and health matters, I feel that generally there is some exaggeration. Let me explain myself. Mr. Anthony referred to a statement made by a responsible personality in Andhra who has said that fifty per cent, or more than fifty per cent, of the drugs in India are spurious. However, I tried to find out what this person did in Andhra, and I was surprised to find that there was not one single prosecution in the last year. That means that statements are made and after that they remain only statements.

This problem, as Mr. Anthony put it nicely and clearly, is not only a problem of the drugs, because if we talk on the problem of drugs we shall only talk about a part of the problem and not of the whole problem. The whole problem is really of spuriousness—I do not know whether the word exists in English, but if it does not it is worth while coining it. It is the problem of spuriousness. There is spuriousness in money, there is spuriousness in food, and I am told recently that there is spuriousness even in khaddar. With this type of spurious-

ness all round, if we talk only of the problem of drugs we shall not solve the problem. Therefore it has to be solved at a level where all the Ministries join together and try to solve it.

However, as the discussion today is only as regards drugs I would like to say that even long long ago, in our Vedic times, when we talked about Susruta and Charaka, even in those times there were spurious drugs. This brings me to some other interesting facts which I have tried to collect I myself being a doctor, I was very much interested in this and I tried to collect certain facts and figures as regards these drugs and as to why it is that there are spurious drugs. And I found many things which it is not possible for me to refer to within the short time that I am allowed. But I would refer chiefly to tinctures, the spirituous drugs. As Mr. Anthony referred to prohibition, I will continue the argument as regards the medical aspects of prohibition and examine what happens. Tinctures are prepared, as you know, with alcohol. About 60 per cent is alcohol and the remaining are other substances. And I must remind you also that whisky contains only 45 per cent alcohol. There are certain tinctures that are sold in many places, and I can give you the names of those tinctures which no doctor today prescribes, but yet they are sold in very big quantities. I believe a few days back, if not weeks back, some 80,000 lbs. of tincture was seized here in Delhi. So one can perfectly understand what is the magnitude of the problem. I am referring only to tinctures, I am not referring to other spurious drugs. Because we must see that when we talk of spurious drugs we don't confuse them with sub-standard drugs. Of course, practically speaking, for the patients and the doctors, both spurious drug and sub-standard drug are the same, because they cause the same harm to the patient and to the country.

Coming back to tinctures, these tinctures are sold in large quantities with-

[Dr. Gaitonde]

out prescription. That means there is some type of self-medication. And where are these things sold more? Exactly in places where there is prohibition. And if, as the Home Minister said a few days back, within the next five year plan the whole of India will be under the prohibition law, then I am sure that these types of drugs and tinctures will continue and will be sold more and more.

The second aspect is as regards the Act. I was very much surprised—for the first time I was reading the Act—and I was surprised to read the definition of “drugs”. I do not know whether all hon. Members have read it. What is a drug? We were taught something quite different from what is given here in the law. This says:

“Drugs” includes all medicines for internal or external use of human beings or animals and all substances intended to be used for or in the diagnosis, treatment, mitigation or prevention of disease in human beings or animals”—up to here it is perfectly all right; then it says—

“other than medicines and substances exclusively used or prepared for use in accordance with the Ayurvedic or Unani systems of medicine.”

Let us see what happens with this with regard to spurious drugs. There are certain types of tinctures which they call *asavas* and some others also, which are prepared according to the rules of the old system of fermentation. Certain substances are put and there is fermentation and alcohol is produced. Today what is happening is that alcohol is being bought by these people who are making these tinctures and as the excise duty on this alcohol is almost nil they can prepare those tinctures and sell them as if they were drugs. There is no law to check it. No police can check them

because the definition of ‘drug’ itself is wrong. I can continue to give more examples and show that fundamentally we are wrong as far as the definition is concerned. I remember having read somewhere that Voltaire once said: “If you want to discuss with me, define the term; if you do not define the term properly then everything will be wrong”. The first stage in an Act is to define the term. The definition here, in my opinion and in the opinion of the scientists all over the world, is wrong.

Sir, this is just a criticism. But then, are we going to criticise continuously and do nothing. As Shri Anthony has said, we have criticised this from time to time for years and years and yet we are at the same stage. I believe that the real criticism has to be constructive criticism and, therefore, I am going to make certain small suggestions.

The hon. Member who spoke first in Hindi—I could not follow every word of it, but I could understand him—made a reference to inspectors. He said that there are only 109 inspectors all over India. If one compares this number of 109 inspectors with the number of licences given, one will be surprised as to how these inspectors can work. The manufacturing licences all over India are about 3,000—2,600 to be exact. The selling licences are 80,000. Inspectors in all are 109—I hope my figures are correct. How much do these inspectors earn? As Shri Anthony said, they earn from Rs. 120 to Rs. 900—I think in Delhi they earn something more. One does not know how much an inspector earns, because there is no equality in the matter of earnings—in Delhi it is something more and at other places it is something less.

Then there is another question. In the last three years, there have been

a thousand prosecutions. e Nobody knows what has happened to the prosecutions. We do not know whether there have been any convictions. And, where are these prosecutions? These drugs, as everybody knows, have mostly come from West Bengal. In West Bengal the ratio of inspector to the number of licences is 1:2000, and there have been only five prosecutions.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): 1:2000 of the manufacturers or manufacturers and dealers combine?

Dr. Gaitonde: Both. In Andhra the ratio is 1:800 and the number of prosecutions is nil. It is from there that the news has come that 50 per cent of the drugs are spurious.

Shri Frank Anthony: Overall news.

Dr. Gaitonde: In Maharashtra-Gujarat the ratio is 1:350 and the number of prosecutions is 250.

An Hon. Member: Very active.

Dr. Gaitonde: Yes, very active. That is the only place I have found to be active in this respect. so, this is what is happening. That is why my request to the Health Minister is that steps should be taken to increase the number of inspectors. Secondly, pay them well. Thirdly, the Act provides for the central control of drugs. For this control to be properly done there should be central inspectors. As far as I am aware there are no central inspectors. The appointment of inspectors and increasing their number is the first thing.

Then there are people buying drugs without prescriptions. Since there is a health education department in the Ministry of Health, my request to the Minister is to see that some-

thing is published as regards the dangers of self-medication. And here my special request is not to publish it in English for those who know English do not need it. It should be in the local languages. Then there are some other suggestions also.

As regards the major problem of how to deal with the "spuriousness" in the country, this is not the place and I do not think this discussion allows it. However, I would say that committees should be formed and there should be public discussions in the meetings of different parties and this problem should be tackled again and again and explained to everybody all over India. With these words, I resume my seat.

Shri Daji (Indore): Since the problem has been posed quite clearly and lucidly, I will not take the time of the House in repeating it. I agree that the problem is quite serious. It has been serious for years, but now with these series of discoveries it has come to us with an added force. I submit that the problem is not so light as to be merely discussed with a few words banded or emphasised. We have got to go to the root of the matter.

While I endorse the indictment for lack of inspectors—it is almost a mockery to have the manufacture in one place and a number of inspectors in another place—I say that the mere indict of the Government is not enough only for the lack of inspectors; the real indictment of the Government is that after fifteen years of independence they have failed to organise a national pharmaceutical industry. Years back, to be precise it was in 1954 or 1955, there was a proposal for an integrated pharmaceutical industry at a cost of Rs. 35 crores with Soviet help, but the proposal fell through because of political pressure.

The most important branches of this industry have been handed over to foreign firms, apparently reputable

[Shri Daji]

but really not so reputable. We have now been reading the favourite drug, Hhailidomite, prescribed in hundreds of thousands of cases in UK, result in mutilated children. That is the credibility of these foreign firms. Here I will read from the report of an American Investigation Committee, The Commission in its report of 1948 had this to observe:

"The Commission, which has just completed a two-year study of the anti-biotics industry, alleged that these six drug houses had conspired to fix the prices of 'wonder drugs' at arbitrary, artificial, non competitive and rigid levels."

The Commission has filed prosecution against these companies. These are the very companies whom we have licensed to manufacture drugs. Now I will read to you the verdict of an expert, Dr. A. Dale Console, who was the Medical Director of the Squibb Laboratories, a well-known company. He has this to say about his own company:

"Dr. A. Dale Console... testified that the industry with high-pressure sales programmes, 'was foisting on doctors many 'relatively worthless drugs with a greater potential for harm than good'. The industry's maxim, he said, was: 'If you can't convince them, confuse them.'"

This is the testimony of Dr. A. Dale Console, once a Director of Squibb, and we have handed over this industry of our country to such foreign firms in preference to building our own national industry.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Not entirely; a major part is under governmental control.

Shri Daji: Even though you have taken a decision on that as early as 1958, still you have not taken action

as expeditiously as you should. So, that is the first indictment. And behind this indictment, there is another indictment, and it is this. When we are talking of adulterated medicines, the whole difficulty is that the Cabinet itself is adulterated. It is adulterated with pro-socialist, and pro-capitalist and pro-entrepreneur persons; pro-Congress persons are adulterated with pro-Swatantrite persons. So, the adulterated Cabinet has been unable to develop even a national outlook on the question of the pharmaceutical industry, leading to this calamity. It is a question of the political independence of the Government, and it is not merely a question of having one or two more inspectors under Government.

Now, what is happening is that adulteration is only one part of it; almost astronomical prices being charged for these adulterated medicines is another part of it.

An Hon. Member: Profiteering.

Shri Daji: It is not even profiteering. It is something which is much more strange. Dr. Sokhey, for example, has given us all these figures. I am really very much surprised and I am sure the whole House will be surprised at these figures. One gram of imported aureomycine costs Rs. 1.20 and it is sold for Rs. 13, and it can be manufactured for Rs. 0.50. That is one instance. Another instance is that of aureomycitine. If we take 250 gms. capsules, 16 capsules are imported for Rs. 25, and are sold for Rs. 42, while the cost of manufacture is only Rs. 2.30. This lead no less a person that Dr. Ghosh of the Planning Commission to remark that even in Government hospitals, patients die for want of proper medicine or for dearth of the ability to purchase medicines. This is the stage to which we have reduced the entire thing. It should be a matter of deep and great shame for us, without any question of party-

politics in it. It is not a question of party politics. It is a question of great shame, and all the more so, because the hon. Minister of Health and the Deputy Minister of Health both belong to the noble profession; the unfortunate thing is that both these hon. Ministers whose idea is to dedicate their lives for saving lives are actually presiding over a Ministry which is helping the destruction of life. Therefore, I endorse the words of the Deputy Minister who said that it was a crime against humanity. It is not murder, but it is mass murder, it is genocide, and Government are tolerating it and are conniving at it and are abetting this genocide of innocent persons. No punishment will be serious enough for this purpose.

I would only like to repeat the very good cartoon produced in the *Shankar's Weekly* in a different context. What would have happened to such a person in America? There would have a Federal Investigation and the man would have been sent to jail. In England, the man would have been subjected to simple imprisonment. In Japan, the punishment would have been *harakiri*. In China, the punishment would be public execution, and in Russia, it would have been shooting. In the good old days of Jehangir, those persons or their relatives would have been injected with the same spurious drugs. But under the dispensation of the Congress Government, what would such a person get? He would get publicity and nothing more.

An Hon. Member: And Padma Shri also.

Shri Daji: And perhaps, he would get Padma Shri also on a subsequent date. So, this is a very serious matter. Therefore, it was with a great sense of frustration that our senior Member Shri Frank Anthony spoke just a little while ago. What is the good of this debate if nothing is going to come out

of it, if this evil is going to spread further? We say that something must happen out of this; we shall awaken you to act, and if you still do not act, if necessary we shall force you to act, but act you must, and act rapidly. Of course, by the term 'you', I am referring to Government.

The whole point is this. Have we got any pre-sale inspection of the drugs? Have we got any inspection of the drugs after the drugs are manufactured and before they are sold in the market? Or do we allow spurious and dangerous drugs to go into the market without any prior inspection? It is not a question of having one laboratory or two laboratories. I do not know how many laboratories are there, and how many State laboratories are also there for testing of the drugs. The whole question is this. Do we permit drugs to be put out in the market without proper inspection? If so, what is the reason for it?

The Mudaliar Committee has pointed out another interesting thing, as long ago as 1961. Out of about 2800 manufacturers, only about 125 are large-scale employing more than 100 workers or employing more than Rs. 10 lakhs capital. So, the majority of them are almost cottage industries to manufacture drugs. In this welter of cottage industries, where does inspection come in? How can it be managed with a scanty force of inspectors that Government have got at present? This is another aspect of the matter to which attention had been drawn in 1961 itself, but nothing seems to have been done up till now. On the other hand, a certain amount of connivance has gone on. In West Bengal, formerly, whenever spurious or sub-standard drugs were discovered, the names of the manufacturers were notified. But certain persons exerted pressure on the Government there, and this practice has been discontinued for the last two years. They brought pressure on Government, saying 'Do not notify the names of those manufacturers whose drugs were discovered to be spurious or sub-standard'. And

[Shri Daji]

why? Because they said, 'We will lose face'. They should not only lose face but they should lose their heads for putting such sub-standard drugs into circulation. Even this public warning of notifying the names of the firms who produced sub-standard drugs has been discontinued in West Bengal in order to help them because they have got certain connections with the Government.

16 hrs.

These are the things which really speaking, indict the Government. These are the things for which a reply is required. These are the things which cannot be excused and shall not be excused in any democracy worth the name.

There is another point. The Government have been negligent in another aspect. What have they done about the Patents Act? Why has it been shelved? The Haffkine Institute perfected an anti-malarial drug. It entered into a contract and then it had to refund the money to the Government because the Imperial Chemical Industries came and said that that drug was a violation of their patent for paludrine. We also know of the other thing in Chandigarh. A suit of injunction has been filed by some other company and that drug is lying idle in the factory.

The Patents Act was the fifth in the list of Bills pending at the time of the last Parliament when the President addressed us. Why has the amendment not been brought forward in the first session of this Parliament? Why is it being delayed even now? Why should we mortgage ourselves to the patents of foreign companies? That means that any foreign company can take out some formula which is used by us and say it is their patent and we cannot use it. What have Government got to say about it? What is the pressure exerted on the Ministry, on the Cabinet, on the Govern-

ment to see that the Patent Act is not quickly amended? Why should we not have our integrated, legal system at least, whereby we can protect our own pharmaceutical industry? Why is it not being done?

There is another problem. That is the apathy being shown generally by State Governments. We have so much conditioned ourselves to living under conditions of adulteration that our conscience is not awakened as deeply as it ought to be. I am not speaking in this vein merely to denounce Government. This is a matter which should cut across party lines. This is a question of conscience. Have we any conscience, any responsibility in this matter? This is a serious subject and if any tears are to be shed, we must shed them here and now, all of us together. It is a matter of shame for the entire nation.

But these things go on. They can be commented on in papers. Even now, what have we done? Certain goods have been seized. But that factory still continues. They go on. Punishment may come later on; there is the dilly-dallying process involved in the legal procedures. The State Governments are not awakened into it. The State Governments do not think it is their responsibility. The Central Government do not think it is their responsibility. Whose responsibility is it then? It is no one's responsibility if a poor Indian dies of sub-standard drugs or if he not treated properly.

Here is really a question of conscience. Therefore, the first thing is to set up a national industry. It will not cost much. It will save us foreign exchange. Today the total turnover is of the order of Rs. 40 crores, of which Rs. 25 crores is by way of foreign exchange. We can save this foreign exchange by building a national industry. Agreements are already there. Work them, press them through. Before we do that, let us bring about a system whereby this spreadover of manufacture of dangerous drugs on a cottage industry

basis is stopped. Let us institute a system of pre-inspection. When people die of sub-standard drugs, it is not just murder; it is nothing short of genocide. Therefore, any deterrent punishment that the Government may lay down shall be met with complete approbation from all sides. I do not think it will shock the conscience of any democratic person to mete out exemplary punishment to the few who are indulging in this. But above all, Government should see that they not only cure these ills but they eradicate the disease of adulteration in medicines.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Mr. Chairman, the House need not ask for stronger or better testimony to the widespread manufacture and sale of adulterated and spurious drugs, which, to my mind, has assumed the proportions of a shamelessly flourishing racket, than the statement made by the former President of the Congress Party, whose members adorn the Treasury Benches in this House, Shri Sanjeeva Reddy, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, last month in the Assembly of that State to the effect that more than 50 per cent. of the foodstuffs and the drugs in the market are either adulterated or spurious. After this alarming statement made by him, no further statement by any of us will be necessary to corroborate or to reinforce the serious charge brought by the former Congress President against his own party governments.

The trouble today is that you can get nothing, literally nothing, pure or genuine. There is a story which I read in the papers the other day, that a person wanted to commit suicide being disgusted with the state of affairs around him, the life around him, and he got some poison, but he did not die, and subsequent examination revealed that the poison itself was adulterated.

Shri Tyagi: Then adulteration is good; it saved at least one life'.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I have heard of another story—I think it is more a fact than a story. A customer went into a restaurant and asked for some soup. He got the soup and there was a fly floating in the soup. He called the waiter and asked: "What is this fly here?"

"चार आने में क्या आपको हाथी चाहिये,"

That was the reply that he got. That is why I say it is a symptom, only a symptom of a greater, larger, more deep-rooted malaise that pervades our entire society, today, and for having created that milieu, that climate and that state of affairs, I hold the Government squarely and wholly responsible.

There has been in recent times a growing contempt, or disregard to prohibition. Prohibition itself has developed, has sky-rocketed, into another kind of racket, where the bootleggers are in tow with the police; and yet today the prohibition programme forges ahead.

The Minister's predecessor, Shri Karmarkar, referred to this adulteration business in the course of a speech some two years ago, when he was the Minister of Health, and he compared the adulterators to either actual or potential murderers. That is how it was reported, and the penalty for murder you and the House know very well, what the penalty for murder should be and ought to be. I referred to this matter in the House in the Budget debates and suggested that the penalty for food adulteration or drug adulteration, the punishment to these criminals, these anti-social criminals and merchants of death, to whom death pay a very good dividend, that the penalty for such persons after they are convicted by the highest court of law should be not merely fine, not six months' or one year's rigorous imprisonment;—and nowadays, the hardships of improvement have been much alleviated, thanks to the Government,

[Shri Tyagi]

that is a different matter,—I also suggested during the Drugs (Amendment) Bill debate in the last session; I brought up this matter again and I suggested, and I reiterate my suggestion here today that the penalty should be nothing less than public flogging, if not, as the Finance Minister said, hanging. These are not my words. He objected to public flogging. He said: I do not mind hanging a person but I do not want a person to be flogged. All right, I accept it, hang him, if you do not want flogging—but not mere imprisonment, or fine. Wake up betimes before the sands run out. People of this country are dying in hundreds and thousands because of adulterated foodstuffs and drugs. Your own Congress President has said so, not I; your own former Congress President is convinced of this indifference and apathy to one of the most vital problems in our country today, that is, public health.

I am no admirer of the politico-economic system that prevails in Soviet Russia. But recently the Soviet Government has also prescribed death penalty for corruption. I know we will have a separate debate on corruption.

Shri Tyagi: Is this not enough?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Can we not emulate the Soviet Government in this respect and decide that for food adulteration and drug adulteration, for these merchants of death, for these criminals to whom death pays a good dividend, these persons shall be hanged? If that was not acceptable for the Congress Government because some of them—I am reluctant to say so but some of these adulterators—get invitations to Government Houses for Government dinners, Government parties and receptions and things of that sort and some are at some time or the other given Congress Party tickets also for elections, if hanging as a sentence after conviction is not acceptable to the Congress Govern-

ment, I suggest that henceforth let the law be amended as I suggested last time, so that the penalty is made more drastic and deterrent. But Dr. Raju did not accept it.

Shri Frank Anthony: Is it not a cognizable offence?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He did not realise it then. He took it lightly during the last session and he did not realise that within two months we would have this debate. If you take it lightly again, within two months you will have to face an angrier House and a still more angry people outside the House. That is what is in store for the Government. Let them make up their minds as to what penalty they are going to prescribe and lay down for these drug adulterators.

I have one or two points more and I have done. The inspectorate of drugs is a very weak and tottering agency. I would suggest to the Minister that it should be taken under Central control and perhaps the size of the inspectorate should be increased. There is a lot of suspicion in the public mind that the inspectors, if not all of them, some of them at least, are corrupt and for a small fee, for a small consideration of a thousand or two thousand, they let the adulterators go scotfree. This may be investigated and the machinery tightened up. I have also heard a charge brought against the Indian Standards Institution, how far it is true I do not know, —I am open to correction I hope it is false and not correct; I have heard that the ISI also issues a certificate for drugs and things of that sort, for these manufactured goods for a fairly big consideration in terms of money. This charge may be enquired into. It is a serious matter so it goes to the very root of the matter. If the evil starts even at the very root, how can you set the matter right easily?

One last point and I have done. When the Drugs Amendment Bill was on the anvil of this House I pointedly drew the attention of the Deputy

Minister to his own Statement of Objects and Reasons in that Bill. What applies to cosmetics, it was specially a cosmetics Bill, should apply to drugs also.

16.15 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

What was said there? It was said that there are many units dispersed throughout the country where even elementary precautions for testing the raw materials and observing hygienic conditions during manufacture are not taken. I suppose this applies—as the recent press reports show—not merely to cosmetics but also to medicines and drugs and such things as are of vital importance to the nation.

Now, I may refer to question that was tabled the other day. It is rather strange that the Minister is just trying to evade her responsibility, evading the real crux of the matter. The question was as follows; and it was only on the 7th August, in this session. The question was put by a number of hon. Members headed by Shri Kappen.

It ran this:

"Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have taken note of the fact that dust and other foreign matter is usually found in medicines supplied to hospitals for purposes of injection; and
- (b) if so, what steps Government propose to take to remedy this defect?"

Now, look at the answer. She could have said something more concrete. But let us see the answer given by Dr. Sushila Nayar, Minister of Health. Of course, the answer might have been drafted by somebody and I do not blame her entirely. But the answer reads as follows:

"(a) It is not a fact that dust and other foreign matter is usually found in medicines supplied to

hospitals for purposes of injection."

The word "usually" is underlined. It is bluffing and bamboozling the House. She means to say that it is not usually found; that means, of course, it is found, but not usually. That means, every day it is not found but it may be found every other day! They could have given certain facts and figures about it. Then, in answer to part (b) of the question, the answer is, "Does not arise." The question was thus disposed of. It was for an oral answer but it was not reached, and so no supplementaries could be put.

Before I close, I would like to say that the tragedy of the situation today is that the age of integrity, service and sacrifice—of the freedom struggle era—has gone, and today, the age of hypocrisy, of grab and of sycophancy has come. That is the root of the evil. Unless this is tackled with vigour, with firmness and singleness of purpose, the Government will not be able to end this state of affairs.

May I say, in the end, that the God of this era, in the new secular State, seems to be Mammon; not perhaps *saitan*, but mammon; not God but mommon. And everybody wants to run after position or money. (*Interruption*). As the Sanskrit poet says:

"सर्वे गुणाः कांचनमाश्रयन्ते"

That is the tragedy of the situation and the Government is unfortunately under the influence of some of these anti-social elements who pay large sums into the Congress election chest, and that is why the Government is loth to take strong action against some of these anti-social criminals. Unless the Government proceeds against them strongly and firmly, and unless they prescribe the penalty of flogging, if not the penalty of execution or hanging, this and other evils—evils of corruption which may not be germane to the discussion today—will not come to an end. I hope the Government will wake up be times before the people push them out of the position they occupy today.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Mr. Deputy Speaker, the hon. Members who have preceded me have spoken with vehemence and vigour as the subject naturally calls for. I will not dwell upon the magnitude of the problem. It is so well-known. Hon. Members have quoted facts and figures and they have quoted people in authority, which leaves no doubt in our minds that this racket is of a large dimension and all-pervading.

It this House we had on occasions tried to unearth various other scandals and expose them to the public eye. We tried to awaken the authorities to take certain serious action. All these serious scandals only dealt with the squandering of money here and there. But this is a racket of a type which attacks the health and life of the general people and this has far-reaching and grave consequences. So, it is more for us to realise its grave consequences than to wax eloquent upon it.

I do not wish to blame the State Government only. I think the Central Government cannot escape responsibility. As a matter of fact, in 1960, when they brought this amending Bill, this House most willingly gave the Central Government power to intervene. But the Central Government has been all the time laying the blame at the door of the State Governments. I would like to know first what has been done since 1960 by the Central Government and what positive steps have been taken by them.

Our friends think that if the Central Government takes it over or if it is made a concurrent subject, there would be a remedy. I would like to know what has happened in those places which are directly under the central administration. It is no use only blaming the State Governments and trying to throw the ball from this court to that court. The responsibility has got to be shared squarely by the Central Government in this matter. Even in 1960 when this enactment was passed, it was expected that the

Central Government will appoint certain inspectors, who would go into the matter and tighten the control. When the House showed the same temper which it is showing today, the Health Minister promised that he would bring a comprehensive Bill which would deal with all the aspects including legislative controls. May I know what has happened since then? Do I understand that the Health Minister is only awakened by the Press focussing attention on certain cases here and there? Is not the problem known to the Health Minister all these 15 years that this is the state of affairs directly under our nose? Does it mean that the Press has to focus attention on a case here and a case there and this House should goad the Minister to take certain action? What has been the activity of the Ministry all these years? If it cannot be awakened even after 15 years, who is to blame? If there is any sense of respectability or responsibility left with the authorities they must explain their conduct. May I know what action has been taken under the Act passed by this House in 1960? We then suggested 1 year's rigorous imprisonment, to which there was no alternative. It was a compulsory sort of punishment. I want to know how many persons have been punished under this provision which was passed in 1960, and what action has been taken.

Certain people have commented upon the inadequacy of the inspectors. We know what has been the growth of the administration during the last 10 years. The cost of the administration has grown from Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 250 crores. If so many persons have been appointed for all the various jobs, why is it that we could not appoint an adequate number of persons who can take care of this vital subject? Who is responsible for this? Has this House ever refused to sanction an adequate number of inspectors? I say with all the vehemence and condemnation that have been poured on the Minister, though I cannot share certain stray remarks passed by my friends here, that the

plain fact remains that we have failed in our duty to the people and it demands for much more drastic action. We find, as was very correctly pointed out, that even the names of the firms are not disclosed. When I had to go to the Speaker's Chamber and persuade him to allow a discussion on the subject, I said, "How are you going to warn the people about it? We have never been told about it. Even the names of the firms are being kept back". What for? The names of the firms should have been published, they should have been given the widest publicity and their assets should be confiscated, after trial, but immediately they should have been seized. And it should have been made known to the people.

I would also like to know from the Health Minister whether the various administrations have taken action and circulated to all the hospitals the names of these firms. And do I understand that all these hospitals who are making all these purchases and using them are not aware of the quality of the medicine or are they in collusion? It arouses a natural suspicion in the mind of everyone.

Here we have the various Acts. It just beats my conception, the way in which the affairs are conducted. They say, how can one inspector deal with it? If it is a known fact that all over in the market more than fifty per cent of the drugs and medicines are spurious, then the inspector can go and lay his hands on them; wherever he goes he will find spurious drugs and medicines. It means a *laissez faire* attitude and that no action is being taken. If you go round even in Delhi, you will catch hundred persons in Delhi who are selling all sorts of things here. Has it been done? Why is it not done? This is a question which agitates everyone in this House and outside.

Let us understand also the magnitude of the problem. During the last ten years the industrial output of drugs has gone up from ten crores to sixty 1531 (Ai) LSD—10.

crores. It is a major project. My friends are talking about its being a cottage industry. But if these Rs. 40 crores worth of spurious drugs are being marketed, I do not know if there can be a greater project than this. Every year thirty to forty crores worth of spurious drugs are going to be marketed, if I take what these people in authority say. Twenty samples were taken and ten or twelve were found to be spurious, sub-standard. I do not know what is the authenticity. I have read the statement of the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh while answering a question in the State Assembly, and he did say that fifty per cent of the drugs found in the market could easily be taken to be spurious.

If this is the state of affairs, if this is the problem before the country, is it in the manner in which they are dealing with it that they can satisfy the House or satisfy the citizens of the country, we would like to know. All sorts of Ordinances are passed. If the Health Minister felt that a certain legislation to give her certain powers was necessary, I think it was one of those occasions where an Ordinance could easily have been passed. Who could have objected to it? We find that with regard to land acquisition an Ordinance had been passed because Parliament was not in session. Why could not the Health Minister go and say that these are the powers which she immediately wants, particularly in the light of what has come to light in the public mind? I think the public would have appreciated that very much. They would have thought: when they are awakened by this instance, at least the authorities have been quick to act. Now the reaction is absolutely different, and if we are going to reconcile ourselves to all this I do not know where we stand.

I therefore submit that this House will never countenance the throwing of the responsibility between the Centre and the States. The Centre has been given a definite responsibility, has been given a definite power under

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the Act. They have given a definite promise that they will bring in a comprehensive Act. It is round about two years now that it had happened. And we would like certainly not to hear a general statement from the Health Minister when she replies, but we would like to know what definite actions have been taken at least about the Centrally-administered areas, how many people have been punished, and what has been the implementation of this Act which had been passed by this Houses. Otherwise it is just a mockery for this House to pass laws if they are not implemented. It is just a ridicule. In that case it is better not to have enactments rather than to ridicule the enactments which we pass in this House, by not implementing and not caring for them. Brave speeches made here would not cut much ice. They would not satisfy anybody. You must have seen that people speaking from all sides of this House have the same feeling. It is no use throwing blame on the Congress or the Congress elections and all that. It is a general feeling and I do hope that the authorities will take a proper note of the tone and temper of this House, and when we meet next we hope we will get some satisfaction from the hon. Minister.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Sir, how much time are you giving for me?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How much time does she want?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: At least forty minutes. And now only thirty minutes are left.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Tomorrow.

Shri Daji: Many Members are wanting to speak.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two hours is the time-limit.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Under rule 292 it may be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If the House is prepared to sit for half an hour more, I have no objection.

Shri A. C. Guha: That will not do.

Shri Tyagi: We will rather sit tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: No tomorrow.

Shri Tyagi: If the House chooses to do so then the voice of the House must prevail and we shall have it tomorrow.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Sir, I would like the debate to be finished today. I am prepared to sit longer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Dr. Aney.

Shri Tyagi: What is your decision about the time?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This will close at 5-30 p.m.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, this is a matter which has been sufficiently debated, but I thought that the question is one concerning the health of the people of India and that it ought not to go without an expression of opinion about it by all persons who have got some knowledge about it, first-hand.

The great difficulty in this matter is this. Our State is a welfare State. And being a Welfare State, nothing can be of greater importance or greater concern to that State than the health of the people. It is the primary consideration. It is only if the people live that they can do something for their welfare. If they die nothing more can be done. If that consideration is borne in mind, then immediately we will see that if they are living there must be some provision for them made by the State, or under the care of the State, for giving them medicines whenever they fall ill or require medicines.

Therefore, those who manufacture medicines, those who administer the medicines and those who are incharge

of this entire Medical Department, are in a position of peculiar relationship with the people in general. The people have got to put implicit confidence in the beneficent object of those who are in charge of this Department.

When we find that the medicines given by them are adulterated, instead of proving to be medicines they prove to be poison, that is a terrible thing. And to allow such a thing to last for a long period is, in my opinion, nothing short of, and is tantamount to a complete abdication of authority and the exercise of power by the State in a vital matter of this kind.

Then, people like the Chief Minister of Andhra—not ordinary people—who was also the President of the Congress, have made a statement saying that nearly 50 per cent of the medicines that are supplied in the market are found to be adulterated. I am sure he was making a statement that in the State which he was representing the people use medicines 50 per cent of which are adulterated. By making a statement like that he is not absolved of his responsibility. It is a terrible statement that he was making. He was libelling his own Government and creating a bad name for India throughout the world.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Self-indictment.

Dr. M. S. Aney: It is our duty, not because it is the Congress Government now which happens to be in power, to see that such things are not allowed to go on. What are we here for? Along with that if he had made a statement that he was taking such and such steps to eradicate this evil altogether in two or three years time, then the people would have thought that the evil was there already and he was taking steps to remove them.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He was looking to Delhi.

Dr. M. S. Aney: I am not saying anything personally about anybody, I am only talking generally. We are in power. We claim to be the custodians of the rights and privileges of the people. We also claim that we look after the interests of the people. We claim that we are going to create a new kind of society called the socialist pattern of society, and for that purpose we are spending crores and crores of rupees and doing everything. Therefore, in my opinion, the subject should be given the first priority by the Government of India.

It is no use saying, as some said, that it is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. Whatever the Constitution may say, the people look upon the whole Government for their requirements. Whether a mischief is done in Bombay, Calcutta or Madras, they say it is the fault of the Government of India. They do not know that Bombay Government is separate, it is an autonomous government which has its own powers, and for acts committed there the Central Government cannot be blamed. But they will say it is a part of the Central Government and they will lay the blame on the Government of India.

Under these circumstances, in my opinion, the health of the people is of paramount consideration. I hope that care will be taken by the Central Government to give first priority to this subject. They should provide the necessary machinery to see that this kind of thing does not exist hereafter. Proper supervision, strict inspection and a determination to punish those persons who are found guilty will, I am quite sure, control this evil within a reasonable time. If, these steps are taken, a new hope can be created in the minds of the people that their bad days are gone and better days are coming. We are trying to set a very big ideal before the world. Let us, therefore, make a proper beginning by gaining the faith of the people in the *bona fides* of the

Here I do not absolve the government. I confess with a sense of shame that my party, having been in power for such a long time, has not been able to control it. I confess it and I have no hesitation in doing so. Here I am voicing the feelings of the people and I understand that we can rightly be condemned on this issue. But please understand that Government alone could not tackle this major problem. For this purpose, the proper atmosphere and public opinion have to be created. Here I do not want to shirk my or my government's responsibility. I appeal to the Government to respond to the call of the nation which has been unanimously expressed in this House today. There was no question in this House for years to come on which this House was so unanimous as it is today on this problem. It is the unanimous demands of the House that the problem must be tackled if necessary by enacting better laws and by having more powers in the hands of Government. But power by itself is useless, unless it is used.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: If it is abused or misused?

Shri Tyagi: We are very good in pronouncing policies and principles, but when it comes to spelling them out, we generally fail. Here is really a question where we have not been able to spell out the policy properly. Therefore, it is the demand of the House today, before Government that if they want themselves and their party to exist, they must tackle this problem. This is the unanimous demand, not of this House only but of the country as a whole. I assure my hon. friends opposite, on behalf of my party—I think to that extent I have got that right.....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My hon. friend, as a former Minister.....

Shri Tyagi:...that we shall do whatever is possible. At the same time, I would appeal for co-operation from my hon. friends oppo-

site on this issue, and then we shall be successful.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We shall give you all co-operation provided you are in earnest about it. But you are not earnest.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri. He cannot have more than five minutes.

Shri A. C. Guba: I had also sent in my name.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री (बिजनौर): मैं पांच मिनट में नहीं बोल सकता।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, Dr. L. M. Singhvi. He wanted only 2½ minutes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the hurry? If the House is in a mood to sit till 6 p.m. we can sit till 6 p.m. You are only anxious that it should be finished today. If the Members want to sit longer, they can do so. We can sit till 6 p.m. You should appreciate the mood of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I think that there are other engagements.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): There is a general body meeting at 5 p.m. in the Central Hall. Therefore, we request that the House may not sit longer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House can sit till 5.30 p.m. today.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: The hon. Minister can reply tomorrow. She can come better prepared tomorrow morning.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi (Jodhpur): I am heartened by the fact that the sense of righteous indignation regarding the problem of spurious drugs is shared by all sections of this House, and that we are at one in thinking that the problem has already assumed colossal proportions, and that it is

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very necessary and urgent for us to tackle the problem in the spirit and approach of solving a national problem.

I would like to say that we in the Opposition, speak not so much in anger as in sorrow, for spurious drugs and adulterated foodstuffs have become the order of the day in the country. Purity and dependability have remained expressions confined only to the lexicon. Day in and day out we read about the adulterated food-stuffs and spurious drugs to which our populace is subjected. I feel that this is repugnant to the very concept of socialist planning that is in vogue in our country today.

But the first thing and the first concern of all of us is to see that the health of the nation is safeguarded, and if we do not succeed in this, certainly, it is a matter of lasting shame for us all. I think that it is quite natural, in the circumstances, for the country to look askance at the administration and to turn back with cynicism because so little has been done in so long stretch of time that was available to Government at the Centre as well as at the level of the States of the Union. I hope that the Government would sense the deep and impassioned approach that this House has vociferously given expression to, and I am sure that the Government will henceforth spare no efforts to solve this problem in as expeditious a manner, in as prompt a manner and in as effective a manner as possible.

I feel also that the laws that we have in this country are inadequate. But mere severity of sentence which has been advocated by some will not solve the problem. What is needed most is a very faithful execution of the existing laws and the provision of a radically re-cast machinery for the implementation of the existing laws.

I shall just take a minute to say in verse a few of the thoughts which have occurred to me during the discussion.

Is it not curious

That the Health Minister did not
know,

Until Shri Maniram Bagri came
forth to show

That so many drugs in the market
are spurious?

Dr. Gaitonde's constructive dis-
course

Did have very considerable force;

Frank Anthony's eloquence we
endorse.

Homi Daji's indictment is without
remorse

But is the Government alone to
blame

For lapses which put the nation
to shame?

Nevertheless, can the Government
deny

That in fighting the evil they are
fighting shy?

Let us, therefore, as one man rise,

If the nation's health truly we
prize;

Let us enforce the laws and ever
make them rigorous

To build our country strong and
vigorous.

Sitting here, I just penned down these lines because I thought I would get no more than a couple of minutes, until extension was announced.

I do not feel that the words of anger and outraged sentiment employed in the House should be taken literally by the Minister and the Government, and no effort should be considered too great in the direction of

solving the problem which has become too intolerably monstrous to be allowed to exist any longer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Minister.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: If you are willing to give a few minutes to Shri A. C. Guha, I will curtail my remarks by that much time.

Shri Bade: In that case, we should also be given time to speak.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I will abide by your order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have called upon the hon. Minister to speak. There should be some limit.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am most grateful to this House for the debate on this most important subject which has been engaging the attention of all of us for a long time.

There has been a considerable amount of anger and emotion and I share that feeling of anxiety with my hon. friends. It is a matter of vital concern for all of us that this evil of adulteration of drugs and production of sub-standard and spurious drugs is taken seriously and an effective remedy is found for it.

Shri Frank Anthony said many things. He said the Minister is probably going to make some bold statements and utter brave words which will amount to nothing in the long run. I am not going to do anything of the kind. It will be very presumptuous on my part to promise this House that wonders are going to be worked in the next few months or so to deal with a problem which has been baffling my able predecessors and the State Governments for 15 years, as was stated by several hon. Members, although I can promise that both of us—the Deputy Minister and myself—and the officers of the Health Ministry and the official machinery, shall spare no pains to deal with this

problem. To what extent we shall be successful in our efforts remains to be seen. It will be improper and presumptuous for me to anticipate the results. I literally believe that all that anyone can do is to do one's best.

Shri Maniram Bagri invited me to resign. If by my resignation the problem can be solved, it will not take me ten seconds to resign. After all, as another hon. Member stated, both the hon. Deputy Minister and I have a noble profession and that profession can engage all our energies. If we are sitting in ministerial chairs, it is not for the comforts of those chairs or for any privileges or benefits that they bring. We are in this position because our leader has been kind enough to think that perhaps we can make some small, humble, however, contribution to deal with the problems that are confronting this Ministry. We cannot promise much beyond this, that whatever training, whatever ability, whatever resources we have at our command, shall not be spared, and we shall try to do all that we can.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Ask for any more that you need. This House will give.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am coming to that.

It has been suggested by Shri Kamath that the penalty should be death.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Flogging or hanging.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Flogging or hanging he says. In other words what he is asking is more deterrent punishment.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: That is it, you have caught the point.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: It was stated by Shri Mathur that the Minister, my predecessor, had promised a more comprehensive and a better Bill, which has not been produced. I do

political advantage out of every situation. It is because of these political complications that the Bengal Government has not been able to take effective action. I wish to state in this House: let us all let every party make a solemn promise here that they shall not try to make political capital out of these kinds of situations. It is our Government today; it may be their Government tomorrow. Every Government has to discharge its duty towards the people. There are certain things in which political alignments should not come into operation at all.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: What has court cases to do with political affiliations?

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I do not wish to be interrupted; I did not interrupt any of these gentlemen. I am glad the opinion of this House is unanimous on this issue. I welcome it and I hope that in the support that the hon. Members will give to the implementation of the laws the same spirit will prevail.

Some hon. Members stated that there were a large number of small mushroom organisations taking up the drug industry. I am aware of it. I know the dangers of that also. About 125 establishments are well established and have adequate machinery, staff etc. Generally speaking their products are good and reliable. But the 2700 or so small organisations or some of them at least have not adequate means. Why and how are they licensed? I am sorry I have to say this and I say this with some knowledge and personal experience, there are many people in every Party who go and put pressures and say: give licence to this man or that person.... (*An Hon. Member: Shame, shame*). Everyone knows it happens. And if it happens, is it not our duty, as Members, as representatives of the people, to stop this kind of thing and insist that licences shall be given only in situations

where the requirements for the production of drugs are available.... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Probably, the hon. Member himself might have made some recommendations. I do not know. So, when we discuss this subject, I want everyone to turn the searchlight inwards. Do we ever give recommendations—

Some Hon. Members: Never, never.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Never, never.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: But I am not appealing to Shri Kamath only. I am appealing to all the 500 odd Members sitting here. Through this House, I am also appealing to the several thousand members of the State legislatures. Through this House, let my voice reach the members of the legislatures also. Let everyone of us, we, who are representatives of the people, take a solemn pledge to the effect that we shall not go and recommend and plead for the giving of licences for drug production to people who do not have the adequate means for drug production; secondly, when action is taken against somebody—it is not that action is taken against everybody, but when action is taken against a few people—we shall not go and recommend to this Minister or that Minister and say, "leave him; let him go", and so on. It is this kind of interference.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise to a point of order.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I am going to be plain-spoken today. What I say is true. I am not yielding. I would request Shri S. M. Banerjee to sit down.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: He is raising a point of order, and so the hon. Minister should sit down.

Members asked as to why the Central Government has not appointed central inspectors. It is true that powers were given to the Health Ministry, Government of India to appoint inspectors in 1960. But I understand that when the Health Ministry went up with the proposal for the appointment of inspectors, the Finance Ministry ruled that we should first try the other amendment, namely, increase the punishment, etc. and see the results; if there is any need later on, we could have these inspectors.

Shri Daji: Shame!

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We have again taken up the proposal for central inspectors and I hope those inspectors will be in position within two or three months.

I want to make one thing clear. I have no wish whatsoever to pass the responsibility on to the State Governments. While it is perfectly true, as Shri Anthony said, that health is a State subject and most of the subjects within the purview of health, with a few exceptions, fall entirely with the States' jurisdiction, at the same time, I believe in this also—I am in entire agreement with some Member who made the statement that to the common man, Government is Government and he does not care whether it is the State Government or the Central Government. Therefore, I think it is the responsibility of my Ministry to work with the State Ministries and find a remedy for the drug adulteration. I do not wish to shirk the responsibility or pass it on to somebody else. This is the reason why I have been doing a fair amount of moving about, because I feel that the State Health Ministries are the limbs of the Central Health Ministry. Through the State Health Ministries, we reach the remotest corners within the States. Therefore, it is a joint responsibility of the Centre and the State and the Central Health Ministry is doing its utmost and will do its utmost to cope with the problem.

I have just mentioned that we are appointing the drug inspectors and giving the necessary staff to the Drug Controller so that he can go out and deal with the problem as best as he can. I also wish to mention that there is need for better training of the inspectors for which also we are making some arrangement, because not only they should know the processes of drug production and the loopholes where difficulties can arise, but they should also have some elementary knowledge of the legal procedures, so that their cases do not prove unsuccessful, on account of their unfamiliarity with legal procedure.

A number of hon. Members made the suggestion that we should nationalise the drug industry. That is a question of major policy. All that I can say is that the Government is taking more and more initiative to produce drugs within the public sector. As is well known to this House, the penicillin factory is producing a lot of penicillin. I do not agree with Shri Frank Anthony that there are more reactions with our penicillin than with penicillin brought from abroad. I can only say this to him that our penicillin is considered to be of equal standard with any other product anywhere else. And I might mention that sensitivity to penicillin is a well-known phenomenon. Nobody is more aware of the dangers of penicillin sensitivity than we are, and the tragedy of the Member of Parliament who collapsed after a penicillin injection is quite fresh in the memory of all of us. That gentleman was a colleague of ours. He reacted very strongly in that case. But similar reactions do take place in other cases also. And when we have used penicillin for some time, the sensitivity can arise in the same case at a later stage also. So if any hon. Member has come across cases of penicillin reaction, that is not an indication that there is some defect in the manufacture of the penicillin but it is due to the fact that the drug dose cause some of these reactions. That is one of the by-effects for which we have

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to be prepared and against which we have to safeguard as much as possible.

As I said, there are certain other plants for drug production which are being set up. Some are being set up with the help of the U.S.S.R. Government, and some with other assistance. But the Government of India is determined to make the country self-sufficient in drugs in as short a time as possible. The major part of the production is going within the public sector. A certain amount of it is already in the private sector. With regard to these 2,700 small mushroom organisations, we propose to inspect them properly and see that either they close down. That in itself should reduce the dangers to a very considerable extent if we are able to enforce that.

Often it has happened with me in discussions that friends have said, "Well, these are small men; the drug industry is a paying industry and because it is a paying industry many people want to go into that industry". And some of my friends from time to time have argued with me—Members of Parliament and others—, "Why do you want to stand in the way of these small men when you call yourself a believer in Sarvodaya and socialist society, this, that and the other? Why do you stand in the way of the small man getting a licence for drug production?" This question has been posed to me on more than one occasion. My answer is: there is something which is more important than money; and that something which is more important than money is human life. And in order to enable someone to make money or in order to improve the financial position of the some small man, we cannot risk the lives of other people, the lives of small and big men. It is therefore that we insist on standards being maintained in giving licences for drug production. Nothing prevents the small men from getting together and forming a co-opera-

tive society so that they can have adequate capital, adequate resources, adequate premises and adequate machinery in order to produce drugs if they want to enter into that field of industry.

Mr. Kamath quoted my reply wherein he said I had said that usually hospital injectible materials or drugs, etc. are not contaminated with dust, etc. Sir, that was the language of the question, "Is it a fact that it is usually contaminated?" The answer was, "It is not a fact that it is usually contaminated".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Which means it is contaminated sometimes.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: We might have said, "No, Sir". I perhaps made the mistake, because the truth of the matter is—I may say for Mr. Kamath's information—the reply that came from the Secretariat was, "No, Sir".

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I don't blame you.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: I was not hundred per cent sure that the material that we have in the hospitals are never contaminated. So I thought it was safer to use Shri Kamath's words for the reply, and he is, a sort of, blaming me for that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: I did not blame her at all; it is the Secretary's reply, I know.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Another hon. Member said that hospitals know about these things and they buy from the bad manufacturers. It was said that they are in collusion etc. The truth of the matter is, I have been a State Health Minister in Delhi that we have most of our supplies through the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals.

An Hon. Member: That is a very corrupt organisation.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: What they could not supply to us had to be sometimes purchased from the market.

But, generally speaking, we are giving supplies to the hospitals after obtaining them through the medium of Government agency which, to the best of our knowledge goes round, inspects and gets the best that is available in the market. Therefore, this question of hospitals being in collusion is not I think, a relevant question. I would admit this, however, that from time to time the supplies made to the hospitals are inadequate. This is bound to happen, when inadequate stuff is going round in the market.

I would say one thing more. While there has been laxity in the licensing of these small plants, generally speaking, they deal with materials and drugs which are not of vital importance of life and death. Applications for licences for antibiotics, biologicals and things of that order are very strictly scrutinised and the licences are given after satisfying the conditions very carefully. In the case of some of the simpler things like tinctures, vitamins and other things which are not of that order of importance, such strictness has not been generally observed in the past.

Sir, it is significant that all this excitement that has come about is because of distilled water and saline ampules being manufactured on a cottage industry scale. I go further and say that probably some of these gentlemen and ladies who use this method of earning a few annas or one or two rupees after their daily work in the kitchen are not aware of the dangers involved in this kind of processes. I am glad, therefore, that this debate has taken place and a number of questions have been asked because of which there will be a general awareness amongst the public that this is something that should not be done and there are dangers involved in this type of production of distilled water and saline ampules.

It was asked whether we have told the hospitals and the various agencies as to which are the firms which have produced sub-standard drugs. I am assured by the Drug Controller that

so far as spurious drugs are concerned up till now he has not come across spurious drugs having been manufactured by any of the licensed dealers. Spurious drugs are more or less in the same category as boot-legging that Shri Frank Anthony was talking about. Sub-standard drugs, however, have been found to be produced by some of the licensed houses. Immediately it comes to light that there is a sub-standard drug, we bring it to the notice of the State Government concerned and we bring it to the notice of the various agencies that buy or produce the drug. We ask them to take the necessary action.

It has been suggested by some people that the Centre should take up the full responsibility of drug control. This is not practicable for the simple reason that supposing we go to a State, make a raid and find that there are spurious or sub-standard drugs we will need the help of the police and for that we will have to approach the State Government. Active co-operation and co-ordination with the State Governments is absolutely necessary. The State Governments have got to take up their share of responsibility. Here I wish to assure my hon. friends that the State Governments are as anxious as we are that this kind of problem, this kind of evil, should be put an end to. The inspectors that we are appointing are not going to replace the State machinery. They will help the State machinery. They will go round with them, particularly to the manufacturing houses and selling houses.

It is very significant to remember that in the past anybody was able to sell drugs. Now we have said that it can be done only by a registered person under the Pharmacy Act. Control over the selling places is necessary so that people who sell drugs understand the effect of a time-barred drug or certain other types of changes that may take place in the drugs which make them unfit for use. It is a big subject, which deals with

[Dr. Sushila Nayar]

thousands and thousands of manufacturers and sellers, and the sold medicine effect the entire population which consumes this drug at some time or the other.

Therefore, while I welcome this discussion and some of the suggestions that have been made, I once again, in conclusion, reinforce Shri Tyagi's appeal, that proper climate, public opinion, vigilant public opinion throughout the country, is absolutely necessary if our efforts are to produce results. I can assure the House once

again that so far as the Health Ministry is concerned we shall spare no efforts.

Shri Bagri rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The discussion is over. No. reply.

17.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 21, 1962/Sravana 30, 1884 (Saka).

[Monday, August 20, 1962/Sravana 29, 1884 (Saka)]

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459	Hindi on Rail tickets	2729-30	1106	Late running of a train	2749-50	
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461	Stomach ailments	2731	1108	Retiring room at Mungaoli Station on Bina-Kotah Railway line	2751	
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463	Cholera in Orissa	2732				

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1252	Bombay-Howrah Janata Express via Allahabad	2859
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PAPERS LAID ON THE
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- 2861-62
- (1) A copy of the Notification No. F.32(10)/61 M & PH published in Delhi Gazette dated the 28th June, 1962, containing the Delhi Prevention of Food Adulteration (Amendment) Rules, 1962, under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954
 - (2) A copy of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, (Election of Members to Animal Welfare Board) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 3015 dated the 23rd December, 1961, under sub-section (4) of section 38 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960
 - (3) A copy of the Railway Protection Force (Amendment) Rules, 1962 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1018 dated the 28th July, 1962 under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA
SABHA 2862-63

Secretary reported a message from Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha had passed a motion referring the Indian Marine Insurance Bill, by Shri M.P. Bhargava, to a Joint Committee of the Houses.

BILL PASSED 2863-2936

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) moved for consideration of the Atomic Energy Bill. The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill was passed

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

DISCUSSION ON MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IM-
PORTANCE

2936—3000

Shri Mani Ram Bagri raised a discussion on the manufacture and sale of adulterated and spurious drugs. The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar) replied to the debate and the discussion was concluded . . .

AGENDA FOR TUESDAY,
AUGUST, 21, 1962/SRA-
VANA 30, 1884 (SAKA)

Consideration and passing of the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1962; Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1962; and Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill, 1962.