

Third Series, Vol. II, No. 15

Friday, August 24, 1962
Bhadra 2, 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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LOK SABHA

Friday, August 24, 1962/Bhadra 2,
1884 (SAKA)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Trunk Booking

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- *549. { Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Hem Barua:

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

(a) whether Government have received complaints from various commercial organisations like Indian Chamber of Commerce from Calcutta that they always find it difficult to get trunk lines to big cities like Bombay, Delhi, Madras etc.;

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to remove the difficulties; and

(c) what are the reasons for such difficulty?

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

(b) and (c). The difficulties in getting Trunk calls from Calcutta are mainly due to:—

- (i) Frequent copper wire thefts on trunk routes linking Calcutta with Bombay, Madras, Gauhati and Katihar. These have been reported to the State police.
- (ii) Insufficiency of Trunk Circuits on the main trunk routes emanating from Calcutta viz.,

Delhi, Madras, Gauhati, Cuttack. Action has been taken to provide additional circuits within this financial year.

- (iii) Insufficiency of trunk exchange equipment at Calcutta. The Calcutta trunk exchange is being expanded during the current financial year. It may be added that considerable improvement is noticeable in the performance of trunk circuits on Calcutta-Bombay route since the last week of June, 1962.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that wire thefts, and often weather conditions, are the ready replies that Government give wherever there is a disruption of this nature, may I know what steps Government have taken to check wire thefts?

Shri Bhagavati: Certain equipments have been installed to locate the theft areas, and we are constantly in consultation with the State Government and the police, so that effective steps are taken in this regard.

Shri Hem Barua: Some of the measures just now outlined by the Deputy Minister are only for long-term relief. May I know what steps Government have adopted to improve the situation at the present moment, because there is regular complaint of dislocation?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Jagjivan Ram): What else can be done except to intensify the check? We have no control over weather as yet. So far as theft is concerned, we have constantly been taking it up with the State Governments whether by intensifying the patrolling or things like that, it can be minimised.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know in which States wire thefts are the highest in number?

Shri Bhagavati: In West Bengal, Bihar and some other States.

Shri D. C. Sharma: We have been hearing the same complaint every year, and the same assurances have been given every year. In view of that, I want to find out the load that is carried by these three big exchanges and what is being done to meet that load now and during the succeeding years.

Mr. Speaker: There are three or four 'ands' put in between.

An Hon. Member: That is not good English.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I speak correct English, and I take pride in that. If anybody objects to that, I think he is very much mistaken.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In view of the fact that the same complaints have been uttered on the floor of this House every time, and the same assurances have been given every time, I would like to know whether Government have made any survey of the load on these three exchanges at Calcutta Bombay and Delhi, to see how it can be dealt with in a phased programme or in one year.

Shri Bhagavati: The traffic has increased very much. I may quote some figures in this connection. In 1956-57, the effective traffic was 4,63,394; in 1960-61, the effective traffic was 7,38,949, and in 1961-62, the effective traffic was 7,90,891. From these figures, it will be clear that the traffic has increased very much.

The steps taken mainly are as follows. Coaxial cables are being laid in the main routes from Calcutta to Delhi, from Calcutta to Bombay and from Calcutta to Madras. I hope in these two years much improvement will be effected due to the steps taken.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether it is only the theft of the copper wire which is the reason for all these complications or whether

there are certain other factors? If it is only the theft of copper wire then the whole line on that particular day will be completely out of order.

Shri Bhagavati: Weather condition is another factor which causes interruption. Due to storm, floods etc. also the lines are disrupted.

Cancer

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

(a) whether deaths by cancer have considerably increased and are on an increase;

(b) what accounts for this unfortunate development; and

(c) what steps Government have taken or propose to take to meet the situation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). No statistical data is available to prove conclusively that deaths from cancer are on the increase.

Factors leading to causation of cancer have not yet been accurately established. The apparent increase in the incidence may be due to (i) general consciousness amongst the public about this disease (ii) increasing practice on the part of the medical profession to refer suspected cases to the cancer hospitals and (iii) better diagnostic methods.

(c) Facilities for the treatment of cancer exist in all big hospitals in India. They are being expanded.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know whether the incidence of this disease has anything to do with the modern progress and whether we have any lessons to learn from the so-called progressive countries of the world and the researches made there?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The original question was about the causes of cancer. They have not been fully established. There are a variety of causes that are responsible for the causing of cancer.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what is the equipment necessary for the treatment of this disease which is not available in this country and which results in many of the people, who want treatment, going to foreign countries? May I also know whether any steps are being taken to do something in the matter?

Dr. D. S. Raju: There are a few methods. So far, we have been relying mainly on operations, Radium and Deep X-Ray Therapy for the relief of cancer patients. Lately, we have got the isotopes and cobalt therapy, which have been recently introduced into this country; but we do not have them in sufficient quantities. There are certain types of cancer for which we have not got the adequate or required number of isotopes in this country. Probably, that is what the hon. Member is referring to. Some of the patients are going abroad.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether Government's attention has been drawn to an experiment carried on in this country by Dr. Penn of the University of California, who claims to have achieved some striking results by the use of a new drug from the bile of cattle and whether Government is considering giving some kind of assistance to him?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Government is aware of the experiments of Dr. Penn in the Irwin Hospital and the Safdarjang Hospital. I believe he conducted experiments on about 20 cases; and the reports are that 10 cases have shown some slight improvement.

Shri Narendrasingh Mahida: May I know whether smoking and pan eating cause cancer?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Yes; so far the reports have been that the incidence of cancer is slightly more in the case of people who smoke than in the case of those who do not smoke.

श्री बड़े : क्या शासन को पता है कि वैंचों ने भी अपने आयुर्वेदिक सम्मेलन में

इसकी चर्चा की है और यदि हां, तो क्या गवर्नमेंट ने उनसे पूछा है कि कैंसर के आयुर्वेद में क्या कारण बताये गये हैं और क्या ट्रीटमेंट है और इस बारे में वहां क्या विचार प्रकट किए गए ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: We have no definite information on the subject, about the ayurvedic medicines which are useful for cancer. We have ayurvedic experts in the Government of India and we will take their advice.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether attempts will be made to prepare statistics in regard to cancer and the causes that lead to this disease?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Yes; we will make attempts to survey all these people.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether Government is aware of the fact that the hospitals are far short of the demand of the patients for treatment in India? If so, what attempts are being made by Government to increase them thereby reducing the shortage of facilities for such treatment?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The latest treatments are cobalt therapy and isotopes; they are very expensive. As it is, I think, there are about 10 plants in the whole country. It is a question of finances; as we get more resources we will be able to do more.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Government has got the report of the Royal College of Physicians in the United Kingdom and whether they have studied the suggestions therein?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Yes, Sir; we are constantly in touch with the researches all over the world.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी अखबारों में निकला था कि तम्बाकू पीने से कैंसर नहीं होता है, सिगरेट में जो कागज रहता है, उससे होता है। क्या सरकार ने इसकी कोई जांच पड़ताल करवाई है ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: We have made no investigation on this point.

Weather Warning Scheme

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

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the Weather Warning Scheme to fishermen in all marine States;

(b) in which part it is functioning at present; and

(c) by what time this will be extended to all marine States?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communication:

(Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (c). The scheme of issuing weather warnings to fishermen was functioning up to June 1962, in respect of the coastal areas of the States of Madras, Kerala and Mysore. From the first week of June, 1962, the scheme has been extended to all the maritime States.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the special bulletins that are being issued by the A.I.R. and the Meteorological department contain this information?

Shri Bhagavati: Yes, Sir. The A.I.R. stations of maritime States of West Bengal, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Kerala, Mysore, Maharashtra and Gujarat include this information in their broadcasts of rural programmes in the evenings.

Shri S. C. Samanta: We know that farmers are much benefited by these bulletins. I want to ask whether this will be added with the farmers' bulletins.

Shri Bhagavati: There is another scheme of broadcasting weather conditions and weather warnings in the midday broadcasts of all the stations of the A.I.R.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister stated that in the evening broadcasts this information will be included. How will the small fishermen benefit by these broadcasts?

Shri Bhagavati: This information can be relayed to all areas by some arrangements and hon. Members may also help by asking the State Governments to give the fishermen some radios.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether this information and broadcast are made only by the major maritime States or also in places where the small fishermen go to the sea?

Shri Bhagavati: It is for all.

Shri Warrior: What method do the Government employ so that the information may reach the fishermen in small ports?

Mr. Speaker: The information is broadcast to those who care to listen to it.

डाक द्वारा भेजे गये तारों से शुल्क की वापसी

*५५२. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक द्वारा भेजे गये तारों का शुल्क प्रेषकों को वापस कर दिया जाता है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो यह प्रेषकों को यह सूचित करने के लिए उनके तार साधारण डाक द्वारा भेजे गये थे और वे वापसी की मांग कर सकते हैं, कोई व्यवस्था मौजूद है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) जब कभी परिपथों में गड़बड़ी होती है, तारों को डाक द्वारा भेजा जाता है। देरी की शिकायत करने पर शुल्क वापस करने की मजूरी दे दी जाती है।

(ब) जब कभी कोई तार वितरित नहीं किया जाता या उसे किसी कारण से रद्द कर दिया जाता है तो उसकी सूचना प्रेषक को दे दी जाती है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : कायदा यह है कि जो आदमी तार भेजता है, उसके कहने पर, अगर सरकार तार नहीं भेज सकती है तो पैसा वापस कर देती है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसमें सरकार की कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है कि अगर वह तार न भेज सके तो तार देने वाले को अपनी तरफ से पैसा वापस कर दे ?

Shri Bhagavati: Yes, Sir. Government refunds money when there is a complaint and the complaint is found to be *prima facie* correct.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra: When the post and telegraph office does not send the telegram, then it is incumbent upon the telegraph office to refund the money. Why should not the money be refunded? Is this the welfare State?

Shri Bhagavati: When there is no complaint, how can the money be refunded? I do not know.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: Would the Government see that when the telegram itself is posted in an envelope a notice that the person can recover the money is also posted along with it?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : श्रीमन् जब तार डाक से भेजे जाते हैं तो तार भेजने वाले का उद्देश्य ही समाप्त हो जाता है क्योंकि वह समाचार जल्दी भेजना चाहता है । क्या मंत्री महोदय बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि यदि तार को डाक से ही भेजना हो तो तार देते समय ही क्यों नहीं कह दिया जाता कि तुम्हारा तार डाक से भेजा जायेगा ?

परिग्रहण तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : अगर उस वक्त लाइन खराब हो तब तो हम उसी वक्त कह दें, लेकिन अगर तार लेले के बाद लाइन खराब हो जाती है तो सोचा पड़ता है कि तार को डाक से भेजने के लिये छोड़ दें या कोई रास्ता निकालें जिस में कि दो, चार घंटे लेट भी जिस के नाम से तार भेजा गया है उस तक पहुंच जाये ।

Shri D. N. Tiwary: In the last Session of Parliament, to a similar question, the hon. Minister assured us that the question whether information to the senders could be sent about the refund of the money would be examined. I want to know whether that question of information being sent, when the telegrams are sent by post, has since been examined and whether that practice has been adopted.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: It has not been done.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know if the hon. Minister has got any information as to the number of telegrams sent by post and the number of cases where the senders have not claimed or collected the money, in the year 1960-61?

Shri Bhagavati: I could give the number of cases where the telegrams were sent by post from the year 1957. In 1957-58, it was only one per cent. In 1958-59, 0.5 per cent; in 1959-60, 0.5 per cent. in 1960-61, 1.1 per cent; in 1961-62, 1.1 per cent. So, the percentage is very small.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शासन ने यह विचार किया है कि कम से कम जो बड़े प्रसिद्ध स्थान हैं, जैसे कलकत्ता, बम्बई आदि, उनमें बेतार के यंत्रों की व्यवस्था रक्खी जाए, ताकि अगर लैंड लाइन खराब हो जाये तो उनके द्वारा तार भेजे जा सकें ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : जी हां, कई स्थानों में उसक भी व्यवस्था है। लेकिन उस की क्षमता भी कुछ परिसीमित है और जब बहुत तार आ जाते हैं, जैसे कि बड़े शहरों में बहुत ज्यादा आ जाते हैं, तो उनका व्यवहार करने पर भी ऐसा मालूम होता है कि जितनी उनकी क्षमता है, उसके अनुसार सब तार उनके द्वारा नहीं भेजे जा सकते। ऐसी हालत में यह सोचना पड़ता है कि उनको हम डाक से भेज दे या कलकत्ते में ही पड़ा रहने दें।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : हमारे यहां डाक भेजने के भी दो प्रकार हैं, एक सामान्य डाक और दूसरी एक्सप्रेस डिलिवरी। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो तार डाक से भेजे जाते हैं क्या उनको इतनी प्राथमिकता दी जाती है कि वे एक्सप्रेस डिलिवरी से जाय ?

श्री जगजीवन राम : वे तो अपने गन्तव्य स्थान पर पहुंच कर तार ही की तरह वितरित किये जाते हैं।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I know whether the Government has any scheme to transmit such telegrams by radio when the telegraph system fails?

Mr. Speaker: How can they inform the person concerned? He may not be listening to it. Next question.

Building of Coastal Vessels

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

(a) whether indigenous capacity for building coastal vessels has been explored;

(b) if so, the capacity found available;

(c) whether the surplus capacity existing at Garden Reach Workshops, Calcutta and Mazagon Dock, Bombay, has also been examined for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the result of the examination?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). Indigenous capacity for building coastal vessels exists at the Hindustan Shipyard, Visakhapatnam, Garden Reach Workshops Limited, Calcutta and Mazagon Dock Limited, Bombay. The Hindustan Shipyard is, however, fully booked for the current Plan period for the construction of overseas ships and cannot, therefore, accept any order for coastal vessels at present. As regards Garden Reach Workshops Limited and Mazagon Dock Limited, they are both in a position to undertake construction of ships upto 5,000 D.W.T. with the existing facilities. A scheme to develop the Garden Reach Workshops to undertake the construction of larger merchant ships is also being examined by the Ministry of Defence.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: In view of the need for expanding our coastal tonnage to meet the requirements of our Plan, may I know whether any attempts have been made to approach the Indian shipping lines to place orders for these indigenous coastal vessels instead of preferring to use foreign exchange on foreign vessels?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That depends entirely upon the capacity of the yards. I can easily give the assurance that so long as capacity exists, we shall fully utilise that to the best of our ability.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: What is the estimated tonnage requirements of coastal vessels for the remaining period of the Third Plan and may I know whether it would be met by these two workshops, even after they are developed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The expansion of coastal tonnage, as our experience has shown, has been directly related to and has been dependent upon the amount of cargo available. Since we got an additional million ton of coal to lift, there has been a need for ex-

pansion. On that basis, we require about 20 vessels yet, which I think we shall be getting either by second-hand purchase or by new construction.

Shri Hem Barua: Instead of offering facilities for construction of ships here, may I know whether it is a fact that the Indian shipping companies are being asked to acquire over-aged second-hand vessels and the National Shipping Board has protested against this?

Shri Raj Bahadur: We have encouraged them to do so, because obviously we have got to meet the demand but not try overaged vessels. We would like to avoid foreign exchange expenditure on chartering foreign vessels on time charter or trip charter basis. Hence the need for the acquisition of fresh tonnage.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : अभी माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि उनको और जहाजों की आवश्यकता होगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बम्बई और कलकत्ता के जो ये दोनों यार्ड हैं उनमें एक साल में कितने जहाज बनाने की क्षमता है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : इस बारे में गलत इम्प्रेसन न हो जाए इसलिए मैंने कहा कि इसका अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है क्योंकि यह आवश्यकता इस बात पर निर्भर करेगी कि हमको कितना कारगो मिलता है। अगर ज्यादा कारगो, कोयला आदि, मिलेगा तो हमको ज्यादा जहाजों की आवश्यकता होगी।

रहा यह सवाल कि कितने जहाज बना सकते हैं, तो मैंने कहा कि गार्डन रीच और मेज्जोन डाक्स में थर्ड प्लान में कुछ क्षमता है। कुल कितन बनाये जा सकते हैं यह तो उन डाक्स के विकास पर निर्भर करेगा।

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know whether it is a fact that the coastal vessel-building programme is not proceeding according to the schedule, as laid down in the Plan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The question is not at all clear. As I said, the shipping tonnage would increase directly in proportion to the demand and as the demand increases, we find that the shipping companies are coming forward with proposals for addition of tonnage on the coastal trade.

Srisailam Hydro-Electric Project

***554. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission to start the construction of Srisailam Hydro-electric project has been given to the Government of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is a fact that power produced by this project will be the cheapest in the country; and

(c) whether this project when completed will solve the acute power shortage prevailing in Andhra Pradesh?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. A. Mehdi): (a) No, Sir.

(b) This will be known only after the Project report has been prepared.

(c) Yes Sir; it will help in removing power shortage to a considerable extent.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether the State Government has represented that there will be serious constructional difficulties with regard to the foundation of Srisailam project once the Nagarjunasagar dam is built to its full capacity and if so, does the Government propose to expedite the sanction of this scheme?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: As I just said, the project report from the Andhra Government has not yet been received.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether it is a fact that the State Government has been advised by this Government to split up the Srisailam hydro-electric project submitted a long time back into two parts,

one covering the Srisaillam portion and the other the Nagarjunasagar portion, even though it was clearly pointed out that it was technically not feasible and financially unsound to separate the combination of the main and tail and water schemes?

Mr. Speaker: I would not allow written supplementaries to be read out.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: The Andhra Government has not given the two projects together. Now it has been decided that since they are two separate projects, they will be taken up separately. The report of the Nagarjunasagar project has been received but the State Government has not yet sent the report of the second project.

Shri Heda: Is it not a fact that this project is to provide electricity at the cheapest rate in Andhra Pradesh and it has to be taken up before the waters in the Nagarjunasagar Reservoir make it impossible for the construction of this dam?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: It is expected that the power will be cheap. But, as I said, unless we receive the full project report, it will be very difficult to say now what will be the actual condition.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: May I know what is the expected generating capacity of this project?

Mr. Speaker: Still, no project is there.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: Does he mean the proposed project?

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Yes.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: The expected generating capacity of this project would be....

An Hon. Member: Ask for notice.

Shri S. A. Mehdi: I have got it here

Mr. Speaker: The answer is not yet ready—the hon. Member there.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: He is giving it.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot spend so much time on it. If the answer is not ready, he will furnish the information afterwards.

Shri Eswara Reddy: Pending the dispute about Krishna River waters, may I know whether the Government has sanctioned some projects in some other States on the same river, Krishna?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: That is not the case.

Shri Shivaji Rao S. Deshmukh: May I know whether the views of the Maharashtra State Government have been ascertained on the issue of water allocation for this particular project?

Mr. Speaker: Still there is no project. Let that be seen afterwards.

Dhuvaran Power House in Gujarat

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

(a) whether the Gujarat Government have asked the Central Government for extension of the Dhuvaran Power House by 250 M.W.;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of this expansion programme; and

(c) whether this has been included in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri S. A. Mehdi): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) About Rs. 25.0 crores.

(c) No, Sir.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know whether this project will be able to meet the deficit in the demand for power not only in Gujarat but also in the adjoining areas?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: It will meet considerably the deficit so far as the demand for power in Gujarat is concerned.

Shri Narendrasingh Mahida: When will this power house be ready?

Shri S. A. Mehdi: It is expected that the first two would be ready in 1965-66, and the second set would be ready in the Fourth Plan.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: In view of the fact that the hon. Minister replied that the existing scheme will be finished in the fourth year of the Third Plan, may I know why the additional extension is being phased in the Fourth Plan and not in the Third Plan itself?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): As was stated, Sir, two units will be commissioned by 1964 and further two units by March, 1965. We have asked the Gujarat Government to send up their proposals. We have also told them that we shall be prepared to include any further proposal in the Fourth Plan, and if any preliminary works can be carried out in the Third Plan for the purpose of extension that can also be carried out.

Shri P. R. Patel: In view of the fact that because of the scarcity of electricity, industrial progress and agricultural progress has nearly come to a stop, may I know whether the Government is going to give thought to increase the capacity of this thermal station?

Shri Alagesan: I thought I answered so. We want to include the extension programme in the Fourth Plan and carry out the preliminary works that are necessary even in the Third Plan.

Insect in Milk Bottle

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- *557. { **Shri Inder J. Malhotra:**
 { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
 { **Shri Mohammad Elias:**
 { **Maharajkumar Vijaya Anan:**
 { **Shri Mohsin:**
 { **Shri Eswara Reddy:**
 { **Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:**
 { **Shri P. C. Borooh:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that complaints regarding the presence of insects in sealed milk bottles supplied by Delhi Milk Scheme, have been received; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken to remedy this defect in the bottling process of the Delhi Milk Scheme?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). There have been only four complaints of this type against a total of over 14 crores of milk bottles supplied by the Delhi Milk Scheme ever since it started functioning. An insect can apparently get entrapped by accident when the milk bottle is being filled and capped. Every possible effort is being made to keep the dairy free from insects and to observe proper hygienic conditions in the processing and bottling of milk.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: The hon. Parliamentary Secretary has stated in the answer that there have been only four complaints. I hope he would recall that only during last month there was much discussion on this very question that an insect was found in a bottle.

Mr. Speaker: He is giving information instead of asking the question.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: This is just background material for his information.

Mr. Speaker: We want to know the fore-ground not the background.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know whether the milk that is being processed at the Delhi Milk Scheme Dairy is absolutely untouched by human hand?

Shri Shinde: In the initial stage when the milk is received at the milk collection centre, naturally, it is through hand. But after it is received by the milk collection centre, the entire process of filtration, calorification and pasteurisation is mechanical where no human touch is possible.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know whether the process of sealing the bottles is mechanical or through some human element?

Shri Shinde: The entire process of filling and capping is mechanical.

Shri D. C. Sharma: What precautions are being taken in order to save these bottles from the invasion of these insects?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I am happy the Delhi Milk Supply Scheme is getting the attention of hon. Members of Parliament. There is nothing like seeing for believing. So, I would invite all Members of Parliament to visit this dairy, which is only six miles from Parliament House. In fact, it is one of the best dairies in the world where the whole process is quite hygienic as will be seen from the fact that the entire process of filtration, calorification and pasteurisation is done in a closed circuit. Pasteurisation is done by a machinery which is made of stainless steel and is of the most modern design. So, the milk does not get any chance of getting contaminated with foreign matter in the process. The hon. Member, Shri Sharma, put the question whether care is taken at the time of bottling the milk. Here I may say that every care is taken at that stage. Before the bottles are filled, they are washed by an automatic bottle washing machine at the rate of 300 per minute. In the process of washing, each bottle has to go through various treatments for a period of nearly 25 minutes jetted with ordinary water and other solutions. I may say that these bottles are completely sanitised before they are used.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether proper arrangements have been made to stop the insect invasion, as has been mentioned by an hon. Member?

Mr. Speaker: That has already been answered.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : अभी संसदीय सचिव महोदय ने बतलाया कि इस तरह की चार शिकायतें मिली हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन शिकायतों में किस किस प्रकार के कीड़े निकले थे और उनके नाम क्या थे ?

Shri A. M. Thomas: It is of very small size. I may just say that the processing and bottle filling room of the Central Dairy is 200 ft. long 40 ft. wide and nearly 30 ft. high.

Mr. Speaker: There is another supplementary coming from this side of the House as to whether the description and size that is being given is that of the insect.

Shri A. M. Thomas: As has been stated, it was just accidental.

Mr. Speaker: The question was how large was the insect.

Shri A. M. Thomas: A very small insect.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं जानना चाहता था कि वह कीड़ा मच्छर था, मक्खी थी या क्या था ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब बोतल में कीड़ा ही जा सकता है कोई ऊंट तो चला नहीं गया होगा ।

Shri Tyagi: Was it due to the fault of the bottle-washers that the insect went into the bottle?

Shri A. M. Thomas: No, Sir; not at all.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि इतने कीड़े निकले । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन कीड़ों की जगह बड़े जन्तु निकलने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री यशपाल सिंह ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार को पता है कि दूध चूँकि पचास घंटे बाद जनता को वितरित किया जाता है इसलिए उसके विटामिन मर जाते हैं और वह बेकार हो जाता है ?

Shri Shinde: After the milk is received at the chilling centre it is kept in complete hygienic conditions and cold storage etc. are used to see that it does not get deteriorated.

Shri P. K. Deo: We know that most of the milk is collected from the surrounding areas. May I know if there is a proposal on the part of Government to have their own cattle?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

श्री सरजू पांडेय : अखबारों में रोजाना इस तरह की खबरे छपती रहती हैं कि कहीं बर्फ में चूहा निकला कहीं सोडा वाटर की बोटल में मक्खी निकली आदि, इस तरह की शिकायतें मिलती हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इनकी रोकथाम के लिये क्या कोई खास कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यही तो उन्होंने कहा कि कर रहे हैं ।

श्री राधेलाल व्यास : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो कीड़े निकले थे उनकी जाति क्या थी और क्या यह जांच भी की गई कि उन कीड़ों के निकलने का कारण क्या है ?

श्री त्यागी : जाति ब्राह्मण थी ।

Shri A. M. Thomas: It was a fly.

Cooperatives of Jute Growers

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- *558. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any applications for establishment of jute growers co-operatives for the sale of jute; and

(b) the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) No Sir. Applications for registration of such societies, are entertained by the State Departments of Co-operation and not the Govt. of India.

(b) Question does not arise.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या इस बात की जांच की गई है कि जूट उत्पादकों में कोआपरेटिव्स सबसेसफल होंगी या नहीं ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : इसकी पूरी तौर से जांच की गई है। अभी नेशनल कोआपरेटिव्स डवलपमेंट बोर्ड ने एक स्टडी टीम कायम की थी वह इस नतीजे पर आई है कि अगर किसानों को जूट प्रोमिस को फायदा कराना है तो केंद्रल कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटीज के जरिये हो सकता है और उसके लिये, कोआपरेटिव सोसायटीज अभी कायम भी की गई हैं। एक रीजनल आफिस नेशनल फिड्रेशन का कलकत्ते में रक्खा गया है।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : कोआपरेटिव फार्मिंग का काम कौन कौन सी स्टेट में आरम्भ हुआ है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : श्रीमान्, आसाम, बिहार, उड़ीसा, वेस्ट बंगाल, मनिपुर और त्रिपुरा इन सब में प्राइमरी मार्केटिंग सोसाइटीज, रीजनल मार्केटिंग सोसाइटीज और एपेक्स मार्केटिंग सोसाइटीज की संख्या लगभग ६०० है। अभी वे पूरी तौर से काम नहीं कर रही हैं लेकिन आशा की जाती है कि वह काम शीघ्र करेंगी।

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that the Study Team had recommended that pilot projects should be begun in about a dozen selected areas in West Bengal? If so, what is the progress made regarding these pilot projects?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The Team's report was considered only about three months back. The State Government of West Bengal has accepted those proposals and the pilot projects will be started soon.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मिलों को जो जूट दी जायगी वह एपैक्स सोसाइटीज के जरिये दी जायेगी या नीचे के स्तर की सोसायटी द्वारा दी जायेगी ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : एपैक्स मार्केटिंग सोसाइटीज के जरिये जूट मिलें लेंगे। यह एपैक्स मार्केटिंग सोसाइटीज आई इसलिये हैं कि अगर जूट की कीमत बहुत नीचे जाती रहे तो वह खरोद कर किसानों को फायदा पहुंचाये यह उन का मकसद होगा।

श्री जिम्मी मिश्र : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारें डर रही हैं कि जूट का कोम्पारेटिव मार्केट बनायेंगे तो उस में ज्यादा पैसा हम को लगाना पड़ेगा ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : श्रीमन्, घाटे की सम्भावनायें अवश्य हैं, डर की बातें अवश्य हैं लेकिन अभी एक बफर स्टाक ऐजेंसी की योजना लागू की जा रही है। अब उस में चाहे सरकार को थोड़ा नुकसान भी हो लेकिन बफर स्टाक ऐजेंसी के जरिये और मार्केटिंग कोम्पारेटिव्स के जरिये किसानों को फायदा पहुंचाया जायेगा।

Shri Mohammad Tahir: In view of the fact that jute is the biggest dollar earning commodity in India, may I know if the Central Government propose to take direct charge of all facilities for jute growers?

Mr. Speaker: That is a suggestion for action.

Bad Effects of Thalidomide

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*559. { **Shri Eswara Reddy:**
 Shri A. N. Vidyalkar:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether the drug named thalidomide manufactured in West Germany has been found to be dangerous to unborn babies if taken by pregnant women;

(b) if so, whether this drug is in use in India in any form; and

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to ban the use of the drugs after revelations of gruesome consequences by medical authorities in Britain and U.S.A.?

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

(b) No.

(c) The drug is neither allowed to be imported nor manufactured in this country.

Shri Eswara Reddy: May I know whether this drug was imported into India?

Dr. D. S. Raju: It was not imported. When this importer asked for a permit, we gave licence. But, before he actually imported the drug, we came to know about its toxic effects in other countries and we immediately cancelled the licence.

Shri Narendrasingh Mahida: May I know whether this drug has been banned in this country in view of the U.S.A. putting a ban on it?

Mr. Speaker: That has not been imported.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that thalidomide is taken by pregnant women for abortion purposes and since abortion is not ...

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. The hon. Member may put his question.

Shri Hem Barua: I am putting it... since abortion is not legalised in this country, may I know why this licence was issued for the import of this drug?

Dr. D. S. Raju: This drug was not intended for abortion. Actually, it was given as a sedative for pregnant women. It was not used for abortion.

National Seed Corporation

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*560. { Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Narendrasingh Mahida:
Shri P. K. Deo:

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

(a) whether the National Seed Corporation has come into existence;

(b) if not, the date by which it will be set up;

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the affirmative, whether the staff required therefor is to be recruited through U.P.S.C., and the Ministry of Home Affairs; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No.

(b) No exact date can be indicated at this stage but the Corporation is likely to be established shortly after all preliminary arrangements are finalised.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Shri Narendrasingh Mahida: May I know whether this Seed corporation will sufficiently provide the requirements of our agriculturists?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes. To start with, we will start producing seeds of hybrid maize. Within the Third Plan period, we propose to cover one-fourth of our entire maize production.

Shri P. K. Deo: What will be the functions of this corporation?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It will promote production of improved seeds in the country by giving financial aid, afford technical guidance in estab-

lishing suitable production and marketing organisations, sponsor training programmes in collaboration with the Central and State Governments and other interests. The Corporation will take up production of foundation seeds itself.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि इस निगम की स्थापना के लिये कौ कौ से कदम उठाये न जा रहे हैं और उस की स्थापना में कितना समय लगेगा ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : करीब करीब काफी कदम पूरे हो चुके हैं कवल रजिस्ट्रेशन कराना बाकी है । अगले सेशन में मैं एक बिल यहां पर पेश करूंगा और उसको पास करने के लिए इस हाउस स प्रार्थना करूंगा ।

Dr. M. S. Aney: Will they supply seeds of all varieties of foodgrains or of only certain varieties?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: As I said, we will begin with hybrid maize. Later on, our effort will be to produce all types of seeds.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether the Seeds Corporation will take up production of best vegetable seeds?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Up till now only 300 seed multiplication farms have been established in the whole of the country which is insufficient for the needs of the country. May I know whether the work of the Seeds Corporation would be opening up of more seed farms or it would be only just a co-ordinating body for the 300 farms?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We will be opening 4 foundation seed production units of 500 acres each and 37 units of similar acreage for the production of double cross seeds. After these 41 farms are established, we will think of opening more centres.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know if this corporation would make an

attempt to co-ordinate the seed multiplication activities of the States and the Central Government?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes. In the beginning, as I said, the effort of the corporation will be to co-ordinate the activities of both the Central and State Governments.

Shri D. J. Naik: May I know why maize seed has been given preference?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Because in other fields something has been done and this hybrid maize seed requires much attention at present.

Co-operatives of Consumers of Petroleum Products

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*561. { **Shri P. Kunhan:**
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:

Will the Minister of **Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the State Governments to find out the possibilities of setting up co-operatives of consumers of petroleum products at district level to run service stations and petrol pumps for distribution of petroleum products of Indian Oil Co.;

(b) if so, whether any replies have been received from the State Governments; and

(c) if so, what action the Central Government have taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes, Sir. State governments have recently been requested to examine the possibility of organising cooperatives of users for running petrol/diesel pump-cum-servicing stations, preferably at district levels for the distribution of petroleum products manufactured by Messrs. Indian Oil Co. Ltd.

(b) One interim reply has been received so far.

(c) Further action will be taken when replies from the States are received.

Shri P. Kunhan: May I know whether any of the State Governments has taken any initiative in implementing this scheme during the Third Five Year Plan, and if not, the reason therefor?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: This request was made only on the 19th of last month, and still we are awaiting the reactions of the States.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether any such co-operative societies have been formed in any of the States and they have taken up this business?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Not under this scheme. But there are co-operative societies of consumers of petrol in Delhi itself.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: May I know the definition of 'user-members' of this society? Who can be the members of the society as users?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: The definition of 'users' is very clear. They must be owners of either cars, or scooters, or buses or trucks etc. Those are the users.

Mr. Speaker: Now, Shri Man Sinh P. Patel.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: Drivers are not included?

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Man Sinh P. Patel.

Shri Man Sinh P. Patel: May I know whether this agency will be given to the apex unit of the existing co-operative societies or to the district purchase and sale unions?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: It will all depend on who promotes these co-operatives. They will be mostly at the district level, as has already been mentioned in the main answer.

Shri P. Venkatasubbiah: May I know whether any model by-laws have been framed, so that they may

be universally adopted whenever these societies are formed in the different States?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Model schemes have been circulated. The by-laws have not been framed. It will be for the respective co-operative societies to frame their own by-laws.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Once these co-operatives are floated or are set up, may I know whether Government will be helpful to them in securing the petrol depots?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: It is not for Government to secure the depots. It is Messrs. Indian Oil Co. Ltd. which itself secures depots, sometimes procures the lands and gives certain finances for this purpose.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: My submission is this. Once these co-operatives are set up, at least there must be some agency for enabling them to get these depots from these big combines. If they do not get them, then there is no use of setting up these co-operatives.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Deputy Minister has stated that that would be for the Indian Oil Co. Ltd.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: May I know how many co-operative societies are working in the country at present and how many have applied?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Under this scheme or under any other scheme?

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Under this scheme in regard to petrol.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has replied already that there is none yet.

Water Resources

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

(a) whether Government are contemplating to plan a programme for

conservation of water resources to safeguard and regulate future development of all water supply systems; and

(b) whether any survey at National or State level is likely to be conducted to decide the nature and extent of resources which will have to be harnessed for the present and future needs of the country?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) and (b). A proposal to institute a water resources study of river valleys to cover water supply requirements for domestic and industrial purposes is under consideration. This study is contemplated to be a part of study on natural resources.

Crop Pattern

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

(a) whether Government propose to take measures for the regulation of acreage and crop pattern in the country; and

(b) if so, what are they?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). It is not proposed to regulate the acreage or cropping patterns in the country by legislation, but it is proposed to influence the acreages and cropping patterns through persuasion and incentives such as prizes, facilities for growing, processing and marketing the crops.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what method of persuasion Government are going to adopt so that the crop pattern is variegated and brings good results to the country?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually, the hon. Member might be aware that in areas where irrigation facilities are going to be provided, we have already requested the State Governments to introduce cotton; and in jute-growing

areas, some price factors will be introduced which might give incentive to the growers to take to growing paddy and other crops. Similarly, in Western UP, in the sugarcane growing areas also, cotton is likely to be encouraged. There also, we shall persuade the farmers to take to cotton-growing by giving them some financial aid also, if need be.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Since there is a tendency in India to switch over from cereal crops to cash crops, may I know whether Government are doing anything to bring about a co-ordination between the cash crops and the other types of crops?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, Sir. The effort is to coordinate the activities, but not by legislation, as I said in the original reply. The price of jute is generally 2½ times the price of paddy, and, so, the prices will be regulated in such a way that cereal production is not hampered.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know whether the Government is convinced that the regulated crop pattern will be useful for the country; and, if so why is Government hesitant to bring in legislation for this?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: There is no question of being hesitant. But, as the hon. Member is aware, it is not possible, in one day, to change the minds of the growers; nor is it possible to reach the home of every person. So, it will take some time; and, our effort will be to persuade them.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्राप पैटर्न के साथ साथ जमीन का भी क्लासिफिकेशन जरूरी है ताकि यह पता लगाया जा सके कि कौन सी जमीन में कौन सी फसल उपजाई जा सकती है अच्छी तरह से। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार ने इस का भी कोई इंतजाम सोचा है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इसके बारे में एक बहुत बढ़िया व्यवस्था की बात सोची जा रही है। डा० जे० एस० पटेल की अध्यक्षता

में एक क्रापिंग पैटर्न की कमेटी बनाई गई है जो देश भर में देखेगी कि किस जमीन पर कौन सी फसल अच्छी तरह से हो सकती है और क्या क्या प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये लोगों को ऐसा करने के लिये ?

श्री तुलसी दास जाधव : देश में जिन वस्तुओं की जरूरत है, उन वस्तुओं को खेतों में पैकाया जाय, ऐसी कोई इंस्ट्रक्शन सरकार देती है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : देश में जितनी चीजों की आवश्यकता है, उन चीजों पर ध्यान दिया जा रहा है और उन का उत्पादन बढ़ाने का भी प्रयास किया जा रहा है। पर जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि हर चीज का उत्पादन जितनी जरूरत है, उस मात्रा में हो सकना हर जगह कठिन है। इसलिये उस में एक बैलेंस रख कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा उत्पादन बढ़ाने की बात होगी।

“Deferred Prices” Paid to Cane Growers

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{ **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**
*565. { **Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:**
 { **Shri Sinhasan Singh:**

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

(a) whether it has been decided to abandon the scheme of “deferred prices” to be paid to sugar cane growers by the sugar mills over and above the fixed price of Rs. 1.62 per maund for cane purchased by the latter during each crushing season in accordance with the price-profit linking formula announced in September, 1958 by an amendment of the Sugar Cane Control Order of 1955;

(b) how many sugar mills came under the obligation to pay the said deferred price according to the formula announced in 1958;

(c) how many sugar mills paid any kind of extra price or deferred price **independently** of the price-profit linking formula or the amended Sugar Cane Control Order of September, 1958;

(d) what are the reasons for giving up the policy of ensuring a share of the profits of the sugar mills for the sugar-cane growers in the shape of deferred price in terms of said Order; and

(e) what will happen to the payments to which sugar-cane growers were entitled in accordance with the 1958 Scheme and which could not be realised from the Sugar Mills for one reason or another?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) to (e). Attention of the Hon'ble Members is invited to the Resolution No. 8-63/61-SEXP dated the 22nd August, 1962 issued by the Government on the Report of Tariff Commission for Revision of the Price Linking Formula for sharing sugar price between sugar factories and sugarcane growers, and laid on the Table of the House on 22nd August, 1962. The liabilities of the factories for the period 1958-62 will now be determined and Government will take action to have the payments made within a reasonable time. For future years, payments in addition to the then current minimum price for cane will be governed by the recovery of sugar from that cane.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The existing price linking formula came into existence in September, 1958; and the matter was referred to the Tariff Commission in October, 1960. What steps did Government take during the course of these intervening two years, before the matter was referred to the Tariff Commission, to calculate the additional price that has to be paid to the Indian growers and what steps...

Mr. Speaker: The supplementary should not be as long as the original question.

1599 (Ai) LSD—2.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: What steps did they take to realise the additional price for sugarcane?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): As far this is concerned, but for the reference of this formula it would have been settled by this time. And, the question of actual payment did not arise because the entire matter was referred to the Tariff Commission. The Tariff Commission submitted its report on 9th June, 1961. The Tariff Commission has raised complicated questions which it would take some time for determination and the Government to take some decision. Day before yesterday, the entire report as well as the decision of the Government of India have been placed before the House. I would only request hon. Members to peruse these reports.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: The linking formula came into existence in 1958 and it took two years for the Government to refer the matter to the Tariff Commission. For two years people were deprived of the additional price. What is the explanation which the Government has to offer?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In this matter there have been complaints both from the industry as well as from the growers with regard to the reasonableness or otherwise of the price linking formula. The Government thought that the best way to decide the Question was to refer it to the Tariff Commission and it is at the request of both the growers as well as millowners that this matter was referred to the Tariff Commission.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Is it a fact that the Central Government had discussed this report and the formula given by the Tariff Commission with the representatives of growers, State Governments and the industry before taking a final decision?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is no question of discussing it because we had sufficient discussions in this matter informally and also because the

recommendations of the Tariff Commission could not be placed before the industry or the growers, as such; it could be published only after the Government had taken a decision on the matter. All the same we have had informal consultations with the State Governments, growers as well as the industry regarding this formula and it was after very anxious consideration that we have come to the decision that has been placed on the Table here.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: May I know why the Government has not given the figures in reply to part (b) of the main question? Is the figure before the Government or not?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to that, all the factories should come within the price linking formula except the factories in Gujarat and Maharashtra because there the payment is made; there is no question of deferred payment. Definite amount is made payable and that would be the final payment also.

गोम्रा में डाक तथा तार की सुविधाएँ

*५६६. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जब से गोम्रा, दमन और दीव और भूतपूर्व पुर्तगाली वस्तियों को भारत में सम्मिलित किया गया है तब से वहाँ डाक, तार और टेलीफोन की सुविधाओं में किस प्रकार का विस्तार और सुधार किया गया है ; और

(ख) इन सुविधाओं के बारे में भविष्य के लिये स्वीकृत कार्यक्रम का क्या ब्यौरा है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) और (ख) समा पटल पर एक विवरण रखा जाता है ।

[देखिये परिशिष्ट २, अनुबन्धसंख्या ३६]

श्री भक्त दर्शन : इस विवरण को देखन से ज्ञात होता है कि यद्यपि गोम्रा

का विलीनीकरण दिसम्बर में हो गया था यानी आठ महीने हो चुके हैं, लेकिन अभी तक इस दिशा में कोई विशेष प्रगति नहीं हुई है । अतः मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस कार्य में जो तेजी नहीं लाई गई है, इस का क्या कारण है ?

Shri Bhagavati: Goa, Daman and Diu were under the Military Governor. Now a civil administration has been set up there. One P.&T. officer has been deputed to assist the local administration and it is proposed to integrate the same with effect from 1-9-1962.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : मैं अपने पहिले प्रश्न के बारे में थोड़ा निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ । इस विवरण में बताया गया है कि स्वतन्त्रता से पहले गोम्रा में २० डाकखाने थे और अब वहाँ २१ हो गये हैं, यानी केवल एक ही बढ़ा है और ५६ नये डाकखाने खोले जाने वाले हैं । यह एक अच्छी बात है । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये डाकखाने कितने समय में खोले जा सकेंगे ।

Shri Bhagavati: Within a year or so.

Dairy Farms

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*567. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri S. B. Das:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that fifty-five dairy farms will be started on cooperative basis during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, whether these will be on consumers cooperative or any other cooperative basis?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). Provi-

sion has been made for 55 schemes in the dairy development programme under the Third Five Year Plan. These will be dairies for supply of milk to cities and not dairy farms. Twenty dairies are proposed to be established as producers' cooperative milk unions and the remaining will be Government dairy plants associated with village cooperatives for supply of milk.

Shri Subodh Hansda: The hon. Minister stated that 55 dairy farms would be set up under the Third Plan. Since the inception of the Third Plan how many dairies have been opened and in what States?

Shri Shinde: Some dairies have been opened during the course of the Third Plan: for instance dairies have been started in Trivandrum and in Coimbatore.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What is the estimated cost of expenditure on each dairy farm proposed?

Shri Shinde: The expenditure will be different on each unit, depending upon its size. Bigger units have been planned for bigger cities, and smaller ones for smaller cities.

Shri S. C. Samanta: I want to know the percentage of shares that will be taken by the State Governments, Central Government and the consumers?

Shri Shinde: Financial assistance is being given by the Centre for expenditure on rural dairy expansion in the form of 50 per cent grant and 50 per cent interest-bearing loans.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What is the method of granting these facilities to the various States? I want to know whether the States themselves apply or the consumer co-operatives societies apply for such assistance.

Shri Shinde: Each specific proposal is considered on its own merits.

श्री राम सेवक यादव : जो डेरी बाकी

बची हैं, वे किन किन राज्यों में खोली जायेंगी, क्या इस का निर्णय लिया जा चुका है ?

Shri Shinde: Yes, Sir. The decision regarding the dairies to be opened in different States has already been arrived at. All the States in India have been included in the scheme.

Shri P. K. Deo: May I know whether, for these new dairies, there is any proposal with the Government to import Sahiwal and Tharparkar cattle from Pakistan whose milk productivity is very high?

Shri Shinde: According to my submission, it is not a relevant question. Is it relevant?

Shri P. K. Deo: How can he give a ruling? It must come from the Chair.

Mr. Speaker: He has put the question to me. I feel tempted to have the question put by the hon. Member, because Sahiwal comes from my place. The question can be answered, if the hon. Minister can.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): We are trying to develop our own cattle. Import is rather difficult.

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: In view of the fact that two schemes are being implemented till now, may I know if the Government is confident of achieving the target by the end of the third Five Year Plan?

Shri Shinde: As far as milk is concerned, the Government is confident of achieving the targets which have been laid down in the third Five Year Plan.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Typhoid Cases in Delhi

S.N.Q. 6. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that about 150 persons are suffering from Typhoid in Bagh Khilonewala, Subzi-mandi, Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that this disease has spread on account of contaminated water supply; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to supply pure water to the locality and to prevent further spreading of the disease in the locality?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): (a) No, Sir. Out of 49 cases of fevers detected from the locality during the period 4th July, 1962 to 20th August, 1962 only 7 cases were suspected as of Typhoid.

(b) Typhoid may be transmitted through direct or indirect contact with patient or carrier. Contaminated water and food are principal vehicles of indirect spread of the disease. Any of these may, therefore, be the causes of the aforesaid suspected cases of typhoid.

(c) The following steps have been taken:—

- (i) Municipal Water mains exist nearby and notices have been issued by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to the house owners for providing water connections from Municipal water mains.
- (ii) Special arrangements have been made to supply drinking water through Municipal tankers daily.
- (iii) Wide publicity was given in the area through beat of drums and by personal contacts to use water either after boiling it or drawing it from Municipal water supply system.
- (iv) T.A.B. vaccinations were carried out intensively.
- (v) All the drinking water wells of the locality are being disinfected frequently.

Shri Joachim Alva: In cases of typhoid and also diphtheria as is now reported, does the emergency unit of the Health Ministry go into swift

action and does it override or act in conjunction with the Delhi State authorities in exercising its power?

Dr. D. S. Raju: In conjunction. It does not override. It acts in conjunction with the authorities concerned in such epidemics.

Shri Joachim Alva: If they do not carry out the instructions, what happens?

Dr. D. S. Raju: They issue instructions and the municipal health authorities deal with the question.

Shri Ansar Harvani: The hon. Deputy Minister has pointed out that he has issued an appeal to the people there to use boiled water. Knowing as he does the population in that area which is very poor, may I know whether the Government has any scheme to provide them with facilities for boiling the water, especially when the power-supply in Delhi is very short?

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Keeping in view that these epidemics are so prevalent in that area, may I know whether some arrangements have been made for giving inoculation against these diseases to the residents of that area?

Dr. D. S. Raju: T.A.B. vaccinations have already been given to a sufficient number of people in this area.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the water in the wells in that area has been examined or not?

Dr. D. S. Raju: I do not know whether it has been examined, but they are frequently disinfected. That much I know.

Shri Raghunath Singh: My question was whether the water was examined.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister says he does not know.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : माननीय मंत्री जी ने संख्या बतलाई कि कितने लोग इस से बीमार हुए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले दो तीन वर्षों की तुलना में इस का अनुपात कैसा

आता है ? पहले से यह संख्या ज्यादा हुई है या कम हुई है ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: I do not think the instances in the last one or two years were any more or less than the present attack.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: May I know if this large epidemic in that area is after the inoculation has been given, as the Deputy Minister stated?

Mr. Speaker: Is it in spite of the inoculation or the inoculation was given after it had spread?

Dr. D. S. Raju: After the attack was known, inoculations were given.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Incentives to Co-operative Societies

*547. { **Shri S. B. Das:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to give more incentives to co-operative societies of all kinds such as consumers, service, credit, forest labour, industrial, agricultural and Transport Societies etc. during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). A statement showing the broad patterns of assistance already approved for different co-operatives for the third five year plan is laid on the Table of the House. Government will soon appoint six working groups on Industrial Co-operatives, Housing Co-operatives, Transport Co-operatives,

Dairy and Animal Husbandry Co-operatives, Fishery Co-operatives and Co-operatives under Railways, Posts and Telegraphs etc. to examine further incentives necessary and the lines of development in these sectors. [Placed in the Library, See No. LT-358/62].

झांसी में टेलीप्रिन्टर लाइन

*५४८. { **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :
श्री सुबोध हंसदा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि झांसी में कतिपय सरकारी कार्यालयों के लिये टेलीप्रिन्टर लाइन उपलब्ध हैं लेकिन स्थानीय समाचार पत्र तथा समाचार अभिकरण इस का उपयोग नहीं कर सकते;

(ख) झांसी के दैनिक समाचार पत्रों की ओर से पृथक टेलीप्रिन्टर लाइन की मांग सरकार के पास कब से विचाराधीन है ;

(ग) टेलीप्रिन्टर लाइन की व्यवस्था करने में क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं; और

(घ) क्या इस कठिनाई के निकट भविष्य में दूर किये जाने की कोई संभावना है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भगवती): (क) जी हाँ । किन्तु जनता द्वारा दिये गये तार, जिन में समाचार पत्र और समाचार ऐजेंसी भी शामिल हैं, झांसी तार घर द्वारा उपलब्ध विभागीय टेलीप्रिन्टर परिपथ द्वारा भेजे जाते हैं ।

(ख) अक्टूबर, १९५७ से ।

(ग) देश में सीमित उत्पादन और विदेशी मुद्रा के अभाव के कारण तार-उपस्करणों के आयात में होने वाली कठिनाइयों की वजह से यह विभाग टेलीप्रिन्टर परिपथों का विस्तार उतनी शीघ्रता से नहीं कर पाता जितनी कि शीघ्रता से उनका विस्तार होना चाहिये ।

(घ) जी हां, इस वर्ष के अन्त तक ।

Transport Co-operative Societies

*555. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the difficulties experienced by newly registered Co-operative Societies in securing stage carriage permits;

(b) whether Government are also aware that in view of the present section of the Motor Vehicles Act (proviso to section 47) regarding "other conditions being equal" it is almost impossible for the newly registered Co-operative Societies to compete with other established private undertakings; and

(c) whether there is any proposal before the Government to amend the Act to provide safeguards to transport undertakings in the Co-operative Sector?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The necessary information has been called for from the State Governments and will be laid on the table of the House when received.

(c) Yes. A suggestion made by Shri A. V. Raghavan in May, 1962 is under consideration.

Gas Turbo Plant at Hyderabad

*563. **Shrimati LakshmiKanthamma:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the concurrence of the Central Government for installation of a 15 M.W. Gas Turbo Plant at Hyderabad as an interim measure to meet the power demand of the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad; and

(b) whether Government have accorded their approval?

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

(b) Necessary approval for the installation of two Gas Turbine Generators of 10 MW each in Andhra Pradesh has been accorded.

Free Trade Zone at Kandla

*568. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

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

(a) whether the conception for free trade zone at Kandla Port has been abandoned;

(b) if not, when the final decision will be taken to declare it as free trade zone; and

(c) what kind of restrictions will be imposed in the free trade zone?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The proposal is still under consideration and a decision will be taken as early as possible.

दिल्ली में अस्पताल

*५६६. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री भावगत झा आजाद :
श्री पी० के० देव :
श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह महिवा :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री, १२ जून, १९६२ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १४२१ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा दिल्ली में अस्पतालों की दशा सुधारने के सम्बन्ध में, जिस की ओर निगम का ध्यान दिलाया गया था, क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर) :
दिल्ली नगर निगम ने दिल्ली के अस्पतालों की दशा सुधारने के बारे में, जिस पर निगम का ध्यान आकर्षित किया गया था, रिपोर्ट अभी तक सरकार को नहीं भेजी है। सूचना यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Import of Soya Bean Oil

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

(a) whether it is proposed to import Soya Bean Oil from United States under P.L. 480 for use in the manufacture of Vanaspati;

(b) whether any experiments have been made for use of soya bean oil in vanaspati manufacture; and,

(c) if so, the results thereof and its effect on human health?

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

(c) The experiments have revealed that upto 20 per cent soya bean oil can be used in vanaspati manufacture without adversely affecting its quality, keepability or consumer acceptance. This oil is as good as any other edible vegetable oil and is extensively used in the U.S.A. and other countries after refining and processing.

Political Parties and Panchayat Elections

*571. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri Kajrolkar:

Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) the important conclusions arrived at by the study camp of M.Ps held in Delhi in the first week of July;

(b) whether these have further been discussed at Ministers' Conference held recently;

(c) what programme has been drawn up for the follow-up action; and

(d) whether as a result of these discussions Government have come to any conclusion as to what effective steps could be taken to keep political parties out of Panchayat elections?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) A copy of the Summary Record of proceedings of the Study Camp is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in the Library. See No LT-359/62].

(b) and (c). The main purpose of the Study Camp was to pool the experiences and ideas of the Members on the emerging implications of Panchayati Raj, Sahakari Samaj and Samoochik vikas. The thinking in the Study Camp was reflected in some of the problems discussed in the State Ministers' Conference.

(d) This is a matter essentially for political parties to consider.

Malpractice in Overseas Air Ticket Sale

*572. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 54 on the 7th August, 1962 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some travel agencies not recognised by the I.A.T.A. have been selling overseas air tickets below the official rates;

(b) whether, as a result, about Rs. 4 lakhs are being lost to the country every year in foreign exchange;

(c) whether some airlines are in collusion with the offending travel agents; and

(d) if so, what steps have been taken to investigate into the malpractices and to check them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications

(Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (d). I lay a statement on the Table of the House giving the requisite information.

STATEMENT

Reports have appeared in newspapers that certain Travel Agencies, not approved by International Air Transport Association, have been quoting air fares to London at lower rates than the official International Air Transport Association fares. The tickets issued show the full fare. It is, therefore, not possible to identify the tickets which may have actually been sold at lower rates.

2. Repatriation of the scheduled fare is permissible. Since the ticket show the full fare, it is not possible to assess the exact extent of the loss in foreign exchange, on this account.

3. Non-International Air Transport Association Agents cannot offer these large illegal rebates on their own, without the consent of the airlines, on which such transportation is performed.

4. International Air Transport Association has an enforcement machinery to deal with mal-practices of this nature. However, in the absence of documentary evidence, the International Air Transport Association Enforcement Officer in India has not been able to take any corrective action against the offending airlines.

राष्ट्रीय पक्षी

१७३. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री २२ मई, १९६२ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या १६८३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच राष्ट्रीय पक्षी के निर्धारण के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो किस पक्षी को राष्ट्रीय पक्षी घोषित किया गया है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस बात का निर्णय

करने में इतनी देर क्यों हो रही है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम मुन्नग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) इस बारे में कोई निर्णय करने में देर इस लिये हुई कि भारतीय वन्य प्राणि मण्डल के सदस्य किसी एक निर्णय पर नहीं पहुँच सके । मण्डल ने यह निर्णय किया था कि राज्य सरकारों की राय भी ली जाय । उन की राय का पता लगने पर निर्णय किया जायेगा ।

Mango Malformation

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

(a) the progress made in the scheme of investigation into mango malformation in the country which was under consideration by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; and

(b) the results thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The scheme has since been sanctioned for a period of five years with effect from the 1st April, 1962. The technical programme of the work has been drawn up and discussed by the Scientific Committees of the Council and their suggestions have been incorporated in the technical programme.

(b) It is too early to report results.

Strike at Cochin Port

1511. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether the freighter crew and boatmen belonging to the Cochin Port Cargo Labour Union went on a 12-hour token strike on the 2nd July, 1962;

(b) the number of workers involved?

(e) the demands raised by the Labour Union; and

(d) whether any action has been taken on the demands?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communication (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The Lighter crew and boatmen belonging to the Cochine Port Cargo Labour Union resorted to a token strike during the day shift on the 22nd July, 1962.

(b) About 1,500 workmen.

(c) The main demands of the union were the following:

- (1) Registration of all lighter men.
- (2) Increase in wages and over-time.
- (3) Payment of inconvenience allowance.
- (4) Grant of holidays etc.

(d) The dispute is between the boat crews and their employers namely, the boat owners. The dispute was taken up for conciliation by the Conciliation Officer (Central), Cochin but the conciliation proceedings ended in failure. The question of reference of the dispute to the local Tribunal for adjudication under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1957, is under consideration by Government.

राजस्थान में पौकरण और जंतलमेर के बीच रेल-मार्ग

१५१२. श्री तन सिंह : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में पौकरण ने जंतलमेर तक कोई रेल मार्ग खोलने का विचार किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या इस भाग के लिये सर्वेक्षण की क्रिया मया है ; और

(ग) उक्त सर्वेक्षण कब किया गया था और उस के विस्तृत निष्कर्ष क्या थे?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सें.बे. रामस्वामी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) १९४९-५० में यातायात और अन्तिम मार्ग-निर्धारण सर्वेक्षण किये गये थे । लेकिन वित्तीय दृष्टि से इस लाइन का बनाना उचित नहीं समझा गया ।

Agricultural Land in Tripura

1513. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total cultivable and agricultural land in Tripura at present; and

(b) the total land brought under actual cultivation upto 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) 5,83,000 acres and 9,57,000 acres respectively.

(b) 5,61,000 acres approximately.

कुल्लू घाटी में भेड़-पालन केन्द्र

१४१४. श्री हेम राज : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार के पास पंजाब सरकार से कुल्लू घाटी में केन्द्रीय सरकार के अर्द्धन एक भेड़-पालन केन्द्र खोलने का कोई प्रस्ताव आया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह कब तक खोला जायेगा, कहां पर स्थापित किया जायेगा और उस पर क्या खर्च होगा ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभन सिंह) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार को पंजाब सरकार से

कुल्लू घाटी में एक भेड़ प्रजनन केन्द्र खोलने के बारे में कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। हाँ, भारत सरकार कुल्लू घाटी में केन्द्रीय भेड़ और ऊन अनुसंधान संस्थान, मालपुरा (राजस्थान) की देख-रेख में एक भेड़ प्रजनन उप-केन्द्र खोल रही है। उप-केन्द्र के लिये घेरसा घाटी में भुन्टर गांव के पास एक स्थान चुन लिया गया है। उप-केन्द्र स्थापित करने का कार्य शीघ्र ही शुरू किया जायेगा और आशा है कि यह ५ वर्ष की अवधि में पूरा हो जायेगा। इस उप-केन्द्र की स्थापना पर किया जाने वाला कुल खर्च १० लाख रुपये अनुमानित है।

Construction Cost of Vendors' Stalls on N. Railway

1515. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the construction cost of a vendors stall on the Northern Railway Stations;

(b) the amount of monthly rent charged for each such stall;

(c) whether the Railway constructs its own stalls or gives permission to the vendors to construct their own; and

(d) whether any design has been fixed for it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The cost of construction of Vendor's stalls varies according to the accommodation provided and the specifications adopted for construction.

(b) Rent is required to be fixed so as to be equitable and not more than 9 per cent per annum of capital cost.

(c) Generally the vendor's stalls are constructed by the Railway administration for letting out to the Vending Contractors. At stations where the construction of such stall is not possible due to paucity of funds, the vending Contractors are permitted to put up temporary wooden struc-

tures subject to the approval of the design by the concerned Railway authority.

(d) No.

Motor Accidents in Tripura

1516. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the number of motor accidents in Tripura during 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) the number of such accidents during this period in the town of Agartala and Tripura; and

(c) steps taken to eliminate chances of such accidents in future?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 71 and 81 respectively.

(b) 22 and 12 in Agartala.

(c) The licensing authority has been asked to be strict in issuing licences to drivers and fitness certificates in respect of transport vehicles. The owners of trucks have been warned to caution their drivers against rash driving. The speed of vehicles is being checked at different places and the persons found violating the traffic rules are prosecuted. Mobile courts are also held from time to time for summary disposal of the cases.

Loans to Displaced Persons in Tripura

1517. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans given for Rehabilitation, centre-wise, to the Displaced persons of Tripura, for Terracing of Tilla land;

(b) the names and the Rehabilitation Centres who are likely to get more terracing loans; and

(c) the conditions, if any, imposed on the displaced persons for receiving these terracing loans?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) A statement containing the information asked for is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 40].

(b) Almost all Rehabilitation Centres will get further terracing loans.

(c) The work of terrace cultivation is undertaken by Tripura Administration departmentally. As far as possible the displaced persons whose land is to be brought under terrace cultivation are employed in the work and payment made to them at the rate of Rs. 250- per acre in instalments related to the progress made. On completion of the work, the expenditure incurred is treated as a loan to the displaced persons concerned in proportion to the area owned by them. At that stage they are required to execute loan bonds.

Land for Displaced Persons in Tripura

1518. { **Shri Dasaratha Deb:**
Shri Biren Dutta:

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

(a) whether there is any scheme in Tripura to purchase land at market rate for the displaced persons in Rehabilitation Centres who have got less than 5 kanis of land;

(b) if so, how much land has been purchased uptill now under that scheme; and

(c) the difficulties, if any, in purchasing such lands?

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

(b) 450 acres approximately.

(c) Scarcity of suitable paddy land near the existing Rehabilitation Centres.

Agents of Wheeler Book Stalls

1520. **Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any special machinery to deal with the complaints

against the agents of Wheeler Book Stalls;

(b) if not, how such complaints are dealt with; and

(c) the number and nature of complaints received against them during 1961 and the manner in which they were dealt with?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). There is no special machinery to deal with complaints against railway bookstalls run by Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co. (P) Ltd. The Complaints Organisations on the Railways and/or their Public Relations department examine complaints against the bookstall contractors and take suitable action.

(c) 41 complaints were received during 1961. These pertained generally to bookstalls being not opened in time, non-availability of particular books, periodicals, time tables etc., overcharging, refusal to give receipt, rude behaviour, vendors not being in uniform and miscellaneous matters. All these complaints were duly investigated by the Railway Administrations concerned and in cases where the complaints were substantiated the matter taken up with the contractors.

Damboroo Hydro Electric Project of Tripura

1521. **Shri Biren Dutta:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken regarding Damboroo Hydroelectric Project of Tripura; and

(b) if so, when the preliminary work is expected to be started?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The project report is under preparation. Some preliminary works are expected to be taken up during the current Plan period.

Govind Ballabh Pant Hospital, Tripura

1522. **Shri Biren Dutta:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of seats opened for

the patients in Govind Ballabh Pant Hospital, Agartala, Tripura;

(b) whether T.B. Ward has been Started;

(c) if so, what is the number of T.B. patients who have been accommodated during January to May, 1962; and

(d) what are the difficulties for which full-fledged starting of the Govind Balabh Hospital is delayed?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Indian Central Coconut Committee

1523. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coconut research undertaken by the Indian Central Coconut Committee mainly relates to fundamental problems and that local problems of Kerala are not being attended to in the Committee's Research Stations;

(b) whether there is a new proposal before Government to give more importance to research on local problems; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Coconut Research work undertaken at the Central Coconut Research Stations at Kayangulam and Kasaragod is mainly of a fundamental character. Research on purely local problems of the Coconut cultivators is undertaken by the Regional Coconut Research Stations jointly financed by the Indian Central Coconut Committee and the State Government. Two such Stations are functioning in Kerala State.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Anti-Sea Erosion Work in Kerala

1524. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power

be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are differences of opinion among experts regarding the effectiveness of the anti-sea erosion work now undertaken in Kerala;

(b) whether it is a fact that the research conducted in the Research Station at Poona has so far yielded no conclusive results in this matter; and

(c) whether Government propose to establish a research station for this purpose in Kerala State?

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

(c) No. However, research in respect of Beach erosion is being taken up in Kerala Engineering Research Station, Peechi.

Water Researches in Kerala

1525. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have submitted any scheme for research experiments to be conducted in the State itself regarding use of available supplies of water with greater economy and efficiency than was customary;

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

(c) whether it is a fact that results of research conducted on these lines elsewhere are not applicable to conditions in Kerala; and

(d) what has been done by the Centre in this matter?

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

Engine Failures on Bikaner Division

1526. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are unprecedented engine failures on the Bikaner Division of the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken steps to ascertain the causes therefor; and

(c) the action being taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The average number of engine failures on the Bikaner Division of the Northern Railway was rather high during the months of May and June, 1962, as compared to previous months.

(b) Each failure is thoroughly enquired into, and the causes are ascertained.

(c) In cases of engine failures attributable to bad workmanship in sheds/shops, or due to mis-management by crew, the staff concerned are suitably taken up.

In cases of engine failures attributable to defective design, material etc., suitable remedial steps are taken.

Unauthorised Constructions in Delhi

1527. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3602 on the 20th June, 1962 and state:

(a) whether applications have been received from the plot-holders in Khasras Nos. 131 and 136 in Kilokari (behind Srinivaspuri, New Delhi-14) for payment of compensation for the land acquired;

(b) the steps taken to pay the compensation and how long it will take; and

(c) whether unauthorised construction has been demolished?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) So far only two applications have been received by the Land Acquisition Collector, Delhi Administration, Delhi, for payment of compensation.

(b) Owing to a dispute about the rightful claimant, the Land Acquisition Collector has referred the matter, along with the amount of compensa-

tion, to the court of Additional District Judge, Delhi, for decision. Since that matter is *sub judice*, it is not possible to state the time that will be taken for the disbursement of the compensation which will be made by the above-mentioned court itself.

(c) Not yet.

Development of Horticulture in Rajasthan

1528. Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

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

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

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Budget provision for the Second Five Year Plan (year-wise) for the development of horticulture was as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Grant	Loan	Total
1956-57
1957-58 ¹ .	0.51	1.50	2.01
1958-59 ² .	0.55	3.00	3.55
1959-60 ³ .	0.80	3.00	3.80
1960-61 .	0.92	2.50	3.42
TOTAL	2.78	10.00	12.78

Of the provision made above, the amount actually utilised by the Government of Rajasthan for development of horticulture was Rs. 11.92 lakhs (Grant Rs. 1.19 lakhs and Loan Rs. 10.73 lakhs) as detailed below:—

Year	Grant	Loan	Total
1956-57
1957-58 .	0.22	1.50	1.72
1958-59 .	0.29	3.73	4.02
1959-60 .	0.26	3.00	3.26
1960-61 .	0.42	2.50	2.92
TOTAL	1.19	10.73	11.92

(b) Scheme for the development of Horticulture consisting of (i) training of Gardeners; and (ii) Fruit Development.

Imphal Water Supply Scheme

1529. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of pipes of various sizes acquired in or before November, 1960 for Imphal Water Supply Scheme;

(b) the total cost of the pipes including transport charges; and

(c) the number of serviceable pipes with their estimated value now in hand?

The Minister of Health (Dr Sushila Nayar): (a) Three thousand six hundred and fourteen.

(b) The cost has not yet been worked out.

(c) The number of serviceable pipes is three thousand two hundred and eighty-three. In view of (b) above, it is not possible to indicate the value of the pipes.

Fishing Co-operative Societies in Manipur

1530. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Manipur Administration has recommended to the Government of India that 50 per cent of the arrears of the Fishery revenue payable by the registered Fishery Co-operative Societies in Manipur should be written off;

(b) whether the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Manipur reported that the non-payment of the fishery revenue was due to the mismanagement of the co-operative societies and not due to the loss in business;

(c) the amount of money involved; and

(d) the action taken by Government of India either on the recom-

mendation of the Manipur Administration or the report of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Manipur?

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

(b) No such report has been received from the Manipur Administration.

(c) Rs. 37,631.50 nP.

(d) The recommendation will be examined on receipt of the Registrar's report, which has been called for.

Muniguda Railway Station (Orissa)

1531. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that great hardship is experienced by the travelling public for want of waiting rooms at Muniguda Railway Station (Orissa); and

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to construct waiting rooms at Muniguda Railway Station?

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

(a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the provision of waiting room for upper class passengers. If so the answer is in negative.

(b) The upper class passenger traffic dealt with at this station does not justify the provision of a separate waiting room. A waiting hall for passengers already exists.

Provisions for Drinking Water on Stations on Raipur Waltair Line

1532. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the great hardships experienced by the travelling public for want of suitable drinking water on stations on the Raipur-Waltair line of the South Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by Government to provide this basic amenity to the traveling public?

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

Khan): (a) and (b). The passengers travelling on this line do not experience hardship due to want of drinking water at stations. Out of 44 stations on this line, piped water supply is available at 16 stations. At the remaining stations water is stored in earthenware pots and supplied to passengers through water men. However, the Railway has programmed a number of works including sinking of tubewells to provide piped water-supply at more stations on this section.

Railway Colonies at Rayagada (Orissa)

1533. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the railway colonies at Rayagada (Orissa) have not been electrified so far; and

(b) if so, when they are expected to be electrified?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work has already been sanctioned and is likely to be completed during 1962-63.

Medium Irrigation Projects in Orissa

1534. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether any medium Irrigation Projects have been sanctioned for the scarcity areas of Orissa for 1962-63; and

(b) if so, what are they and what is their estimated cost?

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

(b) Bahuda Irrigation Project as per present estimates will cost Rs. 57.4 lakhs. This estimate, however, is likely to be revised to Rs. 78 lakhs.

Telephone Connections in Orissa

1535. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be

pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received from the public in Orissa (district-wise) for telephone connections during 1962-63 so far; and

(b) the number of applications considered and the number of applications lying pending?

The Deputy Minister of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati):

(a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 41].

Family Planning Clinics in Orissa

1536. Shri Ulaka: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) how many family planning clinics are functioning at present in Orissa;

(b) how many of them are in the rural areas and how many of them are in the urban areas;

(c) how many members of Family Planning Advisory Board there are in Orissa; and

(d) what are their functions?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). By June, 1962, 99 Family Planning Clinics (68 rural and 31 urban) were functioning in Orissa.

(c) and (d). The required information is being collected and will, when available, be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Telephone Connections from Ambala Exchange

1537. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of applicants are still awaiting their turn for grant of telephone connections from the Ambala Exchange; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or are being taken to expedite grant of these connections?

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

(b) More telephones will be provided on receipt of necessary stores which are present in short supply.

Halt Station Near Model Town, Ambala

1538. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a long standing demand for a halt station near Model Town, Ambala, and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken by Government in this regard?

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

(b) The proposal has been examined and not accepted for want of adequate justification.

Retiring Rooms at Ambala Cantt. Railway Station

1539. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the great inconvenience experienced by the travelling public for want of retiring rooms at Ambala Cantonment Railway Station; and

(b) the steps Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

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

(b) It is proposed to provide a retiring room during 1963-64.

Arrears Outstanding Against Licensed Caterers

1540. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount outstanding against the licence holding caterers of Railway Stations which is outstanding for more than five years, stating the amounts separately; and

(b) the steps taken so far for the recovery of the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Community Development Blocks in Andamans

1541. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether any progress report of the Community Development Blocks in Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been prepared;

(b) if not, whether such report will be prepared and presented in Parliament; and

(c) when such report can be expected?

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

(b) and (c). A brief progress report on the working of Community Development Blocks in Andaman and Nicobar Islands upto 31st March, 1962 is laid on the table of the house. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-360/62].

S. E. Railway Office Premises in Calcutta

1542. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many rented houses are used as Office premises in Calcutta by the South Eastern Railway;

(b) whether it is a fact that the total rent paid on this account comes to about Rs. 25,000 per month; and

(c) the reasons for maintaining such huge recurring expenditure when cheaper alternative accommodation is available in the Railway's own possession?

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

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) It was felt that the provision of additional office accommodation of a permanent nature for the S.E. Railway headquarters offices could be considered after the introduction of the divisional scheme when the reduced strength of the headquarters offices could be assessed. This will be taken up now, as the introduction of the divisional scheme has been decided upon. In the intervening period, the Railway had inevitably to hire such suitable private accommodation as was available at the rent at which they could be secured.

Telephone Connections in Calcutta

1543. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several telephone connections applied for as early as October, 1957 in Calcutta have not yet been sanctioned;

(b) if so, reasons for the same;

(c) how many new lines will be installed by Calcutta Telephones during 1962-63; and

(d) whether there is a proposal to open new automatic exchanges?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes. About 1800 applications made prior to October, 1957 are still pending.

(b) Limited financial resources for expansion.

(c) 8,000 approximately.

(d) Yes. Conversion to automatic working of the existing manual exchanges at Panihatī and Uluberia and 1599 (A) LSD—3.

the opening of a new auto exchange at Narendrapur during the Third Five-Year Plan.

Co-operative Farming Societies

1544. { Shri B. K. Das;
Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) how many cooperative farming societies were organised during 1961-62 outside the pilot projects;

(b) how many of them are within Community Development blocks;

(c) how many of them have been converted from service cooperatives; and

(d) how many are concerned with the production of Foodgrains?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation (Shri S. D. Misra): (a) 507 cooperative farming societies were organised during 1961-62 outside the pilot projects. A statement showing the statewise break up of societies organised is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 42].

(b) to (d). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be furnished to the Sabha as soon as it is available.

National Highway No. 6

1545. { Shri S. B. Dass;
Shri Subodh Hansda;
Shri Basumatari;
Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether any progress has been made as to the survey and soil testing of Highway No. 6 from Kolaghat to Kharagpur;

(b) when it is expected to be completed;

(c) whether any interim estimate for the construction of the road has been made; and

(d) if so, the amount therefor?

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

(b) The general project survey has been completed and soil testing is expected to be completed by September, 1962.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Rs. 142 lakhs.

Crushing of Sugarcane

1546. Shri Shree Narayan Das: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 267 on the 30th April, 1962 and state the nature of assistance provided and methods devised by the Centre and the State on one side and the sugar factories on the other to get all standing sugarcane crushed in the State of Bihar?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The following measures were taken by the Central and the State Governments:—

(1) Additional sugar production quotas were allotted in full in accordance with the recommendations of the Cane Commissioner, Bihar and requirements of the factories;

(2) With effect from 1st May 1962, the State Government was authorised to permit rebate in the minimum sugarcane price at the rate of 1.5 nP. per maund for every decimal one per cent fall in recovery below 9 per cent upto a maximum of 19 nP. per maund which was to be increased to 25 nP. per maund, if considered absolutely necessary by the State Government. The State Government allowed upto a maximum of 19 nP. on all cane pur-

chased by the factories from 1st May to 31st May, 1962 and upto 25 nP. on all cane purchased during the period 1st June 1962 to end of the season;

(3) Sugar produced from 1st May 1962 by factories whose recovery fell below 9 per cent was released for sale on weekly basis in addition to regular releases;

(4) cane purchase tax at the rate of 1 nP. per maund of cane for every decimal one per cent fall in recovery below 9 per cent was allowed by the State Government subject to a maximum of 19 nP. per maund for cane entering into the local limits of a sugar factory for crush on and after 15th April, 1962;

(5) entire cane purchase tax for all cane entering into the local limits of a factory for crush from outside its normal areas under the orders of Cane Commissioner, Bihar was remitted; and

(6) The State Government was authorised to grant rebate upto 25 naye paise per maund in the minimum price of sugarcane of unapproved varieties and diseased sugarcane. Under this authority, the State Government allowed a rebate at the rate of 12 nP. per maund in price of cane of unapproved varieties or diseased cane except in the case of Sarpatia cane purchased by Hassanpur sugar factory in which case the rebate allowed was at the rate of 2 nP. per maund.

The sugar factories continued in production, some of them upto third week of June 1962 and finished all cane available to them. Some cane left over in the Dhanaha area of Champaran district which could not be crushed by any factory either in Bihar or in U.P. was converted to Gur by arranging for cane crushers.

नये मेडिकल कालेज |

१५४७. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री: क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष कितने नये मेडिकल

कालेज किन-किन स्थानों पर खोलने का विचार है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि बहुत से राज्यों में अस्पताल तो हैं परन्तु डाक्टर नहीं हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने पता लगाया है कि ऐसे अस्पतालों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है ; और

(घ) इन अस्पतालों में डाक्टर रखने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की गई है ।

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशीला नायर):

(क) १९६२ में खोले गये मेडिकल कालेज राज्य स्थान

१. महाराष्ट्र (क) सशस्त्र-सेना मेडिकल कालेज, पूना

(ख) मेडिकल कालेज, मिराज

२. केरल मेडिकल कालेज, कोट्टयम ।

१९६२-६३ में स्थापित किये जाने वाले मेडिकल कालेज :-

१. उत्तरप्रदेश (क) अलीगढ़

(ख) मेरठ

२. मध्य प्रदेश एक मेडिकल कालेज (स्थान के बारे में अभी राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्णय किया जाना है) ।

३. केरल मेडिकल कालेज, अलेपी ।

४. हिमाचल शिमला प्री-क्लिनिकल प्रदेश कक्षाओं में प्रवेश १९६४ में शुरू किया जायेगा ।

(ख) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उपलब्ध हो जाने पर यथा-समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Medical Colleges

1548. { Shri Warrior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of candidates who applied for entry into Medical Colleges in India during 1962-63 (State-wise); and

(b) the number provided with seats?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 43].

Goods Transport Co-operative Societies

1549. { Shri Warrior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1576 on the 20th June, 1962 and state:

(a) whether any decision has since been arrived at on the request of the Government of Kerala to sanction one more 'Pilot Scheme' for the setting up of goods transport cooperative societies for educated unemployed; and

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

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No. The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Experimental Farm With Danish Aid

1550. { Shri Warrior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

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

(a) whether Government have agreed to the offer of the Danish Government to set up an experimental farm of 300 acres in India; and

(b) if so, the location of the farm and details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No formal offer has

yet been made by the Government of Denmark.

(b) Does not arise.

Monthly Tickets

1551. Shri Bishanchander Seth: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that passengers travelling in Bombay and Calcutta are paying twelve or sixteen single fares for purchase of monthly tickets;

(b) whether it is also a fact that passengers travelling on Delhi section of Northern Railway have to pay twenty four single fares for the purchase of monthly tickets;

(c) the reasons for there being a difference in the charges for monthly tickets at these places;

(d) whether any representation has been received from the passengers travelling in Delhi section for revising the rate of monthly tickets so as to bring the same at par with those prevailing in Bombay and Calcutta; and

(e) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(a) and (b). While the charge levied for monthly season tickets in Bombay and Calcutta suburban areas work out to 9 to 16 single journey fares, those on Delhi Section vary from 15 to 20 single journey fares.

(c) The lower bases adopted for Bombay and Calcutta suburban areas, which have been in force for over two decades, have been continued in view of the exceptional local conditions of these very large major cities.

(d) and (e). Representations received were examined and could not be agreed to for want of adequate justification.

Storage of Foodgrains

1552. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be

pleased to state whether it is a fact that a large quantity of the imported wheat is becoming unfit for human consumption almost every year due to defective storage?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): No, Sir. Only a negligible quantity of about 900 tons of imported wheat, apart from about 350 tons damaged by floods, was rendered unfit for human consumption in storage out of a quantity of about 40 lakhs tons kept in storage for varying periods during 1961. This damage had occurred mainly in hired godowns due to leakage and seepage of water. The damage in the earlier years had been also similarly negligible.

Contaminated Tuberculin

1553. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have received the report from the King Research Institute at Guindy on the results of their investigations into the contaminated tuberculin used for injecting workers of cashew factory at Enath;

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

(c) what action has been taken by Government on the report?

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

(b) The tuberculin used in the Cashew Factory at Enath, was investigated at King Institute, Guindy, and also at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli. The sum and Substance of the report is that no contaminants were found which could account for the signs and symptoms manifested by the workers in the factory. There were, however, some other ordinary organisms which are usually found in any fluid, when a bottle is opened, exposing the fluid temporarily, and corked again. The toxicity test with guineapigs with even a thousand times the normal dose has proved to be negative.

(c) No further action is considered necessary.

बिना डाक्टरों के अस्पताल

१५५४. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देश में कितने अस्पताल बिना स्नातक डाक्टरों के चलाये जा रहे हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० मुशीला नायर) :

सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उपलब्ध हो जाने पर समा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Bridge on National Highway No. 47

1555. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the bridge at mile 13|2 of Palghat Cochin Frontier Road on National Highway No. 47;

(b) whether work has already been taken up; and

(c) if so, when it is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) An old bridge exists at this site. No amount has yet been allocated for the reconstruction of this bridge at mile 13|2 of Palghat Cochin Frontier Road on National Highway No. 47, and the work is not included in the 3rd Plan.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise at present.

Bridge on National Highway No. 47

1556. **Shri P. Kunhan:** Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the bridge at mile 152|4 of M.C. Road on National Highway No. 47;

(b) whether the work has already been taken up; and

(c) if so, when it is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No amount has yet been allocated for a new bridge at mile 152|4 of M.C. Road on National Highway No. 47, as the work is not included in the 3rd Plan. At present the traffic uses an existing timber bridge.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise at present.

Fish Farms

1557. { **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri. Umanath:
Shri P. Kunhan:

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

(a) whether Government propose to open fish farms in 1962; and

(b) if so, the number and their proposed location in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a). The Government of India have no specific number of such fish farms under consideration at present. However, the setting up of a number of fish farms all over the country has been included in the Third Plan schemes of the State Governments.

(b) Information relating to the number of farms likely to be set up in 1962 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Bazar in Agartala

1558. { **Shri Dasaratha Deb:**
Shri Biren Dutta:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tripura Administration have any proposal to set up a bazar

near the newly started G.B. Hospital, Agartala, Tripura;

(b) whether such a bazar is essential for the staff of the new Hospital; and

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

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

(b) Yes.

(c) The funds have been provided by the Ministry of Rehabilitation and an estimate for the construction of shops has been prepared. Action is also being taken to select the site for this purpose.

Food Situation

1559. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether in June last in a convention held by India Food Dealers' Association in Delhi, certain proposals were made to him for easing the foodgrains situation in the country wherein, besides other points, the consideration of restrictions and control on foodgrains movement and for formulation of a fresh policy were made; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The fourth Convention of the All-India Foodgrain Dealers held in Delhi in June, 1962, passed 11 resolutions out of which resolutions No. 2 to No. 10 contained proposals for the consideration of the Government. The position in respect of each of them is as follows:—

Resolution No. 2 suggested the removal of zonal restrictions on the movement of rice in the country. The Government's policy in this regard has already been stated in the House in reply to Starred Question No. 1179 answered on the 30th May, 1962 and

on 20th August, 1962 in answer to Starred Question No. 442.

Resolution No. 3 referred to insurance of crops. This subject is already receiving the attention of the Government.

Resolution No. 4 suggested a review of the Agricultural Produce Marketing Acts which were being enacted in various States and also reduction in the number of various forms required to be filled in by the traders. The views of the Association have been taken note of by the Government.

Resolution No. 5 referred to the levy of sales tax. This is primarily a State subject except so far as inter-State sales tax is concerned, and is, therefore, one for the consideration of the State Governments.

Resolution Nos. 6 and 7 concern the Ministries of Railways and Health respectively.

Resolution No. 8 referred to an accepted policy of the Government in regard to the co-operatives in the Third Five Year Plan; hence it calls for no action.

Resolution No. 9 suggested that distribution of foodgrains handled by the Government may be arranged through normal trade channels provided by the members of the Federation and not through fair price shops. The Government consider that the stage has not yet been reached when the fair price shops could be abolished.

Resolution No. 10 suggested that the Government should export pulses or superior varieties of rice through normal trade channels. The view of the Federation have been taken note of by the Government.

Power Projects in Andhra Pradesh

1560. { **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**
Shrimati Lakshmi-kanthamma:

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

(a) the Third Plan Power Project schemes in Andhra Pradesh received by the Central Government for approval from State Government;

(b) when they have been received;

(c) the date on which approval has been given by the Central Government;

(d) the total component of foreign exchange for the Third Plan Power Projects in Andhra Pradesh;

(e) the amount of foreign exchange sanctioned; and

(f) the reasons for the delay in sanctioning the value of foreign exchange?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (f). A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 44].

Kothagudam and Ramagundam Thermal Schemes

1561. { **Shri Kolla Venkaiah:**
Shrimati Lakshmi-kanthamma:

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

(a) whether the World Bank Authorities and Development Loan Fund Authorities have given the acceptance to Kothagudam Thermal scheme and Ramagundam extension scheme respectively;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the steps taken for hastening the acceptance; and

(d) since when discussions are going on with the World Bank

authorities and Development Loan Fund Authorities for acceptance of the scheme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (d). The question of financing Kothagudam and Ramagundam Thermal Schemes has been under consideration of the World Bank since 1961. A loan for Ramagundam Scheme has been approved by the Agency for International Development and as regards Kothagudam Scheme, necessary steps are being taken to finalize the credit arrangements early.

Power Supply in Manipur

1562. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electrical engines acquired by the Manipur Administration to augment power supply in Manipur during 1961-62 and 1962-63 so far;

(b) the capacity of the engines and where they are installed; and

(c) the number of engines to be acquired during the remaining period of the Third Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The information is given in the following table:—

Capacity (kw)	Number
500 (diesel)	2
100 (diesel)	2
300 (hydro)	2

The diesel sets will be installed at the existing power house at Imphal and the hydro sets at the proposed second Leimakhong power station.

(c) *Hydro sets:* One of 800 kw. and two of 400 kw each.

Micro sets: Three of 20 to 40 kw each.

P. & T. Building at Kathua

1563. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the further progress that has been made regarding construction of new building for Post and Telegraph office and Telephone Exchange at Kathua?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): The Post Office is at present housed in a rented building which is owned by the State Government. The State Government has been requested to make suitable additions and alterations to make up the shortage. The question of having a departmental building for the Post Office is also under consideration. As regards Telephone Exchange efforts are being made to select a suitable site.

Extension of Service

1564. Shri Inder J. Malhotra: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of extensions granted to Gazetted Officers in various Agricultural Research Institutes in the country during 1961-62;

(b) the durations of such extensions; and

(c) the main reasons for such a concession to the retiring officers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Six Gazetted Officers of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi only were granted extensions of service during 1961-62.

(b) One to two years.

(c) The extensions of service were granted to these officers in the interest of public work.

Tubewells

1565. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture**

be pleased to state how many tube wells constructed by Central Government in India during First and Second Plan periods with Government aid either partially or fully are lying idle and have proved a failure?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food (Shri A. M. Thomas): No information is available at the Centre. The responsibility for utilisation of tubewells rests with the State Governments concerned.

Lac Farms

1566. Shri Tan Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of brood lac farms run by the Indian Lac Cess Committee;

(b) the number of farms running at loss and the amount of loss; and

(c) the reasons for loss?

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

(b) and (c). The brood lac farms were designed to be run not as commercial operations but as demonstration and extension units, the underlying purposes being (i) supply of brood lac at subsidised rates (ii) maintenance of a standby in times of scarcity (iii) control of market price and (iv) raising through lac extension the economic conditions of the people, chiefly tribals. As such the question of any loss does not arise, expenditure on extension, as on research being an investment.

Pensions to Ex-servicemen

1567. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the payment of pensions to the ex-servicemen has vastly accumulated in the post offices;

(b) if so the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a sanctioned establishment staff of the C.D.A. (P) in the post offices for this purpose; and

(d) whether it is a fact that even this staff is being disturbed and transferred by the postal authorities to other branches due to shortage of their own staff?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The staff is not sanctioned by the C.D.A. (P).

(d) Does not arise.

Leprosy Hospital at Delhi

1568. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made towards the construction of a leprosy hospital with arrangements for physiotherapy, occupational therapy and corrective surgery for which the Union Government had granted to the Delhi Administration a sum of Rs. 19 lakhs two years ago; and

(b) how long it is expected to take to complete it?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The estimates for the construction of a Leprosy Home with provisions of a dispensary with observation beds, occupational centres and arrangements for farming at Shahdara, have been sanctioned by the Delhi Municipal Corporation and tenders have been invited.

(b) It is too early to give a definite date but it is expected that it will take about two or three years.

Retrenchment of Employees in Shipping companies

1569. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shipping companies have retrenched a large number of employees within a short span of time in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the names of the shipping companies;

(c) the reason for the same; and

(d) what action Government intend to take in the matter?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (d). The Department of Transport have recently received letters from certain Employees' Unions in Calcutta intimating them that some shipping concerns like Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd., Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. Private Ltd., etc. have either retrenched or are likely to retrench a number of their staff because of the gradual curtailment of their activities. The Department of Transport have asked the Unions to direct the affected employees to apply to the Shipping Companies in the public sector as well as the Directorate General of Shipping, Bombay, for suitable alternative employment. The Government Shipping Corporation have, between January, 1961 and July, 1962, absorbed in their Calcutta office as many as forty persons who were ex-employees of Mackinnons. The retrenched employees will continue to be given preference for absorption in the Shipping Corporation wherever possible.

Garladinne Irrigation Project, Andhra Pradesh

1570. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance has been given to Andhra Pradesh Government to execute the Garladinne Irrigation Project (medium sized) in Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh, in 1962-63; and

(b) whether it is a fact that it has been included in the State Plan?

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

(b) This Project is not included in the Third Plan.

Breeding of Chinese Carp

1571. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Inland Fisheries Research Institute at Cuttack has been successful in the breeding of Chinese carp and Indian carp in ponds by giving them intra muscular injection of fish pituitary hormones;

(b) whether breeding in this method has been experimented elsewhere; and

(c) what steps are being taken to popularise this method of breeding?

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

(b) Yes. Such experiments on Indian carps are being conducted by practically all State Governments and also by the Central Fisheries Extension Units located at various places.

(c) Demonstrations and training courses in this work are being conducted for the last 4 years during the fish breeding season for the benefit of States Fisheries Officers, Central Fisheries Extension Officers and the C. D. & N.E.S. Block Fisheries Officers and other trainees.

Railway Accidents in Guntakal Division

1572. { **Shri Narasimha Reddy:**
Shri Solanki:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Railway accidents occurred in the Guntakal Division from the middle of April 1962 up to now;

(b) whether the salutary principle of transfer of officers after 3 years of service at one place has been observed in this Division; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The number of Railway accidents in the categories of Collisions, Derailments, Level Crossing Accidents and Fires in Trains that occurred on the Guntakal Division from the middle of April, 1962 upto the end of July, 1962 is 26.

(b) and (c). The rule for transfer applies only to certain categories of subordinate staff. This does not apply to officers. Transfers of officers are made in the exigencies of service and in public interest only.

Shortage of Power Supply in Assam

1573. **Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that there is an extreme paucity of power supply in Cachar and adjoining areas of Southern Assam in spite of tremendous hydro-electric resources available in the region;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take up hydro-electric schemes in the region; and

(c) whether it is a fact that delivery schedules of most of the nineteen power generators of fifty thousand KW each ordered from the USSR have been delayed aggravating the power supply problem in the country?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes. The power demand in the area is proposed to be met by transmitting power from the Umiam Hydro-electric project through 132 KV single circuit line.

(b) The Kopili Hydro-electric Scheme has been included in the Third Five Year Plan. It will, how-

ever, yield benefits in the Fourth Plan.

(c) No.

Drinking Water for Laccadive Islands

1574. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned any scheme to provide drinking water to the people of laccadive Islands; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) and (b). Yes, two schemes have been sanctioned for providing drinking water in Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

A scheme under Health Programme provided for draw wells with R.C.C. Rings during the Second Five Year Plan. This scheme has been continued during the Third Plan but, on account of difficulty of obtaining R.C.C. Rings from the mainland, it has been decided by the Administration of the Islands to construct wells costing about Rs. 242 each in the houses of poor islanders, who cannot afford their share of the cost of wells, with the local materials available.

The other scheme under Local Development Works Programme provides for construction of wells in the premises of those islanders who can afford to contribute their share of the cost in the shape of local materials, the Government bearing half of the estimated cost of each well in the form of six bags of cement and Rs. 50 in cash.

Milk Production

1575. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a statement recently made by Shri Datar Singh (an adviser to the Ministry) has come to his notice wherein Shri Datar Singh is reported to have stated that milk

production in our country is declining and that better breed of cattle had gone to Pakistan;

(b) whether the statement referred to above is factually correct; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to arrest the deterioration and improve the quality of the breed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Shri Datar Singh merely made a casual statement to the effect that *after the partition*, the consumption of milk in India went down as the home tracts of certain important milch breeds of cattle and buffaloes had gone to Pakistan. He did not say that milk production is going down now.

(b) It is true that the home tracts of Sahiwal, Tharparkar and Red Sindhi breeds of Zebu cattle and Nili-Ravi buffaloes were lost to the country after partition. However, according to an assessment made by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection, the production of milk increased from 466.35 million maunds in 1951 to 528.26 million maunds in 1956. No survey of milk production on an All-India basis has been conducted in recent years and latest information about average milk yield of cattle, buffaloes etc. is also not available. It is, however, assumed that with the growth of livestock population and initiation of a large number of development schemes, the production of milk in India has gone up further. Taking the same milk yield average as was adopted in 1956 and the figures of livestock Census 1961, the present production of milk works out tentatively to 581.18 million maunds.

(c) Since the initiation of the First Five-Year Plan, several schemes have been taken up for development of cattle and for increase in their milk production *viz.* All India Key Village Scheme, Gausihala Development Scheme, Progeny Testing Scheme, Feed and Fodder Development

Scheme, Scheme for Eradication of Rinderpest, Cross-breeding of cattle in hilly and high rain-fall areas, distribution of breeding bulls etc. A number of schemes have also been taken up for the collection of milk from rural areas for supply to big cities.

दिल्ली में पश्चिमी यमुना को मिलाने वाला नाला

१५७६. श्री बागड़ी : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली से लगभग १४ मील दूर जी० टी० रोड पर अलीपुर नामक गांव के सिंचाई संकट को मिटाने के लिये सन् १९५४ में दिल्ली प्रशासन ने पश्चिमी यमुना से एक नाला खुदवाया था जिस में अभी तक पानी नहीं दिया गया ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक सरकार इस में पानी देने का विचार रखती है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अलमसेन) : (क) और (ख). नाहरी मुख्य उपनहर का १९५४-५५ में निर्माण हुआ था और १९५५ में चालू कर दी गई थी। इस उपनहर से विविध ग्रामों की ४१४८ एकड़ भूमि को सिंचाई होती है; इस में दिल्ली राज्य में अलीपुर भी सम्मिलित है। इस चैनल का चलना नदी में पानी की मात्रा पर निर्भर है और चूकि नदी का पानी इस वर्ष कुछ देर के बाद चढ़ा, यह नहर १७ जून से पहले नहीं खोली जा सकी।

डाक सेवा

१५७७. श्री उटिया : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वायुयानों द्वारा देश में डाक भेजने की व्यवस्था करने में सरकार को क्या अड़चनें हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री (श्री भगवती) : सामान्य रूप से कोई अड़चनें

नहीं हैं, किन्तु कभी-कभी किसी विशेष वायुयान में स्थानाभाव के कारण कुछ डाक रोक लेनी पड़ती है।

मालगाड़ी से यात्रा के लिये क्षतिपूरण बन्ध लिखना

१५७८. श्री हेमराज : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि यदि कोई मुसाफिर सवारी गाड़ी से रह जाये और उम को माल गाड़ी से जाना पड़े तो उस के लिए स्टाम्प पर क्षतिपूरण बन्ध भर कर देना पड़ता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि पहाड़ी लाइनों पर जहां अदालतें दूर-दूर स्थित हैं इस प्रकार के स्टाम्प लेने की सुविधाये प्राप्त नहीं हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ऐसी स्थिति में इस शर्त को हटाने का विचार करेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाह-नवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). जिन यात्रियों की गाड़ी छूट जाती है और वे उस के बाद की दूसरी सवारी गाड़ी से यात्रा कर सकते हैं। माल गाड़ी के ब्रेक वान में यात्रा करने की अनुमति केवल विशेष और आपातिक परिस्थितियों में और क्षतिपूरण-बन्ध (Indemnity Bond) भरने के बाद ही दी जाती है। इन क्षतिपूरण-बन्धों पर स्टाम्प जहरी नहीं है और इन के भरने में कोई कठिनाइयां या शिकायतें नोटिस में नहीं आई हैं।

(ग) ऊपर भाग (क) और (ख) में जो कुछ कहा गया है उसे देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता।

R. M. S. Sections.

1579. { Shri Umanath:
Shri Kolla Venkajah:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to open new R.M.S. Sections during the current year in various P & T circles;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Chidambaram is one such section in Madras circle; and

(d) whether Didigul, Nagercoil and Virudhanagar also are included?

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

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix II, annexure No. 4].

(c) There is no section by name Chidambaram. An R.M.S. office was, however opened at Chidambaram on 1-8-62.

(d) No, except Dindigul.

प्रत्येक राज्य में सिंचाई और बिजली

१५८०. श्री उटिया : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के किन-किन राज्यों में कितने-कितने एकड़ जमीन नहरों से सींची जाती है और उन में क्रमशः कितने किलोवाट बिजली का उत्पादन होता है;

(ख) जनसंख्या एवं क्षेत्रफल के अनुपात से किस राज्य में सब से कम सुविधायें हैं; और

(ग) विद्युत् एवं सिंचाई की सुविधा के आधार पर पिछड़े राज्यों को आगे बढ़े राज्यों की बराबरी में लाने के लिए उन पिछड़े राज्यों को केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या विशेष सुविधा प्रदान कर रही है?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अलगसेन) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

जलप्रपात का सर्वेक्षण

१५८१. श्री उटिया : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पानी से बिजली प्राप्त करने की दिशा में देश के कितने जलप्रपातों का सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है और कौन-कौन प्रपात ऐसे हैं जिनका सर्वेक्षण बाकी है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत् मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री अलगसेन) : स्थलरूपरेखीय नक्शों (topographical maps) पर प्राथमिक अध्ययनों तथा अन्य तत्काल उपलब्ध आंकड़ों से पता चला है कि देश में ६० प्रतिशत भारत अनुपात पर ४.१ करोड़ किलोवाट की विद्युत् शक्तता की २३८ स्कीमें बनाना आर्थिक रूप से सम्भव होगा । इन में से, कुल २५ लाख करोड़ किलोवाट को प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता ३८ बड़ी जल-विद्युत् स्कीमें पहले से हो चाली हैं । ४५ स्कीमें तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में शामिल हैं । इन में से अधिकों पर जांच हो चुकी है । उन जल प्रपातों के नामों के बारे में जानकारी इस समय उपलब्ध नहीं है जिन का सर्वे अभी करना है ।

Development of Kutch Desert

1582. Shri Man Singh P. Patel: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to develop Binny area of Kutch Desert in Gujarat State by the help of U.S. S.R.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The Government of Gujarat has offered land in Binny area of Kutch for establishment of a mechanized farm. The

proposal is under the consideration of the Committee on Large-sized Mechanised Farms.

The question of obtaining assistance for running the farm from U.S.S.R., or any other country, does not arise at present.

Cooperative Movement in the Eastern States.

1583. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of **Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) the steps that have been proposed to revitalise the co-operative movement of the eastern States in general and Bihar in particular;

(b) to what extent the co-operative movement is under official domination in different States;

(c) the co-operative movement of which State is most officialised; and

(d) what steps have been taken or are being taken to de-officialise the movement?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Co-operation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) I would refer to the reply to starred question No. 269 answered on the 30th April, 1962. The Government of Bihar has also since then formulated a detailed programme for revitalisation and liquidation. Proposals for giving additional financial assistance to the institutions have also been prepared by the Governments of Assam, West Bengal and Orissa. The Bihar Government is yet to finalise its proposals for additional assistance to the institutions.

(b) to (d). The extent and nature of official control over the movement varies from State to State depending upon the cooperative consciousness in general, the organisational strength of the movement, the availability of non-official leadership in requisite measure, the built in provisions in the Cooperative Societies Acts, Rules and

procedures, the working of these provisions in practice etc. The measures taken to de-officialise the movement are broadly as under:

- (i) Federal organisation of co-operatives are being promoted.
- (ii) A large scale programme of education of members, office-bearers and prospective members of cooperative societies has been launched. It is expected that the spread of cooperative education will result in a greater awareness in the non-officials of their responsibilities and rights.
- (iii) The responsibility for training and education of officials and non-officials has been handed over to the National Cooperative Union at the national level. State governments have been advised to hand over this work at the State level to the State Co-operative Unions.
- (iv) State governments have been requested that Ministers and officials holding position of responsibility in cooperative organisations should step down enabling non-officials to assume responsibility.
- (v) State governments have also been advised to remove the restrictive features of the laws, rules and procedures, which impede and include statutory provisions which would promote assumption of responsibility by non-officials.
- (vi) In some of the States certain functions of government in regard to cooperatives are being decentralised and given to Panchayati Raj institutions at the appropriate level.

Extension of Overbridge at Dumdum Cantonment Station.

1584. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been made to extend the overbridge between platform 1 and 2 in Dumdum Cantonment station to cover the third platform and have an exit outside the station to enable passengers to have safe access without crossing the lines; and

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

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

(b) A proposal to extend the overbridge is under consideration of the Railway Administration.

Kandla Port

1585. { **Shri Kapur Singh;**
Shri Narendra Singh
Mahida;

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

(a) the schedule for the completion of Kandla Port;

(b) whether it has been possible to adhere to the schedule; and

(c) if not, what are the factors which have contributed to the delay?

The Minister of Shipping (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The major harbour works at Kandla Port were scheduled to be completed by the 1st September 1956. The date of completion was extended upto the 25th November 1957 mainly due to the following reasons:

(i) Decision of Government to allow six months to the Contractor for installation of machinery.

(ii) Non-receipt of controlled materials such as cement and

steel by the contractor in time.

(iii) Failure of the Sheet Pile Wall while the works were in progress.

(iv) Earthquake in 1956.

(v) Execution of additional works considered necessary by the Chief Engineer, Kandla Port.

The works covered by the contract were completed by the 25th November 1957, except for certain minor items.

Plant Virus Research Institute

1586. { **Shri Kapur Singh;**
Shri Narendra Singh
Mahida;

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

(a) whether the Central Government are setting up a Plant Virus Research Institute;

(b) if so, where and when; and

(c) the estimated cost of the project?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). A scheme for the establishment of a Plant Virus Research Institute at Poona at an estimated cost of Rs. 20 lakhs has been included under the Third Five Year Plan. The location has not yet been finally decided nor has an estimate of cost been prepared.

Grassland and Foliage Research Institute

1587. { **Shri Narendra Singh**
Mahida;
Shri Kapur Singh;

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to set up a

Grassland and Foliage Research Institute in the country;

(b) if so, whether any help of men and money is expected to be received from any foreign country; and

(c) if so, the extent of foreign help?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Government have decided to set up a Grassland and Fodder Research Institute.

(b) and (c). A request for assistance of one Million dollars in the shape of laboratory and field equipments, transport, Library books, training and Expert facilities has been made to the U.N. Special Project Fund Authorities.

Aid to Horticultural Societies and Nurseries

1588. { Shri Narendra Singh
Mahida;
Shri Kapur Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are giving grant-in-aid to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies and Nurseries; and

(b) if so, what is the amount paid by Government to such societies etc. during 1961-62 so far?

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

(b) A sum of Rs. 15,000 was paid by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to various Agricultural and Horticultural Societies and Nurseries in India during 1961-62.

उत्तर प्रदेश में रेल-फाटकों के दोनों ओर पुलिस की नियुक्ति

१५८६. श्री कृष्ण देव त्रिपाठी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे मंत्रालय ने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से लेवल क्रासिंग के

दोनों ओर पुलिस के सिपाही तैनात करने को कहा है ताकि रेल-दुर्घटनाओं की इन स्थानों पर रोक-थाम हो सके;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने क्या उत्तर दिया है;

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में रेलवे के लेवल क्रासिंग की संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) इन लेवल क्रासिंग पर तैनात करने के लिए कितने पुलिस सिपाहियों की आवश्यकता होगी तथा उनके वेतन एवं ले पर कितना वार्षिक खर्चा होगा; और

(ङ) क्या इस खर्च का कुछ हिस्सा उनका मंत्रालय देगा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उम्रमन्त्री (श्री सें. वें. रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) लगभग ५,८७१, जिन में मत्रे शर्षों के लिए बनाये गये 'डी' श्रेणी के समपार भी शामिल हैं ।

(घ) और (ङ). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Doctors in Tripura

1590. **Shri Biren Dutta:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) the number of C.A.S. Grade II doctors employed by Tripura Administration;

(b) number of C.A.S. Grade II doctors who have served for more than ten years in Tripura; and

(c) the reasons for not promoting them to the post of Assistant Surgeon Grade I?

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

(b) Two under the Tripura Administration and twelve under the Tripura Territorial Council.

(c) Promotion of Civil Assistant Surgeon Grade II Medical Licentiate to Grade I is made after ten years' service subject to availability of vacancies and their fitness to hold the higher posts. Medical Graduates are given promotions earlier. Proposals for upgrading all posts of Civil Assistant Surgeon Grade II to Grade I is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Looting of Railway Station near Moradabad

1591. { Shri Basumatari:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sehla, a Railway station near Moradabad, was looted by an armed gang of dacoits on 4th August, 1962.

(b) if so, whether inquiry has been ordered; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). On the night of August 3/4, 1962, 9 persons armed with fire-arms raided Sehla station, beat the Station Master, a porter and a sweeper and tied them with rope. Thereafter they obtained the keys of cash safe and took out Rs. 195.45 nP. which was therein. They also looted the personal belongings of the Station Master worth Rs. 270.

Police have registered a case and are vigorously investigating into it.

Central Institute of Pharmacy

1592. { Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Narendra Singh Mahida:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Solanki:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

1599 (Ai) LSD—4.

(a) when the Central Institute of Pharmacy is going to be set up;

(b) whether Government have received a representation from the Association of Pharmacists suggesting that the Institute be located in West Bengal and named after Dr. B. C. Roy; and

(c) Government's reaction in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) The scheme for the establishment of the Central Institute of Pharmacy is under examination of the Government.

(b) A resolution from the West Bengal Pharmacy Council suggesting to the West Bengal Government that the Central Institute of Pharmacy be located in West Bengal and named after late Dr. B. C. Roy, has recently been received.

(c) The representation is under consideration.

Eucalyptus Trees

1593. { Shri P. Kunhan:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the F.A.O. has promised financial assistance for growing eucalyptus trees in Kerala;

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

(c) what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri Thomas): (a) As far as the Government of India is aware no such promise has been made by the F.A.O.

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

Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes

1594. **Shri Tan Singh:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the shortage of material required for water supply and sanitation schemes;

(b) whether steps are being taken to assess the future magnitude of the problem and the quantum of requirements needed for such programme;

(c) whether there is any provision in Third Five Year Plan for the starting of necessary industries to keep supply and demand at pace; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes. The magnitude of the water supply and sanitation programme awaiting accomplishment has been roughly assessed by the National Water Supply and Sanitation Committee. In order to make a more complete and correct assessment of the urban and rural situation State-wise, the Committee has suggested the setting up of urban and rural assessment committees for each State. A proper indication of the future magnitude of the problem and the quantum of material and equipment requirements needed for such a programme will be available after a comprehensive plan in this regard has been prepared and a decision taken to implement the total programme within a specified period.

(c) There is no provision in the Third Five Year Plan under the Health Programmes for the starting of necessary industries connected with water supply and sanitation projects.

(d) Does not arise.

Ramagundam Power House in Andhra Pradesh

1595. Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Ramagundam Power House in Andhra Pradesh is not working to its full capacity, due to the delay in issuing of the Import licence for all the items of auxiliaries

of the boiler by the Central Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): Ramagundam Power House is not working to full capacity, but that is not due to delay in the issue of import licence by the Central Government. Sanction for release of foreign exchange was issued during March, 1962. The import licence application from the Andhra Pradesh Government is still awaited.

Calcutta Port Commissioners

**1596. { Shri Mohammad Elias;
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**

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

(a) the number of permanent workmen in Calcutta Port Commissioners' workshop in 1950 and the number of total permanent hands in the month of March 1962; and

(b) the number of temporary workmen employed in 1960 and 1961 in the workshop of Calcutta Port Commissioners and what was the duration of service of these temporary hands?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The number of permanent workmen in the Commissioners Workers (viz. South workshop, Island workshop, North workshop and Wagon Repair Shop) was 2119 in 1950 and 2707 in March 1962.

(b) The number of temporary workmen employed in the workshops during the years 1960 and 1961 and the duration of their service were as follows:—

1960—

550 men per month—For four months

325 men per month—For six months

200 men per month—For two months
 1961—
 450 men per month—For four months
 350 men per month—For six months
 200 men per month—For two months.

15. Diesel Oil Launch	4	4
16. Hopper Barge	6	7
17. Grab Hopper Barge	1	1
18. Floating crane	3	3
19. Turney Pontoon Crane.	1	1
20. Steam Tug.	8	7
21. Dock Tug	2	5
22. Fire Float	1	1
TOTAL	70	87

Temporary workmen have to be engaged from time to time for handling temporary additional work. Such workmen are retained only for the period there is work for them. Whenever vacancies occur in the permanent establishment, the temporary men are considered and absorbed against such vacancies.

Rail Museum in Delhi

1599. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the progress made in the proposal to set up a rail museum in Delhi?

Vessels and Crafts Maintained by Calcutta Port Commissioners

1597. { **Shri Mohammad Elias:**
 { **Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:**

Will the the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state the number of vessels and crafts maintained by the Port Commissioners, Calcutta in 1950 and the number of vessels and crafts maintained in 1961?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Preliminary arrangements for a permanent Railway Museum and Exhibition, to be located in the Exhibition grounds on Mathura Road, New Delhi are in hand. The Museum and Exhibition will form part of the Permanent Exhibition which is proposed to be set up, with State Governments, Central Ministries, and Industries participating. Arrangements in this connection are expected to be finalised shortly.

The Minister of Shipping (Shri Raj Bahadur): The numbers of vessels and crafts maintained by the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta in 1950 and 1961 are given below:

Fisheries Corporation

1601. **Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

Particulars of Vessels	No. of vessels maintained by Calcutta Port in	
	1950	1961
1. Suction Hopper Dredger	3	8
2. Bucket Dredger	3	4
3. Grab Dredger	1	..
4. Sand Pump Dredger	1	..
5. Jet Dredger	1	1
6. Pilot Vessel	2	2
7. Despatch Vessel	3	2
8. Anchor Vessel	3	4
9. Survey Vessel	3	3
10. Survey Launch	2	5
11. Motor Survey Launch	3	3
12. River Survey Launch	2	2
13. Steam Launch	14	10
14. Motor Launch	3	14

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to establish a Fisheries Corporation; and

(b) if so, what are its character and terms?

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

(b) The details have not yet been worked out.

Derailment of Wagons near Malur on S. Railway

1602. Shri Kajrolkar: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the derailment of wagons near Malur on Southern Railway on 1st August, 1962;

(b) whether any preliminary enquiry was held and if so, with what results; and

(c) what was the loss of property to the Railways?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). A enquiry into the accident has been held. The report of the enquiry committee is being finalized.

(c) Rs. two thousand and eight hundred approximately.

Kazipet Railway Station.

1603. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to remodel Kazipet Railway station, Central Railway again;

(b) if so, whether a master plan is being prepared; and

(c) when the same is likely to be finalised?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) By about April 1963.

Electric Track Circuit for Kazipet Railway Station

1604. Shri P. Kunhan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to have electric track circuit for Kazipet Railway station; and

(b) if so, when the same will be installed?

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

(b). Does not arise.

Warangal Station

1605. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the recommendations made by Agrawal Committee for the improvement of Warangal Station during the Third Five Year Plan period; and

(b) steps taken to implement the recommendations made by the Committee?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Ministry of Railways are not aware of any such Committee nor of their recommendations.

(b) Does not arise.

Eradication of Filariæ

1606. Shri D. B. Raju: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been prepared by Government which could help to eradicate filariæ; and

(b) if so, the States in which the scheme has been implemented?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) There is no scheme at present for eradication of Filariæ. There is, however, a pilot National Programme for the control of filariasis in certain States/Union Territories.

(b) The States/Union Territories in which the pilot programme for

control of filariasis is being carried out are as follows:

States	Union Territories
1. Andhra Pradesh	1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
2. Assam.	2. Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands
3. Bihar	3. Pondicherry
4. Gujarat	
5. Kerala	
6. Madras	
7. Madhya Pradesh	
8. Maharashtra	
9. Mysore	
10. Orissa	
11. Uttar Pradesh	
12. West Bengal	

दिल्ली के चिड़ियाघर में पशु-पक्षियों की कम खाद्य सामग्री का दिया जाना

१६०७. श्री प० ला० बाबूपाल : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के चिड़ियाघर में रहने वाले पशु-पक्षियों की खाद्य सामग्री उनको दी जाने वाली मात्रा से कम मिलती है; और

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि स्वयं कृषि मंत्री ने खाद्य वस्तुओं का निरीक्षण किया जिसमें शेरों को दिये जाने वाले मांस और हाथियों की घास आदि के लिए एक दिन में कई सेर कम पाया गया था ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) कृषि मंत्री ने चिड़ियाघर के अपने एक दौरे के दौरान में पशु-पक्षियों को दिये जाने वाले मांस और हरी खाद्य वस्तुओं को कम पाया । आभलौर पर पूरी खाद्य सामग्री प्राप्त हुयेती थी परन्तु कम प्राप्त होने पर ऐसी कमी उसी दिन ठेकेदार द्वारा पूरी की जाती थी । यदि वह बकाया सामग्री को पूरा करने में असमर्थ होता तो उस हालत में यह ठेकेदार के खर्च पर बाजार से खरीदी जाती थी । अब यह आदेश दिया गया है कि

ठेकेदार पूर्ण सामग्री का एक ही बार कट्टा और ठीक वजन में सम्भरण करे ।

Mental Hospital at Shahdara, Delhi

1608. **Shri N. R. Laskar:** Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a mental hospital at Shahdara;

(b) if so, the total amount granted so far for the proposed hospital;

(c) what will be the total number of beds;

(d) whether Government contemplate to open other hospitals of similar character; and

(e) if so, where?

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

(b). Expenditure sanction of the established cost of Rs. 14,94,100 excluding departmental charges for the construction of the hospital has been accorded to the Delhi Administration.

(c) 116.

(d) No, Sir, not for the present.

(e) Does not arise.

Commonwealth Institute of Biological Centre

1609. **Shri N. R. Laskar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a sub-station of the Commonwealth Institute of Biological centre was opened at Kulu;

(b) if so, the purpose and special study that will be done by this Institute;

(c) whether some such other sub-stations will be opened at other places of India; and

(d) if so, the total number of such sub-stations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh) (a) Yes Sir, a temporary sub-station was recently opened at Kulu,

(b) To find out indigenous natural enemies of Sanjose Scale pest, which is attacking apple trees and to assist Punjab Government in the release of exotic parasites to control the pest. This station would also undertake survey of natural enemies of various pests of crops and forest trees.

(c) Two more new sub-stations one each at Rudrur in Andhra Pradesh and another at Pilani in Rajasthan will be established shortly.

(d) Fifteen besides two Collection Centres.

Wagon Supply Position on Western Railway

1610. Shri Brij Raj Singh (Kota): Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the latest situation regarding the wagon supply with reference to the Western Railway on Kota-Baran and Kota - Ramgarmandi - Bhawanimandi sector;

(b) whether any complaints have been received by the grain merchants of this region regarding great hindrance and loss due to non-availability of wagons; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken to see that the movement of food-stuff is facilitated?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Rama swamy): (a) During the period from 1-1-1962 to 31-7-62, 3901 wagons of foodgrains were loaded from stations on Kota-Baran and Kota-Ranganimandi-Bhawanimandi sections of Western Railway. On 31-7-62 there were only 56 indents of foodgrains outstanding on these sections.

(b) Presumably, the Hon'ble Member refers to complaints made by the grain merchants. Some complaints were received.

(c) Efforts are being made to clear the outstanding traffic as expeditiously as possible within the resources available.

Jayanti Shipping Company

1611. Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state what progress has been made so far by the Jayanti Shipping Company towards fulfilling their contract with the Government of India for the acquisition of ships?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Presumably, the hon. Member is referring to the agreement entered into as between the Shipping Development Fund Committee and the Jayanti Shipping Company Private Ltd., New Delhi, on the 18th February, 1962 for the grant of a loan of Rs. 2025 crores by the former to the latter to finance the acquisition of 13 ships. In term of this agreement, the Shipping Company are required to raise an initial paid-up equity capital of Rs. 1:50 crores for qualifying to receive any part of the loan from the Committee. The Company have informed Government on 2-8-1962 that their paid-up capital has been raised to Rs. 1:50 crores. Government are now making necessary verifications in this regard.

Requirement of Fish

1612. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total requirement of fish per year for India (State-wise);

(b) whether our country has been able to produce the required quantity;

(c) if not, what is the shortfall; and

(d) what steps Government are taking for pisciculture to supplement

food deficiencies for non-vegetarians?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Assuming that half the population in the country eat fish, if it were available in sufficient quantity and at reasonable prices, the total annual requirements of fish in India would be about 40 lakh metric tons. Statewise figures are not available.

(b) No.

(c) 30 lakh metric tons in 1961.

(d) The more important among the steps taken by Government to increase fish production through pisciculture are:

- (1) Introduction of fish culture in large areas of inland waters of all types.
- (2) Successful breeding of carps artificially by hormone treatment.
- (3) Introduction of quick growing varieties of fish, and
- (4) Development of improved techniques of transporting fish seed.

Medical Colleges

1613. Shri Naval Prabhakar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain number of seats in medical colleges for M.B.B.S. course have been reserved for students belonging to various States;

(b) if so, whether some of these seats are reserved for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes of those States;

(c) the details thereof; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) to (d). Usual arrangements are made every year for the

reservation of seats in medical colleges for the M.B.B.S. course in various States for students belonging to the Union Territories (other than Delhi). 20 per cent of the available seats are earmarked for students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of those Territories. The selection of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is subject to their possessing minimum qualifications prescribed by the Universities or the colleges concerned.

Some State Governments have reserved seats in their medical colleges, for the admission of students belonging to Jammu and Kashmir for whom nominations are made by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir direct against the seats so reserved for them.

लखनऊ के निकट मालगाड़ी का
उतर जाना

१६१४. { श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री कशन पटनायक :
श्री प्रि० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १० अगस्त १९६२ को लखनऊ से दत्त मील की दूरी पर मल्हौर रेलवे स्टेशन के निकट मालगाड़ी के बीच के २२ डिब्बे पटरों से उतर गये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो दुर्घटना के कारण कितनी क्षति हुई; और

(ग) इस दुर्घटना का कारण क्या था ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) लगभग उन्नीस हजार रुपये ।

(ग) एक जांच-समिति कारण की जांच कर रही है ।

Bhakra Project

1615. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhakra Project estimates have been revised;

(b) if so, the result of such revision; and

(c) the progress with regard to different aspects of the project?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The sanctioned estimate of Bhakra Nangal Project is under revision and the revised estimate is expected to be finalised by March, 1963.

(c) All works under the Bhakra Nangal Project with the exception of the following have been completed:

(i) Spillway bridge, Radial gates, parapets etc. at the top of the **Bhakra Dam**.

(ii) A few transmission lines and sub-stations.

The Bhakra Right Bank Power Plant, which is a separate project, is at its preliminary stage of construction.

Gandak Project

1616. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the construction of the Gandak Project stands at present;

(b) whether the construction is going on according to schedule; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation & Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) The location of the barrage is under finalisation on the basis of model studies conducted at Poona Research Station. The con-

struction work on the barrage is proposed to be started in November, 1962.

On the canals earthwork is well under way and 14.23 crores cft. on Tirhut Canal, 4.75 crores cft. on Don Branch Canal and 1.50 crore cft. on Saran Canal have been completed. Surveys in respect of the Western Gandak Canal in the portion lying in U.P. territory have almost been completed. Construction of colony buildings and procurement of material and machines are in progress.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

Claims Offices on Northern Railway

1617. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 513 on the 10th August, 1962 and state:

(a) on what criteria there is discrimination between those who are below grade Rs. 335—425 and those who are above it in the matter of fixation of seniority consequent on integration;

(b) whether it is proposed in the near future to pool the seniority of those below grade Rs. 335—425 in accordance with Railway Board letter No. 53 C|1|8|3 dated the 21st of November, 1953 as on the date of integration, i.e. 14th April, 1952; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) There is no discrimination. Separate units of promotion have been formed due to administrative reasons.

(b) No, that letter contains instructions for determination of combined seniority of staff of different integrating units at the time of formation of Zonal Railways.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to part (b).

Death of a Labourer of Gorakhpur Locoshed

1618. **Shri Priya Gupta:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one Shri Ram Nain, a labourer of Loco-shed, Gorakhpur, N.E. Railway died on or about the 23rd July, 1962 near a boiler while on duty;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this labourer was instructed independently on the boiler of a Loco which contained 25 to 30 lbs. per square of steam pressure;

(c) whether it is a fact that due to this high pressure, accident occurred and he died subsequently;

(d) if not, what are the reasons of his death; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to avoid such accidents?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Shri Ram Nain, a Basic fitter, was scalded by hot water escaping from an Engine Boiler, and succumbed to his injuries in the hospital 13 hours thereafter.

(b) The preliminary enquiry indicates that he was instructed to attend to the boiler of the engine along with a fitter and other staff.

(c) and (d). The injury was due to high temperature of water and not to high pressure.

(e) Suitable instructions already exist that boilers should be allowed to cool down sufficiently before any joint is broken. Steps are being taken to ensure rigid observance of these instructions.

Cut in Power Supply to Hospitals in Delhi

1619. **Shri Surendra Pal Singh:** Will the Minister of Irrigation and Power be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the recent power shortage crisis in Delhi:

the power cut schedule was not strictly adhered to in respect of supply of electric power to all the hospitals in the capital; and

(b) if so, why was this schedule adhered to in the case of some hospitals and not in the case of others?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking have reported that they had maintained uninterrupted supply of power to all hospitals that were fed from exclusive feeders viz., the Irwin Hospital, the T. B. Hospital, the Kingsway Camp, the Infectious Diseases Hospital, the Safdarjung Hospital, the Lady Hardinge Hospital and the Willingdon Hospital. Efforts were also made to maintain fully supply for some of the other hospitals, namely, Sen's Nursing Home and Sir Ganga Ram Hospital, through special arrangements. During certain emergencies, however, the load in these places had to be shed due to technical reasons. The supply in the case of small hospitals and clinics that are fed from feeders supplying electricity to other consumers also had, however, to be interrupted with a view to enforcing the load shedding programme. The Undertaking did not find it practicable to make special arrangements for all these places during the power crisis.

Food Poisoning in West Bengal

1620. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narendra Singa Mahida:

Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a report from the All India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health stating that contaminated mustard oil and wheat flour was the source of the recent paralysis epidemic in Malda; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to prevent the manufacture and consumption of such oil?

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): (a) Yes. Further investigations are proposed to be conducted to establish the real source of contamination which resulted in the paralysis cases in Malda.

(b) Both wheat flour and mustard oil suspected to be contaminated have been frozen and all concerned have been warned.

Locust Invasion in Assam

1621. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Assam is also threatened with locust invasion after about a month; and

(b) if so, what arrangements are being made to avoid the menace?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Due to heavy infestation of locust in the country, there is a possibility of swarms reaching as far east as Assam.

(b) All possible anti-locust operations are taken to destroy the locusts, but in spite of all these measures it would not be possible to prevent their flight towards east. In order to deal with the locust situation in Assam, the State Government has already been forewarned to make adequate preparations for effective anti-locust operations. The Central Plant Protection Station at Gauhati has been adequately strengthened to render all possible technical and material assistance to the Government of Assam.

Hydrographic Survey of Bay of Cambay

1622. Shri D. J. Naik: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2286 on the 30th May, 1962 and state the progress since made in regard to consideration of hydrographic survey of the Bay of Cambay by the Survey Committee?

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

cations (Shri Raj Bahadur): The question of the hydrographic survey of the gulf of Cambay was discussed at the meeting of the Hydrographic Survey Committee of the National Harbour Board held at New Delhi on the 27th July, 1962. With the equipment available at present with the Naval Hydrographic Branch, surveys can be carried out up to a distance of 7 to 10 miles only from the coast. The Gulf of Cambay being about 30 miles wide, surveys can cover stretches of 7 to 10 miles each from the coast on both sides of the Gulf and the gap in between 10 to 16 miles in width, cannot be surveyed. The Committee, therefore, decided that the survey could be undertaken only when the necessary electronic equipment became available.

Kalkalighat-Agartala Railway Line on N. F. Railway.

1623. Shri N. R. Laskar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of new line "Kalkalighat Agartala" in Northeast Frontier Railway; and

(b) the target date for the completion of the work and whether the work is progressing according to schedule?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) the overall progress on the Kalkalighat—Dharmanagar line is 37 per cent.

(b) The line is expected to be opened to goods traffic in April 1963 and to passenger traffic in November, 1963. The work is progressing according to the schedule.

Per Capita Consumption of Milk

1624. Shri D. C. Shatma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that *per capita* consumption of milk in India has steadily gone down; and

(b) if so, to what extent and for what reasons?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). According to an assessment made by the Directorate of Marketing & Inspection, the production of milk in India increased from 466.35 million mds. in 1951 to 528.26 million mds. in 1956. No survey of milk production on All-India basis has been conducted in recent years and information about the latest milk yield per cow/buffalo is not available. It is, however, assumed that with the growth of livestock population and the initiation of a large number of development schemes, the production of milk in India has gone up further. Taking the same milk yield average as was adopted in 1956 and the figures of Livestock Census 1961, the present production of milk works out tentatively to 581.18 million mds. On the basis of these tentative figures the *per capita* consumption of milk has not gone down in spite of appreciable increase in population.

Flats Constructed in Liluah Area of Eastern Railway

1625. { Shri Mohammad Elias;
Shri S. M. Banerjee;
Shrimati Vimla Devi;
Shri M. K. Kumaran;

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many new flats have been constructed in the Liluah area of Eastern Railway during the last two years;

(b) whether it is a fact that no electric and water arrangements have been made in the new quarters of Genison Road and Pear's Road of Liluah although the construction has been completed about two years ago and employees have to pay Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 per month as rent; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The quarters constructed are of different types including barracks and hostels. Approximately 190 units have been constructed in Liluah area during the last two years.

(b) No. There was no delay in providing water supply in the quarters. There has been some delay in electrification but this is expected to be completed shortly. The pooled rent for the quarters in these roads, which are of type II, is Rs. 15 and Rs. 16.25 nP. p.m. for non-electrified and electrified quarters respectively, and not Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 per month.

(c) Does not arise.

P. & T. Employees

1626. Shri Buta Singh: Will the Minister of Transport and Communications be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Scheduled Caste employees of the P. & T. in the office of Divisional Engineer, Ambala are being granted only one chance to appear in the U.P.S.C. examination in a year;

(b) whether this is in conformity with the present policy of Government; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, what action Government propose to take to rectify matters?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No. However, there was only one case of this nature in the Ambala Engineering Division which occurred due to oversight.

(b) No.

(c) Instructions are being reiterated to avoid recurrence.

12.06 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FLOODS IN ASSAM AND U. P.

Shri Brij Raj Singh (Bareilly):
Under Rule 197, I call the attention of

[Shri Brij Raj Singh]

the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Recent floods in Assam and Uttar Pradesh necessitating sending of troops to assist in the relief operations."

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, असम में भी बाढ़ है, बिहार में भी बाढ़ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि सब के सम्बन्ध में यहां एक साथ बतलाया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन माननीय सदस्यों ने तो नोटिस दिया था इस लिये मैंने मिनिस्टर साहब से स्टेटमेंट देने को कहा। अगर आप कहते तो मैं बिहार के लिये भी कह देता।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : आप की आज्ञा तो पहले से ही है कि जब भी ऐसा कहीं हो तो यहां पर स्टेटमेंट दिया जाये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले आप मिनिस्टर साहब का जवाब सुन लीजिये। फिर मैं उन से कह दूंगा।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan): I have some information which I shall place before the House. Later on, when we receive fuller information, I shall place it before the House.

Mr. Speaker: If it is to be done later on, a comprehensive statement regarding all States about floods may be placed on the Table of the House.

Shri Bade (Khargone): We have to put one or two questions.

Mr. Speaker: If no information is given, then too he wants to put questions!

Shri Bade: He must be knowing whether any military has been sent to the areas which are severed by floods.

Mr. Speaker: Has the military been sent?

Shri Alagesan: Yes, Sir. The local area commander has already despatched one infantry battalion and 10 motor boats to Assam. He has also sent 40 men and 3 motor boats to U.P. That is the information I have now. As soon as I get fuller information, I shall be able to place it in the form of a consolidated statement before the House.

Some Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Why should we not wait till that consolidated statement is made?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): This is not the first time that a calling attention notice has been given. Four or five days back a calling attention notice was given. At that time the army was not there. Now, my submission is that there should not only be a statement, but the House would like to discuss the entire situation. I request you to allow a discussion.

Mr. Speaker: Before the statement comes? How can I, just at this moment, take a decision that it would be discussed, before the statement is made? Let the statement come.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): I submitted a calling attention notice to the Prime Minister, because my information is that the Chief Minister of Assam has recently sent a frantic call to the Prime Minister asking him to render assistance for relief work. May I know if this appeal has been received and if so, what steps Government are taking as a result of that appeal?

Shri Alagesan: It is true that the Chief Minister of Assam has sent a telegram to our Prime Minister and he has asked that the calamity is too much for the State Government and the Centre should help. He has also asked for some expert from the Central Water and Power Commission. He also expressed a desire that the Central Minister for Irrigation and Power should visit the State. We have already deputed two Chief Engineers of the Central Water and Power Commission to go to Assam and

render all the necessary assistance to the Assam State authorities. We are also expecting daily reports from them. That was why I said that after those reports are received, I shall be able to place fuller information before the House.

Mr. Speaker: He may make the statement as early as possible.

Shri Bade: Sir, I want your protection....

Mr. Speaker: I want his protection rather.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order. The hon. Minister said that he has no information; it is being gathered and a comprehensive statement will be laid on the Table of the House. In reply to a question of Shri Hem Barua, the hon. Minister came out with the information that the Prime Minister got a message, he was getting information daily and all that. Sir, I seek your protection. I want your ruling as to whether the hon. Minister can conceal from this House those steps that have already been taken.

Mr. Speaker: There is no concealment of any information. The hon. Minister had told me before-hand that he had only this much of information. What the hon. Members wanted to know was, how much damage had been done and the extent of floods.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We also wanted to know about the central assistance.

Mr. Speaker: I wanted fuller information. Therefore, I had told him that a statement might be placed covering all the States. Then we will see. If anything further is to be done, that would be for the House to decide. He has not concealed or suppressed anything.

Shri Daji (Indore): There are reports, Sir, that for lack of boats human lives are not being saved.

May I know whether any immediate steps have been taken to send a sufficient number of boats so that human lives could be saved?

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Minister any information about that?

Shri Alagesan: I said that the military had sent their boats.

Mr. Speaker: Has he any information about inadequacy of boats?

Shri Alagesan: We have no information.

श्री बड़े : मेरी रिक्वेस्ट यह है कि पहले एक प्लड कंट्रोल कमेटी नियुक्त हुई थी और उससे उत्तर प्रदेश और असम के बारे में रिपोर्ट मांगी गयी थी, उसकी रिपोर्ट के बारे में भी माननीय मंत्री जी अपने स्टेटमेंट में जिक्र कर दें कि उसने क्या रिपोर्ट दी है।

Mr. Speaker: We will pass on to the next item.

12.12 hrs.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, on behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and to make certain consequential amendments in the State Bank of India Act, 1955.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and to make certain consequential amendments in the State Bank of India Act, 1955."

The motion was adopted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.13 hrs.

BANKING COMPANIES
(AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat) Sir, on behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Banking Companies Act, 1949.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Banking Companies Act, 1949.”

The motion was adopted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.14 hrs.

UNION TERRITORIES DRAMATIC
PERFORMANCES (REPEAL)
BILL*

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the repeal of the Dramatic Performances Act, 1876, in force in the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the repeal of the Dramatic Performances Act, 1876, in force in the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur.”

The motion was adopted.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.14 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORTS OF COM-
MISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC
MINORITIES—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the

following motion moved by Shri B. N. Datar on the 22nd August, 1962, namely:—

“That this House takes note of the Second and Third Reports of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th August, 1960 and 24th April, 1961, respectively.”

We concluded the debate on that motion that day, and now I would call upon the hon. Home Minister to reply to the debate.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Mr. Speaker Sir, there were many speeches made on the reports of the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner and I must express my thankfulness to the House for the way in which they dealt with the report. Many constructive suggestions were made, and I can assure the House that they will receive our best consideration and we will also bring to the notice of the State Governments some of the points which directly concern the States.

To begin with, Sir, I might say that we have reached a certain stage after independence and we have to proceed beyond that stage now. The problem of the linguistic minorities has arisen in a major form after the re-organisation of States.

Some of the hon. Members who spoke felt as if nothing new had happened since 1947. They spoke in general terms about emotional integration and the necessity of national integration. In so far as those sentiments are concerned, they are quite good and everybody would like to endorse them. But we have to remember the fact that the question of linguistic minorities came to the forefront after the States Re-organisation Commission submitted its report. The Commission had made special provisions and special recommendations for the linguistic minorities because areas from one State were merged

*Published in the Gazette of India dated 24-8-62.

with another State as a result of which the question of language arose, besides other questions. It was in that context that the Government of India decided to consider the various recommendations made by the States Re-organisation Commission. Those recommendations of the Commission were more or less accepted by the Government and they, through the Home Ministry, issued a memorandum advising the State Governments as to how they have to proceed in regard to linguistic minorities and what facilities and special concessions should be provided to them. After the issue of the Home Ministry's memorandum it was expected that the State Governments will try to implement the recommendations or proposals contained in the memorandum. I am not prepared to say that the recommendations contained in the memorandum or circular of the Home Ministry were implemented promptly and necessary actions were taken.

Here we have to remember that this was a new problem altogether and there were certain contradictions in the proposals themselves. For example, there was the regional language. As the House is aware, there is a great urge for the development of regional language in each State. While the regional language had to be developed, alongwith that, the languages of the linguistic minorities had also to be promoted and helped to develop. Apparently, there seems to be some contradiction in this matter. Therefore, it was not unnatural that the implementation of the recommendations contained in the Home Ministry's circular was not quick or prompt. Sometimes these things have to proceed slowly. While I am not prepared to justify the slowness and I do feel that we have to try to work out the different proposals and different schemes still . . .

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): I want a clarification. What is the remedy in cases where the various directives from the Centre, or the various recommendations of the Commis-

sioner, are flouted by the State Governments?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If the hon. Member will wait for a while. I will deal with that matter.

The Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities was appointed in accordance with one of the recommendations of the States Re-organisation Commission. He has submitted three reports.

If hon. Members will see the first two reports, they will find, as some of the hon. Members have already expressed, that those reports are more or less a compilation of complaints made by the linguistic minorities and different regions or areas in different States. But in the Third Report hon. Members will find some change. I do not say that there has been a substantial change but still they will definitely get an indication that certain principles and policies have definitely been accepted by the State Governments. They are now in the process of implementing them.

I shall quote what the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has said in respect of it. He says:

"Generally speaking, the linguistic policies of the State Governments conform broadly to the agreed scheme of safeguards. It is hoped that the few instances of material departure pointed out in this Report will be rectified early by the State Governments concerned. A sense of dissatisfaction, however, still persists among linguistic minority groups. In many cases the representatives of linguistic minorities do not seem to be sufficiently aware of the facilities already made available to them by different States. Some dissatisfaction also arises from the slowness of the official machinery . . ."

and so on. It means that the Commissioner has clearly said that the scheme of safeguards and policies of Home

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Ministry have been accepted by all the State Governments and steps are also being taken to give effect to them. Of course, he has mentioned there about the dissatisfaction in cases where necessary facilities have not yet been provided, but it is mostly due, as the Commissioner has said, to the slowness of the administrative machinery, that is, either at the State level or at the District level active steps have not been taken to implement the various proposals.

However, I would like to inform the House in this context that during the last six months we have taken special steps in this direction. I myself felt that the question of the linguistic minorities has to be tackled at the highest level and we must discuss these matters with the Chief Ministers. Therefore, a special meeting of the Chief Ministers was held some time back. All the proposals, specially the proposals of the circular sent by the Home Ministry to the States, were considered and discussed threadbare. The Chief Ministers did not confine themselves only to those proposals which were contained in the Home Ministry's circular but they went beyond that and considered the matter in a much wider scope. I am not aware but I hope Hon. Members have read the proceedings or are aware of the recommendations or decisions made by the Chief Ministers' Conference.

After the Chief Ministers' Conference the matter was discussed in a much bigger forum—I mean the National Integration Conference. The National Integration Conference fully endorsed the recommendations or the decisions of the Chief Ministers' Conference. After the conference was over, I made it a point to get these matters examined and discussed in the Zonal Councils. Perhaps, it was Shri Surendranath Dwivedy who said that the Zonal Councils are just sleeping over the matter. I would like to inform him that it is not so. I must pay my compliments to Southern

Zonal Council who took up this matter for the first time. They initiated consideration over this matter in right earnest and they took decisions which have more or less become a model for other States. In the Southern Zonal Council, it was decided that the various facilities regarding language, textbooks, and recruitment should all be provided as recommended by the Chief Ministers' conference. After the Southern Zonal Council, the Western Zonal Council met and they also have taken decisions more or less on the same lines. What is most important is that the Chief Ministers' conference decided that there should be a committee of the Vice-Chairmen of the Zonal Councils. The Vice-Chairmen are the Chief Ministers and the Home Minister has to preside over that committee. This committee of Vice-Chairmen is, in a sense, an implementing body. It has to see that the decisions taken are properly and fully implemented. It is not merely a deliberative body. Therefore, when this committee meets, there are no speeches made. We just see as to what each State has done in order to give effect to the various proposals. This committee has met once before and we are going to meet again on the 26th in Bombay. Besides the Members of the Zonal Council, I make it a point to inform the other Chief Ministers also, especially those Chief Ministers who indicate that they find some difficulty in the implementation of the various proposals. We have received reports from some of the State Governments who find some difficulty and some of them have even raised objections in regard to the implementation of certain proposals. As I said, this time, again, for this committee meeting, I have invited especially the other Chief Ministers also from whom we have received this information to come and have a discussion in the committee itself. The last meeting, as I said, which was in Delhi, was very useful from that point of view. I have no doubt that the second meeting would be much more useful.

In the committee of Vice-Chairmen of Zonal Councils, we took an important decision. It was generally the opinion of all the Chief Ministers that this matter should be entirely their charge. That is they should chiefly deal with this problem and no other Minister. This work has been entrusted to all the Chief Ministers. The Chief Ministers have decided that the Chief Secretary has to take charge of this work in the Secretariat. It is good because matters concerning linguistic minorities pertain to different Ministries or different departments and the Chief Secretary can certainly bring about better coordination and could definitely be more effective. The Chief Ministers have now taken charge of this work. Of course, it might be said that the Chief Secretary is a very busy officer. He is. Therefore, it has also been decided that there will be a Special officer appointed in each State to help and assist the Chief Secretary in this work.

Besides that, it has also been decided that in each Zonal Council, there will be a Standing committee of the Chief Ministers and other Ministers concerned. Wherever difficulties arise or differences exist, the matter will be considered at the highest level. That is, the Chief Ministers of the Zonal Councils will meet and try to thrash out the differences. For example, the Western Zonal Council has formed a Standing committee in which they made the Education Ministers also members of the Standing Committee. For, the Education Minister is very closely concerned with some of the problems concerning the linguistic minorities.

I personally think that these various steps that we have taken during the last six months have definitely helped in bringing about some improvement in the situation. At least, in three matters, although there is considerable scope for improvement, definite steps have been taken. The first step is that all States are providing facilities for instruction through the mother-

tongue at the primary stage. Secondly, most of the States have taken action also to implement the safeguards in regard to provision of suitable educational facilities at the secondary stage of education. Thirdly, while arrangements for making use of minority languages in municipalities etc. where such languages are spoken by 15 per cent or more of the population, are not fully effective in some States, the State Governments are taking steps in that direction.

The reports received from the State Governments indicate that most of the State Governments have taken or propose to take action shortly to amend their recruitment rules and instructions so as to bring them in conformity with the principles laid down at the meeting of the Chief Ministers and Central Ministers last year.

With your permission, I would now like to deal with some of the points which were raised by hon. Members. Shri Daji said that even the Commissioner's suggestion for the maintenance of a register containing advance names of the pupils etc. had not been carried out. I might inform him that from the information readily available, it appears that except for three or four States all other States have either introduced or have decided to introduce such registers.

He also said that the Madhya Pradesh Government refused to issue orders in Oriya, so far as the cantonment municipalities' and other similar bodies' orders and notices were concerned. I must admit that I have not got information on this point, but the hon. Member must be aware of what exactly the position is. If that is so, I have no doubt that this will have to be rectified, and we propose to draw the attention of the Madhya Pradesh Government especially to this.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy who is not here at the moment—I do not think, therefore, that I should take time of the House in dealing with all the points that he had raised—dealt

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with the question of the limited powers of the Commissioner, and he said that he could not enforce his recommendations. I shall deal with that a little later

As regards one script for tribal languages, he said that there was some sinister move in the recommendation of the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner. I am sorry that I was unable to understand what he actually meant by that remark. As far as I can see, the Commissioner has said that the Santhalis live in different States and use different scripts. So, he has suggested that as far as possible, one script should be provided; they should accept, or agree to, one script being used, in whichever part they live, whether they live in West Bengal or in Orissa or in Bihar. I shall have to verify this matter further. First, I must make it clear that there can be no imposition in this matter. Secondly, it is not a bad idea to have one script for the Santhalis to use if they live in different States; and I do not know what that one script could be. If Shri Surendranath Dwivedy would have been here I think that he would have readily agreed that this script should be Devnagari.

Shri P. K. Deo: He said about the Roman script being used for the Santhali language in some of the States.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): That was an old thing, not now

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is said that that was an old thing. Anyhow, somewhere, in the past, the Roman script may have been used.

Shri Daji (Indore): The commissioner's report says that one State is using the Roman script, while another is using the Devanagari script. That was what was objected to.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have seen that. But as I said naturally, if you have to develop one script for a particular language, a common script, it should be, as far as I can think of—

and my suggestion would be—Devnagari.

Shri Heda: The tribals also are demanding it.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The tribals, of course, are very clear in their minds. Even the Assam tribals or the tribals living in Assam, who differ on many other matters *vis-a-vis* the State Government, are quite clear that they will use their language and English, till English has been replaced by Hindi, and once it is replaced by Hindi, they say that they would all welcome Hindi, and they will try to learn, and they want to have Hindi as the official language of the country. Therefore, as I said, in so far as the tribals are concerned, they are quite clear, and they have always welcomed the idea of having the Devnagari script and the Hindi language being used for Government work as well as for the medium of instruction in schools and colleges.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda said that Bengali was not being used in court papers, notices, etc. especially in Silchar in the district of Cachar, and that basic training school examination papers were also set in Assamese in Cachar. Naturally, I shall have to make enquiries, but I would specially ask the commissioner to look into it and enquire about this matter also. If that is true or correct, then it is essential that necessary steps will have to be taken by the State Government to rectify it.

She has also said that the safeguards in the memorandum of the Home Ministry are not implemented by the Assam Government. I must say that that is a rather sweeping statement. The fact of the matter is that during the last six months, the State Government of Assam have taken several steps to give satisfaction to the linguistic minorities or to the Bengali-speaking residents of the district of Cachar, and they have done it with grace and in a good spirit. I am aware of this that recently, the

number of primary schools teaching through Bengali has gone up. Until some time back when the Assam language trouble arose, the figures of the number of primary schools in the district of Cachar had gone down considerably, but when we pointed this out to the State Government, they said that they were trying to rectify it, and the number of primary schools has definitely gone up.

Shri Deshpande also mentioned about a number of schools with Marathi medium in Mysore State and said that they had not increased. This is also a matter which will have to be looked into by the Commissioner.

As far as the Commissioner's own powers are concerned, and also the question of the location of his office, I wish to say a few words. In so far as the location of his office is concerned, it has been there in Allahabad since he was appointed, and a number of years have passed. Shri P. K. Deo seems to suggest that his office should be located somewhere where there is a good deal of trouble. I do not think, and it is not a very good idea to locate his office in a place where he will, all the time, be surrounded by those who differ amongst themselves.

Shri P. K. Deo: They can get first-hand information.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: They can get first hand information in different ways. They can meet people; they can discuss things with them. But, why locate it in a place where they will, perhaps, not be able to think calmly and think out proposals how to rectify the defects and remove the deficiencies? I do not think Allahabad is a bad place.

Shri P. K. Deo: It should be the Triveni of culture.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The Triveni, of course, is there. And, then, it is one of the important educational centres of the country, and especially of U.P. I think it is a good idea to have his office removed from Delhi

as well as from troubled areas. Delhi also, in some way, creates difficulties. I would not go into details; otherwise, I shall be in a soup.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Why not Simla?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Simla He will be completely cut off and, perhaps, during winter, he will have to come down. So, he will have to keep two offices, one in Bangalore and the other in Simla. The two hon. Members are sitting side by side.

Shri Hanumanthaiya (Bangalore City): Welcome to Bangalore.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Definitely.

In so far as the powers are concerned, the safeguards for linguistic minorities mostly relate to the State field of administration. And, it is not feasible to give him executive authority to enforce the safeguards. His job is to find out the facts and to see whether the various facilities given to the minorities are being given effect to. All this work has to be done by the State Governments. If the idea is to have central control over it, my feeling is— and I hope other hon. Members will also agree—that it would create enormous problems, and everything will be delayed.

Secondly— and this is also important— we should not create a sense of feeling in our people that everything has to be decided from the Centre. Those people who live in the States must develop friendship; they must not think that their problems have to be solved by someone from above. The problem should be considered, should be settled and the difficulties solved by the State Governments and the people amongst themselves. So, it is essential that the entire responsibility should be that of the State Government. Of course, it is for the Centre to keep itself in close touch with what is happening. And, then, as I said, there

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are various agencies now established, the Zonal Councils as well as the Committee of the Vice-Chairman of Zonal Councils, to see as to what is actually happening.

I may also inform hon. Members that I have laid stress on the fact that the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has not only to sit in his office. He has to go to the spot himself. I entirely agree with some hon. Member who suggested, and I think it is Shri Heda, that he should not wait for complaints. It should be his duty to visit areas, to go to different localities and rural areas and find out what their complaints are. In fact, I have myself, already, suggested this to the Commissioner. Now, I have also asked him to attend all the meetings of the Zonal Councils. Formerly, he did not do so. When he is present there, he is able to tell the Zonal Councils, the Ministers or the Chief Ministers, as to what are the shortcomings and what are the drawbacks, and what is not being done.

He was present at the meeting of the Western Zonal Council. It was really useful. In fact, I had asked him to attend the meeting of the Chief Ministers also. He was present at the National Integration Conference. I have done all these things with a view to keep him posted with the thinking of all of us, the Government and of others as well as for the Governments or the Chief Ministers to know what the realities are. In this way, the Commissioner is finding his work quite useful.

He has met me and spoken to me. And, recently, when he met me he said that he is now getting full co-operation of the State Governments. Formerly, it is true, the Commissioner was not able to meet the Ministers concerned or others. He found some difficulty. Now, there is, no such complaint and he gets cooperation from the State Governments, from the officers as well as from the Ministers.

In fact, the Chief Minister of Maharashtra suggested to me that, in their Standing Committee meetings or in the meetings which he holds with the Ministers concerned in the State, he would like the Commissioner to be present and discuss matters with them. So, in this way, it will be found that the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities would really be doing very useful work and would be effective. But ultimately, it is the State Government which is, and should be, responsible for this work; and we should have full faith in them.

I do not want to take more time. There are some other points also. For example, Shri Heda said that 50 per cent of the officers in the All India Services should be from outside the State. I may tell him that it is already being done. I do not think that we have reached that figure; but our objective is that 50 per cent of the Services should be from outside the State, and we will try to give effect to it.

Shri Mohsin expressed anxiety about the position of the linguistic minority candidates when the regional language becomes the medium of examinations conducted by the State Service Commission. This question was considered by the meeting of the Chief Ministers in August last and it has been laid down that, for recruitment to a State service, language should not be a bar and, besides the official language of the State, option should be given to use English or Hindi as the medium of examination. Under the decisions taken by the Southern Zonal Council, the linguistic minority candidates in that zone will also have the option to answer examination papers in any of the principal minority languages in use in that State.

As regards recruitment rules, Shri Mohsin said that in the Telegraph department certain discrimination was made against candidates who had

taken Urdu. I may inform him that the rules to which he referred to have already been modified; and candidates who had taken Urdu or a language other than the regional language in their secondary course are not placed at any disadvantage under the revised rules. Shri Vidyalankar suggested that this report should be placed before the State legislatures so that there also the minorities might get an opportunity of placing their views before the State legislature. Generally, it is for the State Governments to consider. But personally speaking, it is better that this report is discussed here, in this bigger and wider forum. The States may fear that there may be bitter feelings expressed which may increase the differences that exist. But here the position is entirely different. We have to look from the all India context and such discussions do not create here any bitterness and we are able to think over the matter constructively. I have no objection, however, if any State Government wants to discuss it; but what is more important is that they implement what has already been decided. I do not know whether it is being done; we will send the report of the discussions held here in this House to all the State Governments. They will be able to know the views of the Members and that would further help them in making the necessary changes or modifications in what they are doing at present.

Shri Soy, a tribal Member, said about the poor educational facilities for 38 lakhs of adivasis in Bihar. He said that facilities had decreased after Independence. Judging from facts given in the report, it does not appear to be correct. The number of primary schools providing instruction through Santhali medium has increased from 314 to 386 in 1960-61 and the number of pupils, from 13,000 to 18,000. Anyhow, the matter could be examined further.

Shri Abdul Wahid said that linguistic minorities should be practical and learn the State language without

being over sensitive about their rights. It is quite right; it is a very wise advice. I think Shri Tahir said that Hindi text books in U.P. caused bitterness. I do not know if this could be said in a general way. Recently, there was a text book on which the Muslims felt greatly agitated and I am glad to say that the U. P. Government took prompt action to withdraw the text book from use in their institutions.

Shri Mohammed Tahir (Kishanganj): I have several text books like that.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I shall be glad to get them if he could furnish those text books and to look into them and to take them up with the State Government. Shri Jadhav said that Dong was a Marathi-speaking area but the number of Marathi schools and teachers was declining. I shall draw the attention of the State Government and if necessary the Commissioner will also be asked to look into these matters.

I can only say that we have not to start on a clean slate. I fully endorse what Shri Tyagi said: do not talk of linguistic minorities or other minorities; think only in terms of unity and nationalism. It is perfectly all right. But we are not writing on a clean slate. We have to face the reality. Since Independence there is a general urge among the people to develop their language and their areas and try to uplift their people. These feelings were suppressed all these years during the reign of the Britishers and no one was able to state what he actually wanted. All these emotions have come up. There is no point in suggesting that they should all be suppressed. It is also to be admitted that we have to do these things in a democratic way and democracy has its good points as well as bad points. Democracy means governance by discussion and persuasion and that is the best way in the existing circumstances. Basically and fundamentally we believe in democracy

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and the democratic way of doing things and I have no doubt that this process has on the whole kept the people peaceful. Of course differences creep in during this interim period. We find that there are sometimes conflicts and clashes. They will come up. But this is a very difficult period in the history of our country. Therefore, we should not get unnerved when we see the conflicts and clashes and there is talk of this minority or that minority. We will have to show patience. It would give results. Apparently democratic process is a bit slow and so we get sometimes impatient. But it gives the people the feeling that they could complain of their difficulties and that they are being considered. I do not accept the point that democracy means delay and delay means cropping up of other difficulties. I do not think that any other process or method will bring about better results or quicker results.

It is essential that the difficulties of the minorities are always borne in mind. Of course the minorities have also their responsibilities and obligations. I agree that we should not always think in terms of complaints and create a feeling that there is injustice throughout the country. That feeling does not really help them. But I must say that the majority community has to be much more careful and vigilant, and we should try fully to understand and realise the difficulties of the minorities. Ultimately, we have all to subordinate the regional interests and the local interests. The national interest will have to be supreme and we have gradually to create an atmosphere in our country in which the States and the different communities living in the States will live peacefully, and there will be an urge to see that there is a feeling of complete patriotism and nationalism amongst our people and that our countrymen are prepared to subordinate their local interests when even it is needed.

13 hrs.

I shall not take more time of the House. I wish once again to thank hon. Members for the suggestions they have put forward. I can tell them that when we get the report, we will not in future delay its consideration by this House. We will place the report as early as possible. I have no doubt that the views expressed in this House and the advice given by this House will be fully attended to and with the help of Parliament we will be able to generate a feeling of satisfaction among the minorities and thus create a true national spirit and national feeling in the country.

Shri P. K. Deo: There are two points for clarification. Firstly, the southern Zonal Council has done a splendid job in making various recommendations for the preservation of the language and culture of the linguistic minorities in that area. May I know if a similar attempt is being made in the other zonal councils in this regard? If nothing is done, may I know if the initiative will be taken from the Centre?

Secondly, regarding the minorities which are not covered by the zonal councils which is the proper forum, there is one point to be clarified. For example, there are Oriyas in Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. Is the problem connected with them to be discussed in the southern Zonal Council or the central Zonal Council? I want to know how far this matter could be discussed in the eastern Zonal Council of which Orissa is a member.

Shri K. N. Tiwary (Bagaha): Shri Mohammad Tahir promised to submit a certain number of books to the hon. Minister. We would request the hon. Minister, through you, to tell us whether those text-books are in Urdu or in Hindi and whether the authors are Hindus or Muslims.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Adoni): In the report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, they have said that they sought some information from the Orissa Government about educational facilities to the linguistic minorities. They have also said that though they tried to get information from the State Government, they were not able to get it. There is only one school in Berhampur to which the State Government was giving aid. Even though in Berhampur and Parlakimedi areas, there are a large number of Andhras, not much attention is being paid to the linguistic minorities there and.....

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. No speech can be made at this moment.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Shri P. K. Deo and also the hon. Member have referred to Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. I would merely say that we are really sorry that we have not been able to hold a meeting of the eastern Zonal Council for some time past. We have now fixed a meeting of the eastern Zonal Council for the 12th September. I hope that these matters will be discussed at the meeting of the eastern Zonal Council. There are certain areas in Madhya Pradesh where Oriya-speaking people live. I can tell him that if he wants to write to me, he can, and of course we can also make enquiries from the State Government as well as from the Commissioner as to what the position is. We can discuss it in the central Zonal Council.

Shri P. K. Deo: U.P. and Madhya Pradesh?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes; if necessary we can ask a representative of the Orissa Government to attend the meeting. Then, about the text-books, I have nothing to say. It is for the hon. Member to furnish the text-books. Then we will see who the author is and what the language is.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House takes note of the Second and Third Reports of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th August, 1960 and 24th April, 1961, respectively."

The motion was adopted.

13.05 hrs.

ADVOCATES (THIRD AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

This amendment has been necessitated because of the fact that the State Bar Councils have not been able to formulate any rules yet as a result of which, particularly with regard to students who have passed their examinations after February, 1962, they are finding it extremely difficult to get themselves enrolled as advocates. Even those who practised as pleaders in the olden days find it difficult to get themselves enrolled. We made blanket provisions by the original Act by which we extended the date subsequently, and ultimately the date was extended up to 28th February, 1962 by the last amendment to the Act, so that all those who passed before the 28th February, 1962 were entitled to be enrolled as a matter of course without any rule being framed in respect of enrolment of advocates.

As the rules were not framed we were requested by the All-India Bar Association—the request was communicated to the Attorney-General by the President of the All-India Bar Association—that we should make a provision extending the date from 28th February, 1962 to 28th February, 1963 in section 24 of the Act. As we found that we have to come repeatedly to this House

[Shri A. K. Sen]

for amendment, we thought it was better to give the rule-making power to the Central Government pending rules being framed by the All-India Bar Council and the State Bar Councils, so that we might not have to come up every time here. This was the difficulty, and that is why this amendment was introduced, so that we can, in order to meet this hardship, formulate the specific rules. We have tabled an amendment that these rules may be framed after consultation with the Bar Council of India.

Shri S. S. More (Poona): You may frame the rules but who will put them into effect?

Shri A. K. Sen: The Act itself will do it. If you will see the amendment, they will have the same effect as the rules framed by the All-India Bar Council until revoked by the Central Government.

Shri Shree Narayan Das has introduced an amendment and I think the Government will accept it, because that was our intention actually, but nevertheless we are taking the rule-making power. It is not only in the matter of enrolment but in regard to many other matters that in the absence of the rules difficulties are occurring and, therefore, pending the formulation of the rules by the State Bar Councils, it will be necessary for the Central Government, in consultation with the All-India Bar Council, to frame rules under these particular circumstances. In the meantime, the Government will be prepared to accept the final amendment of Shri Shree Narayan Das, that is, amendment No. 5.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before this particular amendment was introduced in this

House, I remember that a memorandum was submitted by the Law Graduates' Association of Delhi not only to Members of Parliament but also to the Law Minister and his deputy. Doubts arose in the minds of those who passed after 28th February 1962. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is clearly stated:

"Difficulties have arisen on account of the inordinate delay in framing the necessary rules. The persons who have passed the final Law examination after the 28th February, 1962 are not able to undergo the necessary training in the absence of proper rules. This is causing undue hardship to them. Representations have been received from various States and Universities urging upon the Government to undertake immediate steps for removing the difficulties experienced by these Law graduates.

It is, therefore, proposed to amend the Act empowering the Central Government to make rules for State Bar Councils to provide for a course of practical training in law and the examination to be passed after such training. This would be an enabling provision and the Central Government would exercise the power only when it is necessary to do so. When, however, any State Bar Council makes any effective rules for the purpose, the rules made by the Central Government would cease to be in force on a notification issued in this behalf."

13.12 hrs.

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

This is a welcome amendment, because after all, the State Bar Councils have not framed any rules, with the result that the question arose about the fate of those who passed after 28th February, 1962. I would

read a portion of the pamphlet submitted to the Law Ministry by the Law Graduates' Association of Delhi:

"The above-mentioned Act which was passed by the Parliament on 19th May, 1961, came into force on 1st December, 1961, exempting as per section 24(1) (d) (i) all such persons who had obtained their degrees in law before that date, from undergoing the apprenticeship and subsequent Bar Council Examination although they had passed the examination with the same courses as we have undergone. Thus, as we have passed our examination in June, 1962, this Act prohibits our immediate enrolment as legal practitioners. Also the other provisions of the Act required to be fulfilled by us, apart from being unwaranted and discriminatory, have caused an undue hardship. In this respect we state as under:—

(a) That the Act has retrospective effect. It has bracketed the students who had joined the law course before 19th May 1961 with those who had joined afterwards. Those who joined it before the Act was passed i.e., 19th May 1961, joined it under the impression that just after completing their Proficiency course in law (conducted by the University) they would be able to practise in courts. In fact, they should have been bracketed with their predecessors who have been given the privilege of direct enrolment without undergoing any training and without taking any examination. The result has been that they have been taken unawares by the hardship at a time when they had no other choice of changing the course of their career."

Who are these law graduates? There are many among them who are working in Central Government or State Government or in some private undertaking and who are taking full

advantage of the evening classes in law conducted by the Delhi University and other universities. I have received the same type of memorandum from the law graduates of U.P. also. Their examinations were conducted in April or May and their result were announced in July, 1962. We find that this particular Act does not help them. It helps those who passed before 28th February, 1962.

I had some discussion, though not exhaustive, with the Deputy Law Minister when this particular memorandum was circulated to Members of Parliament. A letter signed by many Members of Parliament, including myself, Shri Indrajit Gupta and others, was also written to the Law Minister for two things. One was that the Central Government should frame the rules, because the Bar Councils have not framed the rules, so that the difficulty may be removed. The other thing was whether those graduates who passed after 28th February, 1962 could also be covered by bringing a suitable amendment. The Minister might say, after all a line has to be drawn somewhere.

Shri A. K. Sen: I have already said that we are taking the rule-making power and the rules will tend to exempt graduates who have passed after 28th February, 1962 also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I congratulate him. Under the rules framed by the Central Government, they can exempt those who passed after 28th February, 1962.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is what I have said. We are prepared to accept the amendment of Shri Shree Narayan Das, though it is not necessary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I thank him for that. I submit that the rules should be framed at the earliest opportunity, because they have already lost three or four months and they should not be made to lose more time.

Shri S. S. More: Sir, I do appreciate the Government's efforts to introduce this measure for the purpose of removing the hardship caused to some sections of the students who came to pass the law examinations recently. I became a law graduate and a legal practitioner long before such provisions about apprenticeship and practical training were devised, and I do not feel that those who belong to my generation and even the subsequent generation are less efficient for want of apprenticeship and special examination. I do not look with favour on this particular provision making a period of apprenticeship and special practical training compulsory.

A man may pass the university examination quite competently, but our Government feel that he is not sufficiently qualified for the profession, with the result that his enrolment as lawyer and his taking up practice for earning some money would be postponed. When the university has awarded him the degree after examining his legal knowledge, why should the State Bar Council impose any further condition, which will amount to a sort of slur on university education? If we put two and two together, we can very well say that it is the feeling of the Government that the products of universities are not fit enough to undertake the profession immediately and some period of apprenticeship has to intervene between his actual passing of the examination and his enrolment.

Then there is one more point. It is likely to be argued on behalf of Government that the man may have knowledge of law, but he may not necessarily have the practical experience of the tricks of the trade. I do not feel that any senior advocate would be so blind to his own interest as to allow the young apprentice to peep into his stock in trade, on which he has been thriving. The only advantage that he will get is that he will

have some unpaid apprentices, who would possibly attract some more work for him. My submission is, in these days, when the legal profession is going down and litigation is not a thriving affair, the speedy enrolment should not be postponed for certain reasons which do not stand careful scrutiny. Allow the boy to join the profession immediately after he gets through the university examination. He will earn as well as learn. It has been my experience, Sir, and it will be the experience of those in the profession, that they learn all the tricks by practising and not by doing formal training under some very eminent lawyer. So allow these young men to join the profession. It will be in the interest of the country to allow these young men to earn as early as possible, because in view of the growing competition their chances of making huge money are becoming very slim.

Then there are one or two other points. I want to ask the Law Minister one question. In clause 3, by which we are inserting a new section 60 of the Act, it is said that until rules in respect of any matter under this Act are made by a State Bar Council and approved by the Bar Council of India, the power to make rules in respect of that matter shall be exercised by the Central Government. Now, I am assuming, in order to understand this particular part, that the State Bar Council has come into existence but for certain reasons not known to us it has not been able to frame the necessary rules.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is what has happened.

Shri S. S. More: That means, now there may be two authorities having simultaneous powers of framing those rules. May I understand, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, that Government contemplate that the State Bar Council as well as the Central Government will have the power to frame rules and when the State Bar Council is hesitant, reluctant to frame the necessary rules the Central Government's

power will step in and the Central Government will frame the necessary rules. That these two authorities will have concurrently the power to make rules has not been sufficiently brought out in this particular Bill. If there had been such a word as "also", things would have been much better for the purpose of understanding this.

My further difficulty is this. The Central Government have framed their own rules. I casually asked as to who was going to implement those rules. The Law Minister was pleased to say: "The Act itself". I do not feel that the Act will be an executive authority also. The Acts will only lay down the limits within which the rules will operate. Supposing certain arrangements have to be made for giving training and certain other arrangements have to be made for holding examinations and other things—there may be hundred and one things which will have to be done under the various provisions of these rules—which will be the authority that will do these things? Supposing, let us assume, the State Bar Council, which shows great reluctance and which is practising the go-slow method in the matter of framing rules, does not at all cooperate with the Central Government or the Central Bar Council, which will be the authority that will undertake all these measures for the purpose of giving a speedy effect to the rules? If there is no authority provided, because that is my understanding of the particular provision, then the same result will happen. There will be no one to implement those rules, no one to see that the provisions are put into practice at the proper time, and the students may suffer.

Then, an amendment has been moved by the hon. Law Minister by which he seeks to frame the rules in consultation—I think it is amendment No. 3 where it is said "after consultation". If the object of taking all these powers is to expedite matters and avoid delays to the advantage of the students as such, then I cannot understand why the Government should again

wait for some time in order to have consultation with the defaulting State Council. Again, that will be a time consuming device. Therefore, if a State Bar Council has not framed the rules despite warning by the Central Government, then the Central Government should expeditiously proceed to frame their own rules. There will be hardly any point for consultation, because the rules which the Central Government will be framing for different States will be of the same type. The rules which will be framed for Assam may also be the rules which will be framed for Maharashtra if the Bar Council there does not function properly. So the rules will be a sort of model rules for the particular purpose, and if they are going to be in the nature of model rules to be put into effect where a State Bar Council is not prompt enough to frame its own rules, then the question of consultation is hardly of any significance or relevance. My submission in regard to this amendment is that the Government should see their way to withdraw this amendment, because even in the matter of consultation the State Bar Council will be trying to consume as much time as possible.

The members of the Bar Council will be senior lawyers. Everybody is now fairly convinced that the profession is over-crowded. I have got my own experience to guide me when I make the statement that these eminent and senior members of the Bar Council are on occasions swayed by the idea of closing the portals for the new entrants. If that be the feeling of some of these members, naturally, they will consume as much time as possible even when they would permit the Central Government to frame the rules. Therefore, I submit that, in the interests of the students, too much insistence on training, too much insistence on examination, should not be there so as to make it difficult for them to join the profession as early as possible and start earning their bread.

Within these one or two points that I have made, Sir, I submit that the

[Shri S. S. More]

Bill as a whole is a dire necessity in the interests of the students and we should all support it wholeheartedly.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, I am glad that the Central Government has come out with a Bill promptly after its attention was drawn to the difficulties created on account of the Bar Councils Act and the other law. The results of the boys who pass their examinations in February are declared after February. This law lays down that persons who pass the law examination will have to undergo a certain course of training and then pass another examination, and the rules regarding that training and examination are to be framed by the State Bar Councils. In certain States the Bar Councils have not been formed, and in certain other States even though the Bar Councils exist they have not framed any rules. Ultimately those rules have to be approved by the Indian Bar Council. On account of these difficulties, the number of students who have passed the examination but who have found themselves almost stranded on the road and not employed usefully anywhere, is very large. According to my information, in Madhya Pradesh itself, the number of law graduates who have come out of the Saugor University and the Vikram University is somewhere more than 250. You can imagine, Sir, that this number must be more than some thousands for the whole of India. The case was one of urgent importance and there was a good deal of discontent among the students.

You know, Sir, certain questions on this subject were tabled. But, unfortunately, those starred questions were not reached. The answers given said that the Government was thinking over the matter. I am glad that the hon. Law Minister, who himself is a distinguished member of the Indian Bar and to whom naturally all the suffering law graduates have been looking for help, has come in time

with a Bill saying that the Central Government will do what the State Bar Councils are unable to do for them. In this Bill provision has been made that the Central Government will make provisional rules under which the law graduates will be able to enrol themselves as advocates. I am glad that this prompt step has been taken. I hope the Law Minister will look into it if there is any lacuna so that there is no difficulty for the new young law graduates to enrol themselves as advocates and take it as their profession.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I want to ask one question of the hon. Law Minister. The Advocates Act was passed only recently and the hon. Law Minister has come to us with the third amendment today. What are the difficulties in the enforcement or implementation of the Act that we never come to its final form and that we go on amending it from time to time as time passes? I think there must have been something fundamentally wrong with the provisions of the Act and that is why we have had to amend it so many times in such a short time.

The hon. Law Minister had stated, and I had to agree with him, when the whole scheme of the Bill was discussed that the All India and State Bar Councils were going to be a big step forward, so far as this profession was concerned. That was the feeling given by the Law Minister and that was the feeling which we also endorsed. What has happened in the meanwhile? Why are the State Bar Councils taking such a long time for their formation? Are there any procedural difficulties? Have we made the formation of these Bar Councils too difficult? Have we made their functioning impossible? Why is it that the State Bar Councils have not come into existence? Have we created some resistance in the minds of the advocates that they do not come forward to form the State Bar Councils? I think the hon. Law Minister should look into this Bill from that point of view so

that the formation of the State Bar Councils becomes as easy and as expeditious as possible. Unless that is done, I do not think the Advocates Bill will fulfil the objectives that were placed before it.

My hon. friend, Shri More, has stated something about the training of lawyers. We are living in a technological age and we require training in all fields. When I became a teacher in a college it was stated that no training was necessary for a college teacher. Now I hear that resolutions are passed at some educational conferences that even college teachers should undertake a course of training and that they should also try to fit themselves for their particular job. Somehow or other, we are now living in this technological age.

Shri S. S. More: What is the training for Members of Parliament?

Shri A. K. Sen: Their training is here.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The training for Members of Parliament is the world, India, our political organisations, the work that we do in the field. So far as parliamentary work is concerned, it is more of training than anything else. It is nothing but training.

Therefore, in this technological age training has become very necessary. I believe it is a good provision that these students should have to undergo some kind of training. What is the kind of training that they should be given? Why are the Bar Councils not suggesting what kind of training should be given to them? Why is this resistance?

My hon. friend, the Law Minister, is bringing forward amendments after amendments which show his sensitiveness to public opinion, which show his desire to deal with the problems as they arise. He is not postponing the problem. I feel that he should feel the pulse of the advocates and see what is necessary.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Bisauli): But he is not a doctor.

Sri D. C. Sharma: That will lessen their resistance.

It is good that the rule-making power is being taken by the Law Minister. I hope the problems relating to the lawyers not only in Tripura and Manipur but in other parts of India also will be solved soon. I am glad that we are giving this blanket power to the Law Minister. But after giving this power, which we do with good grace, I would like to ask him to examine this Bill to see why it is that the States are not coming forward to form the Bar Councils to make the functioning of the Act possible. That is the crux of the problem of this Bill.

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बिल लाया गया है उसके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में कम से कम तीन सौ विद्यार्थी ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने एल० एल० बी० पास किया हुआ है लेकिन जो अनएम्प्लायड बैठे हैं, जिनको करने के लिए कोई धंधा नहीं है। उन्होंने अपने नाम रजिस्ट्रेशन के लिए, लाइसेंस लेने के लिए दे रखे हैं लेकिन अभी तक वे मंजूर नहीं हुए हैं। वहाँ की बार काउंसिल ने जो रूलस यहाँ भेजे हुए हैं, मुझे मालूम हुआ है, कि उनको अभी मंजूर नहीं किया जा सका है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में क्या अड़चन पैदा हो रही है और क्या यह सच नहीं है कि वहाँ की बार काउंसिल ने यहाँ रूल मंजूरी के लिए भेजे हुए हैं। अगर हाँ तो उनको मंजूर करने में देरी क्यों लग रही है। इस तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये।

इस में जो पैरा ३ है और जो इस प्रकार से है, वह बहुत अच्छा है :—

“It is, therefore, proposed to amend the Act empowering the Central Government to make rules

[श्री बड़े]

for State Bar Councils to provide for a course of practical training in law and the examination to be passed after such training."

मैं एक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ और वह ट्रेनिंग के बारे में है। मैं ने भी तीस साल वकालत की है। हमारे यहां जितने भी मध्य प्रदेश में वकील हैं, उन्होंने कभी भी बार काउंसिल के सामने एग्जमीनेशन नहीं दिया है। एक वकील साहब को शौक आया और उन्होंने बम्बई प्राविंस में वकालत करनी चाही और उसके लिए लाइसेंस मांगा। लाइसेंस पाने के लिए वह परीक्षा में बैठे और बराबर ना-पास हुए। उनका ऐसा कहना था कि इतना अनुभव होते हुए भी वे वहां के एग्जमीनेशन में जो पास नहीं हो सके हैं, इसका कारण यह है कि वहां पर प्राविशलिज्म है और मध्य प्रदेश के लोग वहां जा कर वकालत करें, ऐसा बम्बई के लोग नहीं चाहते हैं। इसलिए उनको ना-पास किया गया है।

लेकिन मेरा कहना दूसरा है। यदि कोई डाक्टर है तो उसको तो परीक्षा की जरूरत नहीं। लोगों के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ करनी होती है। यदि वह कोई गलती कर देता है तो जो मरीज होता है वह एक दम से नरक में जा सकता है और यदि ठीक से इलाज करता है तो हेवन में जा सकता है। वह मरीज को यमराज के पास भेज सकता है, अपनी गलती से। लेकिन जो वकालत करता है और किसी केस की ठीक से पैरवी नहीं करता है तो जो मुवकिल होता है वह एपपेलेट कोर्ट में जा सकता है, एक कोर्ट के बाद दूसरी में, दूसरी के बाद हाई कोर्ट में और हाई कोर्ट के बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जा सकता है। इस तरह से वह चार चार कोर्ट्स के सामने जा सकता है। जो वकील है उसको मौका दिया जाना चाहिये कि वह मिस्टेक्स कमिट करके लर्न कर सके और इस तरह का प्राविजन इसमें रखा जाना चाहिये। लेकिन जो प्राविजन रखा गया है कि बार-काउंसिल में उसको

एग्जमीनेशन देना चाहिये इसको ऐसा कर दिया जाना चाहिये कि एक साल वह एग्जमीनेशन में बैठ चुके तो सैकिंड यीअर में फिर उसको बैठने की जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिये और इस प्रकार लीनियेंट व्यू लिया जाना चाहिये।

माननीय मंत्री जी बहुत अच्छे और चोटी के वकील हैं और बहुत विद्वान भी हैं। वह अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि वकील कभी भी किसी के पास बैठ कर सीख नहीं सकता है, कभी काम को पिक अप नहीं कर सकता है। जब तक वह खुद काम नहीं करेगा, जब तक उसको पता नहीं होगा कि किस प्रकार से विटनेस को क्रास-एग्जामिन करना है, तब तक वह सीख नहीं सकता है। इस वास्ते यह जो ट्रेनिंग की बात या एग्जमीनेशन की बात रखी गई है यह ठीक नहीं है। लेकिन चूंकि इसको रख दिया गया है, इस वास्ते मैं इस के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता हूँ। जो कुछ किया गया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं आप से इतनी ही प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि जल्दी से जल्दी रूज तैयार किये जायें ताकि आज जो अनएम्प्लायमेंट है, वह दूर हो सके। जो एक बार एल० एल० बी० की परीक्षा पास कर लेता है, उसको पता नहीं होता है कि उसको एम्प्लायमेंट मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा, पैसा मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा। इस वास्ते जो रूज अभी तैयार नहीं हुए हैं या जिन को मंजूरी नहीं दी गई है, उनको जल्दी तैयार किया जाये और उनको जल्दी मंजूरी दी जाये। इंदौर में तथा मध्य प्रदेश के दूसरे इलाकों में जहां भी मैं जाता हूँ लोग मुझ से कहते हैं कि तुम पार्लियमेंट में हो, तुम इन चीजों को मंत्री महोदय के सामने नहीं रखते हो। लेकिन जब यहां पर प्रश्न पूछा जाता है तो माननीय मंत्री जी की तरफ से कह दिया जाता है कि अभी विचार हो रहा है और कोई आखिरी फैसला नहीं हुआ है। केवल यही उनका हमेशा जवाब होता है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो कुछ करना हो, वह आप जल्दी कर दिया करें ताकि लोगों में निराशा न फैले ।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जो विद्यार्थी एग्जैमीनेशन पास करके बेकार बैठे हुए हैं उनके लिए कोई न कोई व्यवस्था जल्दी से जल्दी की जानी चाहिये और जो रूल मध्य प्रदेश की बार काउंसिल ने आपके पास भेजे हैं और जिन को भेजे हुए बहुत दिन हो गये हैं, उनको जल्दी से जल्दी मंजूरी दी जानी चाहिये । मैं समझता हूँ कि वे तैयार कर लिये गये हैं लेकिन कुछ अड़चन आ गई है जिस के कारण वे अभी तक स्वीकार नहीं किये गये । मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन को शीघ्र से शीघ्र स्वीकार किया जाय ।

मैं फिर से इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ और माननीय मंत्री जी को इसे यहाँ पर लाने के लिये धन्यवाद देता हूँ ।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this *Advocates* (Third Amendment) Bill but it is a sad reflection on our Law Ministry. Such Bills should be scrutinised with a lot of care and we should have less of these amending Bills in this House because these various amendments reflect rather badly on our law-making. I hope there will be no Fourth Amendment Bill unless our Law Minister thinks that it will be thoroughly suitable for our country. Let us have the Fourth, Fifth or Sixth Amendment Bill but then let us end this matter there, pursue it and bring our bar to a uniform standard.

I was going to say about the lot of the law graduates specially. But Shri Banerjee has already spoken about it and the hon. Law Minister has assured that he is looking into the matter and will remedy the situation. I am glad that such sufferers will not have to be bothered again and they will not approach Members of Parliament. If

this assurance was given earlier by way of an explanation, I think these young law graduates would not have had to waste their time.

I also know that some Bar Associations in our country are not co-operating to the extent desired. May I request our Law Minister to pull up such Bar Associations, who have not yet adequately replied or who are not giving their co-operation, through High Courts. He should place our Bar Associations in proper shape and order. We must have a uniform code for all our Bar Associations.

I have been noticing that there has been a deterioration in the standard of our lawyers. There should be a unification of the code of conduct for all lawyers or for all Bar Associations. Many hon. Members have said that we should have a code of conduct for everything. I think, there should be a code of conduct for lawyers also.

Shri K. C. Sharma (Sardhana): There is.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Code of conduct does not mean only in law but in addressing the magistrates etc. I have a suggestion that wearing of black gowns and things like that should be abolished. We have done away with many foreign imitations. This gown system which has a Greek origin has no necessity in our country. Shirts and coats will suffice. This dignity of bow ties....

Shri A. K. Sen: That is not relevant.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: I am just making a suggestion.

I am wholeheartedly in support of this Bill. I request the House to give a chance to our Law Minister to bring even the Fourth or Fifth Amendment Bill and to see that our Bar Associations are put in proper shape and order.

Shri K. C. Sharma: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am sorry that I had to

[Shri K. C. Sharma]

make a certain remark when my hon. friend was speaking. I beg to submit most respectfully that if any profession has an ethical code of conduct all over the world, it is the legal profession. No profession has stood by, what is called, the moral precept under troublous times, under the strain and stress of the changing times than the legal profession. It is from the days of the Roman Empire when the Stoics came down to the most miserable state of affairs in India when lawyers came in the front. It is not an exaggeration to say that modern society has two pillars to stand upon—one is the law and lawyers and the other is science, technology and engineering.

The best course for the legal profession or the law would have been to establish a Ministry of Justice and to have universities under its direct control or guidance for running a four or five years' course. I made this suggestion after full consideration and I repeat it. A doctor has a five-year course of training and most of the doctors have to deal just with cold, fever and malaria. But lawyers have to deal with the property and the life of a man. A man's life and property are a serious affair in human life than malaria, fever or cold. Therefore, it is wrong to do what we are doing.

Having made this observation, I come to the present proposition. I think the hon. Law Minister....

Shri Bade: There is no training for a doctor. Then why should there be training for a lawyer before he gets a licence?

Shri K. C. Sharma: A doctor has to get some training for a year before he handles a patient. It is not permissible for him to handle a patient without getting training. It could not be that there is no training. If that is so, it is wrong.

Shri Gauri Shanker Kakkar (Fatehpur): But he gets remuneration as a House Surgeon.

Shri K. C. Sharma: That is a different affair.

It is wrong to say that the senior advocate does not impart training. In fact, nobody is so generous as a senior lawyer. In U.P., we have built after the tradition of Sapru and Nehru as regards where a lawyer stands in relation to his client, to the general public and to humanity at large. Nobody has contributed so much to human goodness as the legal profession.

With regard to this little affair, I am sorry the hon. Law Minister had to come with an amendment. In my humble opinion, the simple course would have been to direct the High Courts to issue orders that till the Bar Associations come up they would issue the licence for advocacy after one deposits a sum of Rs. 250. After six months or so the Bar Associations would have come into existence and would have framed the rules. It was a simple affair. The Law Ministry would have had nothing else to do. Taking the power of framing the rules and making it complicated is unnecessary. Anyhow, the hon. Law Minister is sensitive to the need and urgency of the situation and he has done well to bring it forward. I support it.

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I who leheartedly support the Advocates (Third Amendment) Bill which the hon. Minister has moved for the consideration of the House.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: May I rise on a point of order? Our Speaker has ruled, or has advised, that Members should not approach the Chair for consultations and carry on long conversations. I notice that it is being done and the decorum of the House is not being maintained.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is in connection with the Bill. Shri Shree Narayan Das may continue his speech.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: It is now clear that section 24 of the Act requires certain conditions to be fulfilled by those who have obtained degrees in law for being enrolled as such and the State Bar Councils have been empowered to frame rules for the purpose and have those rules approved by the Bar Councils. Then, they will come into effect. But there has been some delay and due to this delay a large number of graduates who have passed out just after the appointed date or the date that has been given there are idle and they cannot enrol themselves. Therefore, it has become necessary to bring this amending measure.

I would like to point out one other fact about it. I have given notice of an amendment to the effect.

After this *Advocates Act* was amended....

Shri Bade: The hon. Deputy-Speaker is busy. You can wait for some time.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: There is no question of waiting.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Neither the hon. Minister nor the hon. Deputy-Speaker is listening.

Shri S. S. More: They are supposed to be attentive.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: In the existing Act, section 24(1)(c) was amended and in the place of 'appointed day' 28th February, 1962 was substituted. Even after this date, a large number of law graduates have passed in Delhi and elsewhere. Therefore, it is necessary, in order that they may be exempted from this Act, that the existing Act should be amended. Therefore, I have given notice of the amendment.

1599(Ai) LSD—6.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will take it when we come to the amendments.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: I, therefore, support the Bill and I hope my amendments will be accepted.

Shri Gauri Shanker: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I welcome this Amending Bill with regard to the framing of universal rules. There are a number of law graduates and as, just now, Shri Bade has said, they are not having their employment and earning. This is, of course, very necessary. But, I have got my serious objection with regard to this training clause and the examination clause as such. When this Constitution was being framed, there was a question that there should be some minimum qualifications for those who are called upon to make laws and codify laws here. But, no qualification was prescribed, and that clause could not find a place in the Constitution. Now the Law makers have no educational qualifications: even a minimum. Then, again, in other professions too, when they are actually required to enter into that profession, there is no examination prescribed for entering into that profession at all.

One thing I know and I have experience of 25 years of practice. I find that there are second class law graduates who appear at the bar and they are more successful than first class law graduates. This academic qualification has nothing to do with success at the bar. Now, we are going to make it compulsory that they have to take a certain examination prescribed by the Bar Council in order to entitle them to start practice. That would be very very hard for them. They are also required to take the Law final examination. I find there is a tendency in several Universities now that 50 per cent. or lesser than that, 40 per cent.—in some 90—are declared successful. They have to take this Law final examination which is a difficult one. In some Universities, hardly 20 per cent. are declared successful. After that, if they want to

[Shri Gauri Shankar]

enter the profession, they are required to take another examination prescribed by the Bar Council. That would be putting them to a very great hardship and inconvenience.

There was, of course, a sort of training for them for six months. Up to this time, they used to get the training at the hands of a senior in the local bar. No fee was prescribed to be paid. Now, there is a provision that they have to deposit in advance the fee for training. That too will be a great hardship. A law graduate who has some fortune is required to pay a lump sum fee in order just to start practice.

I find there is a fundamental defect in keeping this clause regarding training and examination. If that is under contemplation, if the Government or Law Minister is contemplating like that, there should be a universal rule with regard to each and every profession. Anybody who is called upon to enter a profession must take a prescribed examination in order to be entitled to join the profession and that should not be the rule only for this profession. Instances have been quoted and I need not repeat them. There have been eminent lawyers who are eminent politicians. There was no such rule that they should take an examination of the Bar Council before entering the legal profession. I can assure you that the efficiency which is being maintained at the bar will not be lower if no such prescribed examination is required for those who wish to enter the profession.

With regard to the formation of the rules, I welcome this measure. But, I submit that this provision regarding examination and training will mean a very great hardship and it will create great injustice to new entrants to this profession.

Shri Mohsin (Dharwar South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker I support this Bill. Of course, it is not a new measure.

The proposed Bill is in consonance with section 24 of the Advocates Act of 1961 which provides that he has to undergo a course of training and pass an examination after such training. A mere law degree is not sufficient today. Under this proposed Bill, the Central Government wants to take power to frame rules till the State Bar councils frame effective rules. In pursuance of section 24 (1) (d), many of the State Governments have framed effective rules. Some have not. It is only in those cases that the Central and that too till such time that the State Bar Councils frame such effective rules.

Some of my friends argued that such a training was not necessary at all. I am very surprised to see that argument. Because, especially for people who are entrusted with the property and even lives of certain individuals, it is necessary that they should undergo some training from some eminent lawyer. He must be referring to his own olden days when education was also of that quality. Now, the standard of education has also gone down these days. Some law graduates are engaged in other professions. After the lapse of so many years of their passing, they want to come and practice at the bar. After the lapse of 5 years, if they come to the court, taking some brief, I do not think they will be competent to do that. It is necessary that they must have some practical training with a senior lawyer. Otherwise, many of the advocates who take up such briefs will not do justice to their clients. It is all right in criminal cases. But, in civil matters, especially, some of the advocates lose their case because of technical defects or defects in technicalities. For example, in the tribunals, many of the claims are barred by Order II Rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code, because they fail to comply with all the provisions. A client is in the hands of the lawyer. If the lawyer

handles the case wrongly, for no fault of the client, he has to suffer.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Why do you say it is good in criminal cases?

Shri Mohsin: In criminal cases, I make this difference. The technicalities are not observed so much in criminal cases as in civil matters. As a lawyer practising on both sides, I am sure that it is not the form of the complaint that is material in criminal cases. Usually in civil matters, the plaint is a material document. Many a time, a junior lawyer will lose his case for not observing technicalities. Some senior lawyer will take a technical objection and ultimately it is the client who suffers. It is only to stop this that this training is necessary. This is only a provision to make certain effective rules by the State Bar councils. It is a good measure and I support the Bill.

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North) *rose—*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Law Minister. There is no time.

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: I will take only five minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Two or three minutes.

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, during the first session of the Third Lok Sabha, I think we amended the Advocates Act. That was the second amendment of the Advocates Act. Now, the third amendment of the Advocates Act has been placed before the House. I do not know whether we are making it true that we legislate in a hurry and amend it at leisure. Last time, on account of certain difficulties, the Bombay University could not announce the results in time, and, therefore, a Bill was brought forward for amending the Advocates Act. But, this time, certain representations have been made by certain universities that proper provision has not been made as regards the Bar Council exami-

nations before a particular date, namely the 28th February, 1962, and, therefore, this amending Bill has been placed before the House.

14 hrs.

Now, the Bar Council examinations are being held already in some of the States, and some of the States had formed their Bar Councils even prior to 1958 or 1959. I wish to bring to the notice of the Law Minister certain difficulties that have arisen in some of the States after reorganisation, on account of want of co-ordination in the different parts that have been brought together in the different States. We find that in certain cases, while one State had its Bar Council another State did not have it; and the result was that some of the students who had appeared for the same examination of the university were asked to undergo the Bar Council examination, while others were exempted from that. That was the position in one and the same State. I hope that this kind of difficulty will be removed as early as possible.

The second thing that I want to bring to the notice of the Law Minister is this. Now that the Central Government want to take over all the powers in regard to framing the necessary rules for the Bar Council examination, for conducting the necessary training, for fixing the period of training etc., I feel that if the rules are uniform, it would be much better. But, now I do not know whether the rules would be uniform or not, because the Bar Council examination is held only in those papers which have not been included in the university syllabus for the study of the LL.B. course. For example, in the Bombay University and the Karnataka University I find that international law is included for study in the second-year degree course, and as a result, the Criminal Procedure Code, the Civil Procedure Code and the Evidence Act have not been included in the syllabus. The result is that the Bar Council examination is held only

[Shrimati Sarojini Mahsihi]

in those three papers and not in the others. As regard the Bombay University, it had added a few papers more.

In order that the whole thing may be uniform, I feel that it is better even if we go through the syllabi of the universities and see the significance of the study of law, which was rightly stressed by one of the hon. Members, and see that the whole thing is uniform. Formerly, of course, we had the Native States etc., and, therefore, the position was altogether different. But, now we are having an independent India, and we must see that the law should be uniform as far as possible. It is, therefore, better that uniform laws and uniform rules are made.

Now, the difficulty is this. 28th February, 1962 has been fixed as the critical date, and those students who had passed before that date can be exempted from appearing for the Bar Council examination; and this provision has been made on account of the difficulties that certain States had experienced. I do not know what exactly the impediments there were that stood in the way of those States forming their Bar Councils, and why the Central Government could not prevail over the States to see that the Bar Councils were formed, and that the rules for the Bar Council examination were also framed within the particular period specified.

In the present Bill, the time has been extended; not only has the time been extended, but the Central Government are also taking overall powers to see that if any particular State is slow in forming its Bar Council, then the Central Government could frame the necessary rules and make the necessary provisions for conducting the Bar Council Examination. At the same time, I feel that that will be a sort of lenient outlook towards those States which have been too slow and idle in constituting their Bar Councils.

In order to remove the difficulties in the way of those students who had appeared for the law examination after the 28th February, 1962, I think that this particular amending Bill has been brought forward. And it is a good thing and is in the interests of the student world, that such an amendment has been brought forward. But I hope that it will not again be extended to something like 1963 or 1964 so that other students who may be appearing after 1962 or 1963 may also be tempted to make representations again.

Section 58 of the present Act is also sought to be amended in this Bill. That is a very minor amendment. This seeks to provide that those lawyers who are already practising and who do not come under either the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 or the Bombay Pleaders' Act, 1920 but who have got their sanads or the licences already and are practising and might have got experience for years together, should not be deprived of their right to practice, and they should also be brought within the compass of this enactment. It is for that purpose that this particular amendment has been sought to be made.

As regards training for the law graduates, as a teacher who has worked for a few years in a law college, I wish to say, and I think I am entitled to say, that training is essential for the students coming out of the law colleges. It is not because other professions have prescribed training and I am suggesting and insisting that training should be there for the law graduates also. But the whole point is that they should have rightly some experience under the able guidance of some senior lawyers.

Just as one hon. Member rightly stressed the significance of law, I wish to stress the significance of the interpretation of law also. The law graduates should have experience under the able guidance of a senior teacher to interpret law, because they are entrusted with the sacred duty of safe-

guarding the life, property and reputation of the parties concerned. Therefore, if they are given a certain training, it will be better.

Shri S. S. More: That is the object of the universities.

Shrimati Sarojini Mahishi: That may not be exhaustive training. That universities are giving only theoretical training. But I am talking of the practical training. I do know that there are certain students who have not seen a court at all, and they have gone through the examination, and they have got a first class, and distinction also, but they do not know the real significance of law, and as one hon. Member has rightly pointed out, they do not know how to interpret the law.

Therefore, it is quite essential that they should undergo some practical training. I am not insisting on any examination being passed by them, but I am only emphasising that they should undergo a certain training and should have some experience to their credit before they are entrusted with the sacred duty of safeguarding the life, property and reputation of the people.

Shri A. K. Sen: I am obliged to the House for the general welcome that has been given to this Bill, but it is my duty to answer some of the criticisms which have been levelled, in my opinion, unjustly against Government.

When the Advocates Act was passed, it was our intention to set up autonomous Bar, so that all the rules regarding enrolment and other conditions governing the members of the Bar should be framed by the Bar Councils themselves. We could have taken the power then, if we wanted, to control the autonomous profession by rules framed by Government. But it was not our intention to do so, as it was not the intention of this House. As in England, we wanted to set up a completely autonomous Bar guiding itself, and governing itself by its own rules.

Unfortunately, though the Act was assented to by the President on the 19th May, 1961, the High Courts took a long time to frame the rules for the elections. Even for the elections, we left the matter to the High Courts, and we did not want to do through Government. We circulated immediately after the passing of the Act, a set of draft rules to the High Courts, thinking that they would take time to frame the draft rules themselves. Notwithstanding that, they took a very long time in adapting the rules which we circulated.

Then, the elections in some places were not held until December, 1961. The Bar Councils were only set up in January or February; I am referring to the last of them; some were set up before that. But, though they were set up by January or February of this year, and we are now in the month of August, unfortunately, there have been no rules framed by many Bar Councils. Some have framed them, but the All India Bar Council have not approved of them, which is very necessary.

Now, how is that to be ascribed to any fault of Government? An hon. Member opposite said that this spoke very badly of Government that they should be coming forward with amendments frequently. Is it our fault that we did not foresee that the Bar Councils and the All India Bar Council, composed of members who are most critical of Government everywhere, would fail to frame the rules? Everywhere, the Bar is the most critical of Government, and other authorities. They think that every Government is inefficient, and they think considerably about their own efficiency.

An Hon. Member: That is a presumption.

Shri A. K. Sen: I think they will reflect further now, now that something has been left to them concerning their own profession and they have not been very agile in framing the rules. So, I think it will give

[Shri A. K. Sen]

them food for the future when they criticise other authorities about inefficiency or delay.

The same thing is true with some of the High Courts which took a long time in having these elections conducted and in setting up these Bar Councils under the rules to be framed by them.

Having regard to this fact that the rules are not there, we are faced with this difficult position. Is the Government to keep quiet and not bring any amendment simply because it may not look well that though the Act was passed in May last year we have to amend it for a second time? In my submission, Parliament exists not for prestige but to see that justice is done to everyone; and, if necessary, if grievances come to our notice, if defects have to be removed, it is the duty of Parliament to rectify. It is the duty of this House and it has never failed to perform its duty. And, this is exactly the position.

Originally, we thought that instead of naming any date in the Bill we should take the rule-making power so that we may name the date by rules which could be altered, as and when the situation required, along with other rules which may be necessary to be framed, instead of having to come every time to Parliament.

But, as I have indicated, Government is prepared to accept the amendment of Shri Shree Narayan Das. It is exactly what we intended and it is exactly the same as the request which the All India Bar Council has made to us that by the Act itself we should exempt all graduates who have passed before February 1963, because, according to the All India Bar Association, the Attorney-General writes to me, they do not expect the rules to be framed by the All India Bar Council before February 1963. That means, they will take 6 months more. That is what the Attorney-General has written to

me. Having regard to that fact, I think it would be our duty again to indicate that we are going to accept Shri Shree Narayan Das's amendment.

That is all I have to say.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Advocates Act, 1961, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up clause by clause consideration. **Clause 2.**—(Amendment of section 58)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is one amendment by Shri Hem Raj. Is he moving it?

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): I am moving it for the purpose of clarification. Sir, I move:

"Page 1,—omit lines 7 to 12."

(4)

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Sir, my amendment comes first.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will take it up afterwards, after clauses 2 and 3.

Shri Hem Raj: Under clause 58, the rights of the existing Legal Practitioners are not affected, until the date or immediately before the date on which Chapter IV comes into force. In that we are going to insert certain words. That provision already exists in section 55 of the Act. I do not think there is any necessity for inserting these words, 'or any other law' etc. in section 58. I think section 55 is sufficient to cover all this.

Shri A. K. Sen: We have examined it and it is necessary; as has been explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, there are certain lawyers

in Tripura and Manipur who are not covered by the existing clause.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member press his amendment?

Shri Hem Raj: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member the permission of the House to withdraw the amendment?

The amendment was, by leave withdrawn

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, the question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.— (*Insertion of New section 60*)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is an amendment standing in the name of Shri M. P. Swamy. Is he moving it?

Shri M. P. Swamy (Tenkasi): In view of what the hon. Minister has given notice of I do not want to move it.

Shri A. K. Sen: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 1, line 22,—

after "The Central Government" insert—

"after consultation with the Bar Council of India." (3)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Page 1, line 22,—

after "The Central Government" insert—

"after consultation with the Bar Council of India." (3)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill

New Clause 1A

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Shree Narayan Das. You have got two amendments. How is your amendment in order?

Shri A. K. Sen: May I say, Sir, that I accept it, amendment No. 5?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Here you are not amending section 24.

Shri A. K. Sen: Section 24 is attracted because of the amendment in clause 3. Clause 3 automatically attracts section 24, and section 28 of the Act. Section 24 is the crucial section. Because of that this amendment is necessary. Section 24 says:

"he has undergone a course of training in law and passed an examination after such training both of which shall be prescribed by the State Bar Council."

Then, in section 28, it goes on to say:

"A State Bar Council may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Chapter.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(b) a course of practical training in law and the examination to be passed after such training for admission as an advocate on the roll of the Bar Council;"

Because no rule has been framed under section 28, section 24(1)(d)

[Shri A. K. Sen]

becomes difficult to be complied with; and that is why we are taking the rule-making powers under the main clause, Clause 3. Section 24 is not only directly connected but intimately connected with this. Because of the difficulty, we are bringing in this amendment.

श्री बड़े : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन के सामने जो अमेंडमेंट है, वह सैक्शन २४ के सम्बन्ध में है, जब कि यह बिल सैक्शन ५८ में अमेंडमेंट करने और सैक्शन ६० इन्सर्ट करने के लिए लाया गया है। अगर कोई अमेंडमेंट बिल के स्कोप के बाहर हो, तो इस सदन के रूलज के अनुसार वह अमेंडमेंट आउ ऑफ आर्डर है, क्योंकि इन रूलज के अनुसार पेयरेट एक्ट को अमेंड नहीं किया जा सकता है।

Shri A. K. Sen: That is what I have answered.

Shri Bade: It is not according to our rules.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is what I have said; it automatically relates to sections 24 and 28.

Shri S. S. More: According to our rules, if an amendment is to be made....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You object to the amendment, Shri Bade?

Shri Bade: Yes, Sir.

Shri S. S. More: When an amending Bill is before the House, Members of Parliament can move amendments to the clauses of the amending Bill. But there is a relevant part of rule 80. It says that—

“an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates.”

I am reading rule 80 of our Rules of Procedure. This particular rule is

very much permissive in scope and may cover other things. What is laid down in this particular rule may even cover an amendment to other sections of the principal Act not covered by the amending Bill.

I am giving wide scope to the words ‘relevant to the subject matter of the clause’. Even Shri Bade will not question the relevancy of the amendment. My submission, therefore, will be that if we have to fulfil the purpose of the Bill and carry some succour to the suffering students, this amendment will serve that purpose more effectively than even the amending Bill itself. That is my submission.

Shri Bade: He can bring another Bill if he wants.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Normally, this amendment will be out of the scope of the Bill.... (*Interruptions*). But it relates to section 28 and also section 24—the course of practical training in law and the examination to be passed after such training by the candidates. These are to be prescribed by rules under section 28 of the principal Act. This amendment seeks to give rule making powers to the Government. So, it is attracted. The amendment sought to be made by Shri Shree Narayan Das is attracted by sections 28 and 24 of the principal Act. There is also a ruling from the Chair which says:

“It is possible to conceive that a matter may be connected, may form part of one argument, may require amendment in another section of the principal Act which is not touched by the amending Bill. But in such cases the rule is very clear—such amendments are permissible. It is not that a particular section must be only referred to. The substance of the matter has to be looked to. The main point is, if there is one intimately connected subject, then amendments will certainly be

admissible, because that subject is touched by the amending Bill."

I follow this ruling and hold the amendment in order. Is the amendment acceptable to the hon. Law Minister?

Shri A. K. Sen: Yes, Sir.

(Amendment made):

Page 1,—

after line 4, insert—

'1A. Amendment of section 24.—In sub-section (1) of section 24 of the Advocates Act, 1961 (25 of 1961) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), for the figures, letters and words "28th day of February, 1962", wherever they occur, the figures, letters and words "28th day of February, 1963" shall be substituted and shall be deemed always to have been substituted.' (5)

(Shri Shree Narayan Das)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Question is:

"That New Clause 1A stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

New Clause 1A was added to the Bill

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill

Shri A. K. Sen: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.24 hrs.

MOTION RE. MODIFICATION OF CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, 1962—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up the motion on Conduct of Elections (Second Amendment) Rules moved by Shri Shree Narayan Das on the 19th June, 1962:

"This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the following amendment be made in the Conduct of Elections (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962, laid on the Table on the 19th April, 1962, namely:

'omit rule 3.'

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution."

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Sir, I have to move the two amendments which stand in my name and which, I think, Shri Shree Narayan Das will accept. It will be remembered that certain apprehensions were expressed in the course of the discussion on the amended rule 93 that there may be a chance of the packets being tampered with. It was essential, therefore, that whoever opens it under a court order or under this rule must give a reasonable opportunity to the parties concerned so that they may be present and everything may be done in their presence and nothing is done behind their backs. It was also felt that the Election Commission should not make an order without recording the reasons. I am therefore moving the following motion:

"This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the following amendment be made in the Conduct of Elections (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962, laid on

[Shri A. K. Sen]

the Table on the 19th April, 1962, namely:

'add the following as sub-rule (2) to rule 3,—

(2) To sub-rule (1) of rule 93, the following proviso shall be added, namely:

"Provided that—

(a) where any such order is made by the Election Commission, the Commission shall, before making the same, record in writing the reasons therefor; and

(b) no such packets shall be opened nor shall their contents be inspected by, or produced before, any person or authority under any such order of the Election Commission unless that person or authority has given reasonable opportunity to the candidates or their duly authorised agents to be present at such opening, inspection or production."

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution."

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): Sir, I accept the amendment.

Shri Bade rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We had already had a long debate.

Shri Bade (Kharagone): The amendment was not there at that time.

Shri A. K. Sen: The amendment was as a result of that discussion.

Shri Bade: That day the discussion was postponed saying that the hon. Minister would give a reply. Instead of the reply, he has brought in an amendment.

Shri A. K. Sen: I was to have replied. But in deference to the wishes of the House, Government has introduced this amendment.

Shri Bade: That is not enough.

Shri A. K. Sen: If the hon. Member wants, he may have his say.

श्री बड़े : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 14खली बार जब यहां पर इस पर डिसकशन हुआ था तब कहा गया था कि इलैकशन कमिशनर अगर पैकेट्स को ओपन करें, तो ओपन करने के बाद वह क्या करने वाले हैं, इस पर प्रकाश डाला जाये। जहां तक मैं समझता हूं कि पैकेट्स ओपन करने के बाद कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। एक बार अगर रिटनिंग आफिसर ने कह दिया कि फलां कैंडीडेट, चाहे उछल कूद से ही सही, सफल घोषित किया जाता है, उसके बाद अगर पैकेट्स को खोला जाता है तो खोलने के बाद क्या होगा, इसका कुछ पता नहीं। कोई भी अधिकार उसके बाद इलैकशन कमिशनर को नहीं दिया गया है। इसलिए उस रोज जो डिसकशन हुआ था उस में यही कहा गया था कि यह जो प्राविजन है, पैकेट्स को खोलने का यह रिडंडेंट है और इसलिए इसको वापिस लिया जाये, इसको ओमिट किया जाये। यह सैस उस रोज इस हाउस की थी। उस रोज यह प्रामिज किया गया था कि इस पर विचार किया जा रहा है। हम बड़ी आशा से बैठे हुए थे कि शायद इसको ओमिट कर दिया जायेगा। लेकिन ऐसी कोई बात नहीं की गई है। रिटनिंग आफिसर ने एक बार जब रिजल्ट डिक्लेयर कर दिया, उसके बाद भी पैकेट्स को ओपन किया जा सकता है, यह जो प्राविजन रखा जा रहा है, यह बहुत ही खतरनाक है। इस वास्ते उस रोज कहा गया था कि यह एक रिडंडेंट प्राविजन है क्योंकि इस में इसके बाद कुछ हो नहीं सकता है, उसको कोई भी किसी किस्म के अधिकार नहीं दिये गये हैं। अब जो एमेंडमेंट लाया गया है, उस में कहा गया है कि पार्टी के सामने इन पैकेट्स को खोला जायेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि यह भीअर

आई वाश है। यह भी कहा गया है कि ऐसा करने के लिए रीजंज लिखे जायेंगे। लेकिन उसके बाद क्या करने वाले हैं आप, इस के बारे में कोई भी प्राविजन इस में नहीं रखा गया है।

हम देखते हैं कि ला मिनिस्टर साहब एमेंडमेंट आफ्टर एमेंडमेंट लाते रहते हैं। अभी आज ही उन्होंने एडवोकेट्स बिल में थर्ड एमेंडमेंट लाई थी और उसको लाने के बाद भी एक और एमेंडमेंट की है जिसके अनुसार १९६२ के स्थान पर १९६३ कर दिया गया है। इसी प्रकार से मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो कंडीटिंस के सामने बैकेट खोलने का अधिकार दिया गया है, उनके खोल लेने के बाद आगे क्या होने वाला है, इसके बारे में कुछ भी नहीं लिखा गया है। इस वास्ते इस प्राविजन से इस हाउस को कोई प्रेजिडेंसियल नहीं हो सकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर अच्छी तरह से विचार कर लिया जाये ताकि फिर एमेंडमेंट लाने की जरूरत महसूस न हो।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"This House resolves that in pursuance of sub-section (3) of section 169 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the following amendment be made in the Conduct of Elections (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962, laid on the Table on the 19th April, 1962, namely:

'add the following as sub-rule (2) to rule 3,—

(2) To sub-rule (1) of rule 93, the following proviso shall be added, namely:

"Provided that—

(a) where any such order is made by the Election Commission, the Commission shall before making the same, record in writing the reasons therefor;

and

(b) no such packets shall be opened nor shall their contents be inspected by, or produced before, any person or authority under any such order of the Election Commission unless that person or authority has given reasonable opportunity to the candidates or their duly authorised agents to be present at such opening, inspection or production."

This House recommends to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do concur in the said resolution."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my motion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his motion?

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We will now proceed to Private Members' Business.

14.31 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SIXTH REPORT

Shri Hem Raj (Kangra): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 21st August, 1962."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 21st August, 1962."

The motion was adopted.

*Urban and Rural Housing
and Slum Clearance Schemes*

14.32 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: URBAN AND RURAL HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE SCHEMES—contd.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The House will now proceed with the further discussion of the following Resolution moved by Shri Ananda Nambiar on the 10th August, 1962:—

“This House calls upon the Government to set up a Commission to enquire into the progress made in regard to the urban and rural housing and slum clearance schemes and to suggest measures for their speedy completion.”

Shri Nambiar may continue his speech.

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirappalli): Sir, I had the honour to move this resolution on the 10th August, but still to remind the House about it I shall read out the resolution once again:

“This House calls upon the Government to set up a Commission to enquire into the progress made in regard to the urban and rural housing and slum clearance schemes and to suggest measures for their speedy completion.”

Even after fifteen years of independence, as regards the question of housing for the people in the urban areas as well as in the rural areas, and particularly that of slum clearance, Government have not progressed to any considerable extent. I am quoting figures to show that on an average, from all the statistics at my command, it is seen that about 100,000 houses are being constructed both by the private and the public sector in a year in this country of 440 million people, whereas in other countries it is difficult. They may say that other countries have progressed very well industrially and otherwise and therefore they can do so. But let us see the facts. In a country like America,

where the population is only equal to 40 per cent of ours, they construct 1 million houses a year. And in the United Kingdom, where they have a population which is only one-eighth of ours, they construct three times the number of houses that we construct here—that means 3 lakhs of houses a year.

Here the Government would say that in countries like America or the United Kingdom there is so much progress in all respects and therefore they could build more houses. But I submit that for building houses especially for the lower and middle income group, what is required is not very much of an industrial advance, but a little bit of bricks, a little amount of cement and lime. If there is a will on the part of the Government to construct houses and if the Government will allow the people to do it and give them the necessary facilities, we can build more houses, and in these fifteen years we could have satisfied, at least to some extent, the needs of the people.

But unfortunately we hear that we are already having a shortage of housing, in the urban areas, to the extent of 60 lakh houses, according to government figures. I have seen a report wherein the then Housing Minister, Dr. Gopala Reddi, had stated that we have almost solved two problems, namely that of food and that of cloth needed for consumption in this country. But I find, even according to his figures, that we have not improved in these two items as well. In 1954 the *per capita* consumption of food was 15·7 oz. and in 1960 it went down to 15·4 oz. The *per capita* consumption of cloth was 16·4 yards in 1956 and it went down to 15·7 yards in 1959. So even that tall claim made by the then Housing Minister, Dr. Gopala Reddi, that “having satisfied these two main issues, we could pass on to that of housing” is not correct as even in that respect we have not improved. We

are deteriorating, I am so sorry to say.

We have seen the recent growth of the bigger cities like Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, etc. We are aware of the growing population. But we are unable to deal with the housing problem, not only in the cities but even nearabout.

I have got some figures with me which I shall lay before the House. For instance, in Bombay there were about 700 residential buildings which were considered to be dangerous by the Municipal Corporation several years back. But Government could not find alternative accommodation for the six thousand families residing in them. So the position continues, it is even worse. This indicates the position as it exists in Bombay.

In Delhi the position is still worse. In Delhi every month, or every alternate week, we find the slum dwellers going *en masse* to the Minister of Home Affairs or to the Minister of Works, Housing and Supply and making representations. And very freely—of course, our Ministers are good in that respect—they give promises. Here is a promise given in which they say that “the scheme will be begun soon and all concerned will be consulted”. These promises go on, but the houses are not built.

Of course, there may be an attempt made here and there. For instance, this Ramakrishnapuram housing colony has cropped up and it is intended for government servants and others, but I find it has not been fully occupied and the essential amenities like electricity or water or the C.H.S. facilities are denied, dacoities and thefts are going on and there is no congenial environment in that area to enable people to go and live in. I do not know whether they have completely altered this housing to the employees, but the figures show that at present there are 60,000 government employees without housing in

Delhi. Plans are already complete to build 8,588 houses in the city during the Third Plan. Seeing the backlog, at this rate how many years would it take even for this low-income group employees to get housing accommodation? I do not know how the low-income employees manage with what little amount is left after paying the rent of the so-called house that they live in.

Coming to the question of slum clearance, I may be permitted to submit that this scheme which they speak of as slum clearance was there and selected cities were taken, and there is a tall talk of slum clearance. That is for political purposes. Ministers or high officials or V.I.Ps go about, and particularly Members from the Treasury Benches go round and speak so sweet to the poor people that they are planning for slum clearance. I would request the hon. Minister to give us facts as to how far the question of slum clearance has been tackled and how far the slum dwellers have been rehabilitated. I know how in Delhi, Bombay, Madras and other big cities, almost like a locust invasion, policemen suddenly come down and get the slum dwellers out, make them go, and make them pavement dwellers and beggars. We find that without giving them any alternative accommodation to rehabilitate themselves in many cases they are left as beggars in the streets.

On the question of housing we find that in the Second Plan a sum of Rs. 250 crores was allotted for public housing, including mining workers, plantation and railway workers and State employees. And still this is the state of affairs. In the Third Plan there is an allotment of Rs. 450 crores, including Rs. 60 crores from the Life Insurance Corporation for constructing houses. It is up to the hon. Minister to tell us how much out of the Rs. 450 crores he is going to utilise and how far he can build and satisfy the growing needs of the urban and rural populace.

[Shri Nambiar]

Now I come to the question of availability of materials and land required for constructing houses. I know that in certain places, in urban areas or round about big cities, procurement of plots and sites for construction of houses is very very difficult. The prices have gone up. The Government are not in a position to secure plots and they are not giving these plots to the persons or the societies who want to construct houses. I know what happens in my own place, Tiruchirapalli, which is a small city with only four-lakh population. There, sites for houses are obtained only by the higher income-groups, by persons who can afford to obtain or purchase their own house-sites by their own means. To them, the Government procure house-sites whereas for slum clearance and for the low income-group and the middle-class employees, it is impossible to obtain house-sites. The prices have gone up several fold. I would request the hon. Minister to contradict me if this is not so. What is the difficulty that he is finding in obtaining house-sites? If legislation is required, it must be made, and the State Governments must be told that house-sites are to be obtained at any cost and given to the people along with the materials required.

With regard to material, the Government do not take pains to see that the materials are supplied. Take the question of cement, for example. Cement is required for building houses at least to a small extent if not very much. We find palatial buildings being constructed, cinema houses being constructed, wherein hundreds of thousands of bags of cement are being used, whereas for the construction of small houses, if some bags of cement are required, the official says there is no cement available! I know from my own personal experience that the Government do not take pains to see that cement is distributed to the house-builders of private men and societies who are to be

encouraged in house-construction. The Government may say that there is a machinery for allotment, there is a method for distribution and that any one can go through that machinery and get the cement. But I may be permitted to submit that only those who are higher up in the society, who can afford to indulge in tactics to get cement, get it. The poor man in the village or in the urban areas finds it very difficult to get cement and such other materials as are required for the construction of houses.

There is a provision for the grant of housing loans to the rural population for construction of houses. In regard to that, we will find that we are in a miserable state of affairs. These loans are not normally granted. They have got their own red-tapism. Red-tapism may go on, but then why do you talk of having the schemes of rural housing? The hon. Minister recently held a seminar; I think it was held in Mysore, where it was stated that efforts should be taken to grant loans to the rural population to the extent of 66 2/3 per cent. I think it was held in July last.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): Yes.

Shri Nambiar: They said there that 66 2/3 per cent of the cost of building is to be given as loan by the State Government if the house is to be constructed according to the plans submitted by the State authorities. There are so many if's and but's there, that the loan will not be given. The total amount of the loan that has been distributed, according to the reports I have, is to the tune of Rs. 3.3 crores for the whole of India. From this you will find that the Government speak much and propagate much but when they come to brass-tacks, you find that the housing scheme is totally shelved, and that the States do not also co-operate much.

Lastly, I come to the question of industrial housing scheme. Under this scheme, the Government will give 50 per cent subsidy to the employees and they have to construct the houses. There is a provision for loan to the extent of 25 per cent. I would ask the hon. Minister to tell us how many houses have been constructed by the employers so far. If the Government could not persuade the employers to build, what is it due to? This is the question I pose. I find from the figures that are at my disposal that so far they have constructed only 18,332 houses ever since 1952. During the last ten years of the scheme, they have constructed only 18,332 houses at a cost of Rs. 5.41 crores sanctioned by the Centre. What is it due to? What is it that the Government intend in regard to this scheme?

Let us see the number of houses constructed under the industrial housing scheme. Of course, for Gujarat the figure is a large one. In ten years, they have built just 250 houses in Kerala. I may be corrected if I am wrong. In Assam, they have built 303 houses; Orissa, 620; Punjab, 2,500; Rajasthan, 1,422; West Bengal, 6,812. This is the work done under this scheme by the State Governments and the employers put together, on a subsidy granted by the Central Government. Here, it is clear that the Central Government is not taking enough pains or is not putting enough pressure on the employers to avail themselves of this opportunity to construct more houses. If this is so, how can the question of housing be solved?

In regard to slum clearance, the state of affairs is woeful. In regard to urban housing for the middle income-group and the lower income-group, the Government could not even do a bit. In regard to rural housing, as I said, in respect of grant of loan and such other things, the Government only make propaganda and speeches but actually do not do anything. In regard to industrial housing, I have shown what the position is.

This is a subject in which you do not require foreign exchange. In the case of other things, they will say that they do not have foreign exchange, they cannot import this and that and so on.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member must conclude.

Shri Nambiar: I have taken just 15 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has taken more than 20 minutes.

Shri Nambiar: I shall conclude in two minutes. I would humbly ask what sort of foreign exchange is required in procuring lime and bricks and arranging for some ordinary facilities to be accorded for house-building. If the housing problem cannot be solved by these five year plans, then—God forbid—I think we may not be in a position to solve any problem in this country. This is the easiest problem that the Government can solve in the quickest manner, and here, the Government have miserably failed. That is why I move this Resolution that a Commission may be appointed to go into the question as to how this problem can be solved in as quick a manner as possible.

I commend this Resolution to the House and I request that it may be accepted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

“This House calls upon the Government to set up a Commission to enquire into the progress made in regard to the urban and rural housing and slum clearance schemes and to suggest measures for their speedy completion.”

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): I beg to move:

That in the resolution, after “rural housing” insert—

“schemes with particular reference to those for the low and middle income groups”. (1)

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस रेजोल्यूशन को पेश करने वाले माननीय सदस्य ने जिस प्रकार आपके सामने आंकड़े देकर बतलाया कि रूरल और अरबन हाउसिंग के बारे में और स्लम क्लियरेंस के बारे में बहुत काम नहीं हुआ, हो सकता है कि किसी हद तक यह बात सही हो, लेकिन आंकड़ों को देखने से मालूम होगा कि सेक्रेण्ड फाइव इअर प्लान में जो ८४ करोड़ रुपये का प्राविजन था उसमें से ७० करोड़ ४२ लाख रुपये खर्च किये गये हैं। तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में भी १४२ करोड़ ४० का प्राविजन किया गया है।

इस मामले में जो मुश्किल होती है वह यह है कि जो मकान बनाने वाली अलग अलग सोसाइटियां हैं या जो लो इनकम या मिडल इनकम ग्रुस के लोग हैं उनके लिये जमीन जल्दी नहीं मिलती है। उसकी एक बड़ी वजह यह है कि २-२, ३-३ और ४-४ साल तक काम वैसे ही पड़ा रहता है और उसको आरम्भ नहीं किया जाता है। मैं अपने जिले को बात बतलाऊं कि वहां पर एक सोसाइटी का काम १० वर्ष से वैसे ही पड़ा है जिससे कि जमीन नहीं मिलती है। जरूरी रकम का प्राविजन करने के बाद भी बीच में दिक्कतें पैदा हो जाती हैं और वह दूर नहीं होती हैं। पीछे हाईकोर्ट में भी ऐसा कुछ निर्णय हुआ कि सरकारी काम के लिये पब्लिक परपजके लिये तो जमीन दी जा सकती है इस तरह के कामों के लिये तो जमीन मिल सकती है लेकिन दूसरे इंस्टीट्यूशन्स जो अलग अलग हैं उन के लिये जमीन मिलती नहीं है और यही मूल कारण है कि अंतिकी वजह से बहुत सी सोसाइटियों का काम ऐसे ही पड़ा हुआ है।

यह सन् १९६१-६२ की रिपोर्ट आपके सामने है। इसके पेज १० पर जो एक कोष्ठक दिया है उस को देखने से आपको ज्ञात

होगा कि १,४९,८५५ मकान संक्शन किये गये जिसमें से १,१४,८८२ मकान बनाये गये। इन आंकड़ों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए सरकार पर जो टीका की गई है कि कुछ काम नहीं हुआ है और यह कि हाउसिंग का काम बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है, यह क्रिटिसिज्म कुछ ठीक मालूम नहीं देता है। लेकिन एक बात मैं इसके सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकारी पैसे का किस तरह से सही उपयोग हो और काम तेजी से आगे बढ़े उसके लिये सम्बन्धित कर्मचारियों को जो दिलचस्पी लेनी चाहिये थी उतनी दिलचस्पी नहीं लेते हैं। इसके अलावा जो दूसरे खानगी लोग होते हैं जिन्हें कि स्वयं अपनी तरफ से कोशिश करनी होती है उनके रास्ते में दिक्कतें पैदा होती हैं जिसके कि कारण मकान जितने बनने चाहिये नहीं बन पाते हैं और हाउसिंग प्रोग्राम तेजी नहीं पकड़ पाता है। यह भी सही है कि रूरल एरिया में मकान ज्यादा नहीं बनते। गवर्नमेंट ने जो रकम दी है और लोगों का हिस्सा जो उसमें मिलना चाहिए वह हिस्सा नहीं मिलता है। देहात में सरकारी पैसे से जो मकान बनाने वाले लोग होते हैं वह बड़े गरीब होते हैं और उन के पास पैसा नहीं होता है जिसके कि कारण वहां मकान नहीं बन पाते हैं। शहरों का भी कम ज्यादा यही हाल है। हालांकि वहां पर म्युनिसिपैल्टीज और अन्य लोकल सेल्फ गवर्नमेंट की संस्थाएं होती हैं और उनके पास पैसा भी होता है तो भी वहां पर जल्दी जल्दी यह हाउसिंग का काम नहीं होता है और चूंकि शहरों की आबादी तेजी से बढ़ रही है इसलिये वहां की समस्या भी जटिल ही बनो हुई है। शहरों में आबादी बढ़ने का कारण यह है कि चूंकि लोगों को गांव में रोजी उालब्ध नहीं होती है इसलिये लोग गांव छोड़ कर शहरों में बसने जा रहे हैं। इस के कारण हम देखते हैं कि शहरों में मकानों की समस्या बड़ी गम्भीर है और १० फिट वाई १० फिट के मकानों में १५-१५ और २०-२० आदमी भरे रहते हैं। अब जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस तरह के

स्लम्स के क्लिअरेंस की स्कीम हाथ में ली जाये और स्लम एरियाज के लोगों के वास्ते सरकार इंसान के रहने लायक मकान बनाये ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जहां ऐसे मकान बने हुए हैं वहां लोग जाते नहीं हैं। उसकी वजह यह है कि जिस जगह पर उनके रिश्तेदार आदि रहते हैं वे वहीं पर रहना चाहते हैं और कहीं दूर नहीं जाना चाहते हैं । बाहर दूर जहां उनके लिए मकान बने हुए हैं वहां वह नहीं जाते । अब उदाहरणस्वरूप बम्बई को ही ले लीजिए । बम्बई के बाहर कल्याण शहर की तरफ बहुत से मकान बने हुए हैं लेकिन चूँकि वहां आदमी नहीं जाते हैं इसलिये वे बेकार पड़े हुए हैं

श्री बड़े (खारगोन) : चूँकि वहां पर चोरियां होती हैं और डाक्टर नहीं मिलते हैं इस वास्ते लोग वहां नहीं जाते हैं ।

श्री तुलसीदास जावहर : माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक कहा । अगर वहां सब उचित व्यवस्था हो जाये तो लोग उन में चले जायेंगे । अब सोशल वर्कर्स का यह काम है कि उन लोगों को समझायें कि वे वहां जाकर रहें और इसके साथ ही वहां पर जो इन्तजाम से कमी हो उसके लिये सरकार में कह कर उसको ठीक करवायें ।

यहां मैं यह जिज्ञा कर देना चाहता हूं कि सरकारी मकानों का किराया कुछ अधिक होता है । हमारे शोलापुर शहर में वर्कर्स के लिये मकान बने हैं । वर्कर्स को मकान तैयार हो जाने के बाद कहा गया कि उनमें जाकर वह बसें लेकिन वह उनमें नहीं गये क्योंकि उनको दूसरे छोटे मकान ५, ६ रुपये प्रतिमास भाड़े पर मिलते हैं और चूँकि उन सरकारी मकानों का किराया २० और २५ रुपये प्रति मास था इसलिये वर्कर्स उनमें गये नहीं और वह मकान २-२ और ३-३ वर्ष तक बेकार खाली पड़े रहे । आखिर में सरकार ने लचार होकर वे मकान पुलिस को भाड़े पर दे दिये । पुलिस को

वे मकान कम भाड़े पर उठाये गये । इसलिये एक कारण सरकारी मकानों में वर्कर्स के न जाने का उनका अधिक किराया भी है । इसके साथ ही जैसा कि अभी एक भाई ने कहा था कि चूँकि वहां पर चोरियां होती हैं, पुलिस, पानी और डाक्टर की व्यवस्था नहीं है इसलिये लोग वहां पर जाना पसन्द नहीं करते हैं । इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि इस हार्जिसिंग स्कीम के लिये जितना पैसा प्रोवाइड किया गया है उस पैसे का अधिक से अधिक और सही उपयोग हो । मकान जो आप बनायें तो उसके साथ ही जितनी भी आवश्यक सुविधाएं होती हैं उनका माकूल बन्दोबस्त करें । ऐसा होने से ही लोग खुशी से आप के बनाये हुए मकानों में जायेंगे ।

यह तो ठीक है कि मकान जितने भी शहरों की घनी बस्ती से दूर बनाये जायें आरोग्य की दृष्टि से वह उत्तम रहेंगे लेकिन पानी, पुलिस और डाक्टर आदि की आवश्यक सुविधायें वहां पर सरकार को मुहैया करनी चाहिएं । मैंने देखा है कि बम्बई में कितने ही ऐसे मकान बने हुए हैं जिनके पास इतना गन्दा पानी रहता है कि लोग वहां रह नहीं सकते । अब मकान बनाने के साथ साथ आप को दूसरी सहायियों का भी बन्दोबस्त करना होगा । अगर आवश्यक जान पड़े तो आप इस हार्जिसिंग की मद में से थोड़ा पैसा उन आवश्यक सुविधाओं का इन्तजाम करने के लिये निकाल सकते हैं । ऐसा करने से लोग आप के उन मकानों में जाकर रहेंगे ।

आज से दस वर्ष पहले हार्जिसिंग और स्लम क्लिअरेंस की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं था । पंडित जी का भाग्यवश ध्यान इस समस्या की ओर गया । बम्बई आने पर उन्होंने जब इन गन्दी बस्तियों को देखा तो उन्होंने ऐलान किया कि गन्दी बस्तियों की सफाई होनी चाहिए और इस स्लम क्लिअरेंस की स्कीम को सरकार प्राथमिकता दे । हम देखते हैं कि तब से इस दिशा में थोड़ा बहुत काम हुआ है । गन्दी बस्तियों को सफाई हुई है और

[श्री तुलसीदास जाधव]

वहाँ के लोगों को बसाने के लिये सरकार ने मकान बनाये हैं। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार से इतना ही अनुरोध करूंगा कि केवल इस काम के लिये पैसे का प्राविजन करना ही काफी नहीं होगा बल्कि इस को जल्द से जल्द अमली रूप भी दिया जाये और जहाँ ज़रूरत महसूस हो वहाँ इस पैसे को लगा कर स्लम क्लियरेंस और हाउसिंग का काम पूरा किया जाये। वह मुझे इतना ही कहना था।

श्री बागडी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो रेजोल्यूशन सदन के सामने पेश है मैं इस के हक में बोलने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मेरे से पूर्व वक्ताओं ने बताया है कि देश में ६० लाख मकानों की ज़रूरत है। अब इस बात से तो वैसे इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि इस देश के अंदर मकान बनते नहीं हैं। मकान बनते तो हैं लेकिन ज्यादा जोर उन मकानों के लिये दिया जाता है जो कि बड़े होते हैं। बड़े लोगों और बड़े मकानों की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान जाता है। छोटे मकानों या छोटे इंसानों की तरफ तबज़्जह नहीं दी जाती है। देश का निर्माण उस वक्त तक सही नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि सरकार का ध्यान छोटे मकानों और छोटे इंसानों की तरफ नहीं जाता। देश का सही और वास्तविक निर्माण उस वक्त तक न हो सकेगा जब तक कि देहातों और गहरों में भी वह लोग जो कि देहातियों से भी बदतर जिन्दगी बसर करते हैं उनकी तरफ सरकार ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं देगी। यह तभी हो सकता है जबकि कोई एक ऐसा बोर्ड बने जो बाकायदा तौर पर इनक्वायरी करे और यह मौजूदा चाल जो मिनिस्टरी की है उसके ऊपर कुछ रोक लगा सके और उसको दुरुस्त कर सके।

आप यहीं दिल्ली की ही मिसाल ले लीजिये। हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब बैठे हुए हैं। क्या यह वाक्या नहीं है कि अभी पिछले चुनाव के समय उन्होंने झोंपड़ी झुग्गी वालों से कितने

वायदे और इकरार किये थे कि तुम्हारी झुग्गियां यहीं बनी रहेंगी और तुम्हारी झुग्गियों को पक्का किया जायेगा बस वोट की दक्षिणा डालो। वोट अपना हमें दे दो उसके बाद तथास्तु और स्वर्ग तक तुम को पहुंचा दिया जायेगा। लेकिन आजकल क्या हो रहा है? रोजाना अखबार में पढ़ते हैं कि आज फलां जगह १५० झुग्गियां तोड़ दी गयीं, कहीं ५० झुग्गियां गिरा दी गयीं तो कहीं ६० गिरा दी गयीं। उनके लिये पक्के मकान बनाना तो दूर रहा जो पहले से उन गरीबों के टूटे फूटे मकान बने हुए हैं उन को आये दिन तोड़ा जाता है। मैं साफ तौर पर ऐलान कर देना चाहता हूँ कि यह तरीका हाउसिंग की प्राबलम को हल करने का नहीं है।

अभी पिछले दिनों लाल किले के पास जो आग्र लगी थी और जिसके कि फलस्वरूप १२५ या १५० झोंपड़ियां जल गई थीं उनकी दर्दनाक हालत के सम्बन्ध में मैंने प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को जब खत लिखा तो उन्होंने मुझे जवाब दिया कि ५००० रुपया मैं अपने फुड से दे रहा हूँ और बाकी बन्दोवस्त किया जायेगा। उसको लेकर यहाँ सदन में काफी शोर मचा था और सरकार ने यह वायदा भी किया था कि उनको बदले में मकान देकर बसायेंगे लेकिन अभी तक उनके लिये कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। इस रूप ए फी महीना तम्बुओं का किराया उनसे वसूल किया जा रहा है। वे कहां से कमा कर देंगे? चार महीने बीतने को आए। उनमें से पांच सात को, जो किसी बड़े आदमी के नज़दीक हों, या बड़े आदमियों को सलाम करने वाले हों, कोई कर्जा मिल जाये, तो मिल जाये, लेकिन बाकी को मिलने की कोई उम्मीद नहीं है। आज किसी रीति-नीति और तौर-तरीके से काम नहीं चलता है यानी कोई एक तरीका मुकर्रर नहीं है, जिसके मुताबिक काम चले। सब काम अलग अलग तरीकों से चलता है। अगर किसी आदमी को ईंटें मिल भी जायें, तो सिर्फ ईंटों से मकान नहीं

बनता है। उसके बाद सीमेंट चाहिए, काठ-किवाड़ चाहिए। आज अलग अलग महकमों के परमिट सिस्टम चल रहे हैं, इसका मतलब यह है कि सरकार के उच्चाधिकारियों या बड़े लोगों के नज़दीकी लोगों का व्यापार चलाने के लिये परमिट सिस्टम लागू कर दिया गया है। मिसाल के तौर पर सीमेंट के परमिट की दुकान खोल दी। परमिट उसकी दुकान के बग़ैर नहीं मिलता है। जब तक परमिट नहीं मिलता है, तब तक सीमेंट नहीं मिलता और जब तक सीमेंट नहीं मिलता है, मकान नहीं बनता है, ईंटें चाहे पड़ी रहें।

15 hrs.

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जिन लोगों को कर्ज दे देती है, उनमें से बेशतर लोगों के पास ज़रूरी साधन नहीं होते हैं और साधन हों भी कैसे, जबकि परमिट सिस्टम का तरीका सरकार ने बनाया हुआ है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि इस परमिट सिस्टम की रोक के लिये इस बोर्ड की बड़ी ज़रूरत है। जो कर्जा दिया जाता है, वह दरअसल मकान बनाने के लिये नहीं दिया जाता है। मैंने सारे देश में भ्रमण करके देखा है कि ये कर्ज तो अपने लोगों को, इलैक्शन में अपने आदमियों को मदद करने वाले लोगों को एक किस्म की बख़शीश या दान के तौर पर, या जैसे बाप अपने बच्चे-बच्चियों को जेब-खर्च दिया करते हैं, वैसे जेब खर्च के तौर पर दिये जाते हैं। जिस तरीके से सट्टे में सौ में से एक या दो सटोरियों का नम्बर निकलता है, कर्जा देने के मामले में उस तरीके का सटोरिया सिस्टम अपनाने से इस देश का कोई कल्याण नहीं होने वाला है। अगर ५०० में से एक का मकान बन गया, तो ४९९ इस इन्तज़ार में रहेंगे कि उनका नम्बर कब आता है और इस लिये वे कुछ नहीं कर सकेंगे और अपनी शक्ति का निर्माण नहीं कर सकेंगे। उन की आँखें सरकार की तरफ़ जगी रहेंगी कि उन के लिये कुछ किया जाये।

आज इस देश में करोड़ों की तादाद में खाना-बदोश लोग हैं, जो कि जंगलों में रहते हैं। आज उन की कोई जगह नहीं है, कोई मकान नहीं है। इस बात की ज़रूरत है कि उन के लिये मकान बनें—बेशक छोटे मकान बनें। अगर बिल्डिंग के बजाय झोंपड़ियाँ भी बनें, तो भी ठीक है। इस दिल्ली में १ लाख के करीब झोंपड़ियाँ हैं। आज दिल्ली की सुन्दरता यह मांग करती है कि उन लोगों को उजाड़ दो। लेकिन दिल्ली की मानवता यह मांग करती है कि उन को बसा दो। सवाल यह है कि इस आजादी से उन लोगों को क्या मिला। जो लोग आजादी से पहले कहीं रह सकते थे, आजादी के बाद उन के रहने के लिये जगह नहीं है। हमारे माननीय मिनिस्टर साहबान तो मीलों मील कोठियों में रहें, लेकिन उनकी सुन्दरता खत्म हो जाती है, टूट जाती है, अगर वे गरीब लोग झोंपड़ियों में रहें। आज हालत यह है कि सरकारी कर्मचारी उन लोगों की झोंपड़ियों को ठोकर मार कर तोड़ देते हैं, और उनकी औरतों—हामला औरतों—और बच्चों को वहाँ से निकाल देते हैं। काश, किसी मिनिस्टर के मकान को इसी तरीके से गिराया जाता, तब पता चलता कि न्याय, कानून और कायदा क्या है।

मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि खूबसूरती इन्सानों को उजाड़ने से नहीं हो सकती, खूबसूरती उन को बसाने से होगी, चाहे वह किसी भी तरीके से हो। यह ठीक है कि शक्ति के ज़रूरी से आ कर मिनिस्टर साहब चाहे कुछ करें, कौन पूछने वाला है? उन के पास शक्ति है, वह चाहे कुछ करें। अगर कोई उन के दरवाजे पर इन्साफ़ के लिये दस्तक दे, तो उन की भर्जी है कि सुने या न सुने। और सुने कैसे? उन को बहुत उद्घाटन करने होते हैं। मैं ने एक दिन में कम से कम छः दफा टेलीफोन किया और हर बार मुझे यह बताया गया है कि अब वह इस उद्घाटन के लिये गये हैं, अब उस उद्घाटन के लिये गये हैं?

[श्री बागड़ी]

उन को उद्घाटनों से ही फुरसत नहीं मिलती है। वह किस का उद्घाटन करते हैं, इसका मुझे पता नहीं। अगर मिनिस्टर महोदय झौपड़ियों को तोड़ने का उद्घाटन करते हों, तो बेशक कर रहे हों, लेकिन उसके अलावा कोई बात मेरी समझ से बाहर है। हमतो यह देखते हैं कि गरीबों के मकान नहीं बनते।

अगर दिल्ली की झौपड़ियों और झुग्गियों को उठाने और तोड़ने का प्रश्न शान्तिमय ढंग से तय नहीं किया गया, तो मैं इस सदन के सामने यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि यह दिल्ली सिर्फ चन्द लोगों की नहीं है, यह यहाँ पर रहने वाले सब लोगों की है और हिन्दुस्तान पर हर हिन्दुस्तानी का हक है और इसलिये कोई ऐसा कायदा या कानून नहीं चलेगा, जिस के मुताबिक इन्सानों को उखाड़ कर बेघर और बेदर कर दिया जाये। हाँ सकता है कि शक्ति में मदहोश हों कर हमारी सरकार और मिनिस्ट्री उन को उखाड़ कर फेंके, लेकिन वह दिन दूर नहीं होगा, जब ये उखड़े हुए लोग, ये भूखे नंगे लोग, अगर उन को दिल्ली से उखाड़ कर फेंका गया और अगर उन के दिलों का तोड़ा गया, देश के लिये एक संकट बन जायेंगे, जब कि हमें एक कौमी आपत्ति का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और चारों तरफ से देश को सरहदों को खतरा पैदा हो रहा है। मैं आप की मार्फत खन्ना साहब से अर्ज कहूँगा कि वह उन लोगों के दिलों को खिलौना बनाने की कोशिश न करें और उन झौपड़ियों और झुग्गियों को तोड़ने की कोशिश न करें। मैं उन से कहूँगा कि वह खुद अपनी कोठी को को छोड़ कर दो दिन उन झुग्गियों में रह कर दिखायें। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि वे लोग कठिन तपस्या करते हैं, फिर भी उन की झुग्गियों को तोड़ा जाता है, उनके घरों को गिरा दिया जाता है और उनके सामान को बाहर फेंक दिया जाता है। इस से तो ऐसा मालूम होता है कि विदेशी हुकमरान आ कर

१८५७ की बगावत के वक्त का नमूना पेश कर रहे हैं।

इसी तरह आप देखिये कि रामकृष्णपुरम् में कोई सरकारी दुकानें नहीं हैं। वहाँ पर गरीब लोगों ने वहाँ रहने वाले बाशिनदों को सोदा मुहैया करने के लिये झुग्गियाँ और दुकानें बनाई और उन्होंने ने तरक्की की। सरकार क्या करती है कि दस आदमी जा कर उन दुकानों को तोड़ आते हैं। यह क्या मजाक बना रखा है? यह क्या कायदा है और यह क्या तरीका है?

मैं आप की मार्फत आखिर में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कंस्ट्रक्शन का मतलब सिर्फ मिनिस्ट्रों की कोठियों या मिनिस्ट्रों के रिश्तेदारों के घरों को बनाना ही नहीं है। आज भले ही मिनिस्ट्रों ने अपने घर और कोठियाँ बना ली हों चाहे प्राइवेट बना ली हों लेकिन आने वाला वक्त उन सब बातों को दिखायेगा। इस लिये मैं अपील करता हूँ कि यह बॉर्ड बनाया जाये और वे बड़े कर्मचारियों के खिलाफ मिनिस्टर तक उस में आयें तो उन पर मुकदमे चलें और वे जेलों में भेजे जायें ताकि देश में एक सही रास्ता बने और आने वाले कोई इस तरह की शरारत न कर सकें।

Shri B. K. Das: Sir, several housing schemes have been adopted to provide houses for different kinds of people. In the industrial housing scheme and other schemes, the employers have been helped in the form of subsidy for building houses for their employees. The State Governments also are being given loans and other help for taking up slum clearance and other schemes. Private individuals, those who fall under the low-income and middle-income groups, are also being helped with loans and subsidies for building houses.

As I said, there are so many schemes. But it appears that there is lack of

co-ordination amongst all these schemes and because of that adequate results are not forthcoming.

There was a proposal for a Central Housing Board and also for the establishment of Housing Boards in States. The matter has not been finalised. Some States might have had their own Housing Boards, but because there is no Central Housing Board the co-ordination work is not possible.

As has been pointed out previously by some speakers, the allocations made from the Centre were not fully utilised by the States. There is bad planning. Wherever houses are built no proper arrangements for sanitation, water and other indispensable amenities are made. So the houses are not properly utilised. In some places, especially when we look to the housing schemes for scavengers, it is proposed that those schemes should be given the first priority. Because, it goes to the lowest rung of the ladder. But, from the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other reports we find that their living condition is miserable, things are not being taken care of and their conditions are not being improved. In municipal areas also the scavengers are living in hovels. There is no proper arrangement for water, other sanitary arrangements are not there and their housing condition is not improved. And if some schemes have been taken up in some places, they are very meagre. So, from all points of view, there is need for co-ordination and re-orientation of the whole problem. The object that was set before us was that from all points of view the low income groups should have the best benefit, whether they be employed as labourers in industries, or as landless agricultural labourers, or as private persons. That object has not been fulfilled. So, it is time that some vigorous steps should be taken and the Housing Ministry should look into this matter and see that the Central Housing Board is set up.

As regards other Ministries like Transport, Railways and Communications, they also have to spend nearly Rs. 200 crores for housing. I am not sure whether their housing schemes, or their programme of housing, can be brought under one authority, but there is no doubt that if a Central Housing Board is started, many of the defects can be remedied.

The Plan has pointed out that in spite of the fact that provision has been made for Rs. 200 crores in the Third Plan and other Ministries have also made a provision of more than Rs. 200 crores, from all points of view, this sum is not at all adequate because our housing problem is so big. So, if a housing board is set up, it will be able to draw resources from other sources also. It can make credit available to the people because it can find resources. It can investments from many sources. It will be found that the Life Insurance Corporation is likely to spend Rs. 60 crores in helping housing schemes. Before the Life Insurance Corporation was started, this kind of investment in housing was in vogue and the life insurance companies used to invest large sums of money in houses and lend money for building houses for their clients. So, it is necessary that credit should be made available to the Board and resources should be drawn from as many sources as possible.

Regarding slum clearance I may point out that the Government for paucity of funds have taken up only six big cities for slum clearance. We find that in the city of Calcutta much has not been done and new slums are growing up. Further more, as the hon. Minister for Housing knows, because he is in charge of rehabilitation also, so many colonies in Calcutta have unauthorised occupations which have already become slums. So, if from either the Rehabilitation Department or the Department of Housing steps are not taken immediately, things will become worse and if from one side some slums are cleared, from the other side, more

[Shri B. K. Das]

new slums will grow and the problem will become extremely difficult, as it has already been.

I think all these matters will have to be taken into consideration and more vigorous steps should be taken in the matter of housing.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf (Jammu and Kashmir): The Resolution moved by my hon. friend Shri Nambiar, to my mind, seems to contain four issues in it viz. (1) slum clearance, a big subject absolutely by itself, (2) urban housing, (3) rural housing and,—I find from his speech that there is a fourth subject also in his view,—(4) low income housing scheme.

While I have full sympathy with the spirit with which my hon. friend has moved his Resolution and while I am in cent per cent agreement with the sentiments expressed by him, when I look at the practicability of the Resolution I feel that the setting up of such a Board may not be practicable at all. In the first place, these four matters or issues are four absolutely different subjects in themselves. Therefore, to my mind, the handing over of such four big issues to one Commission or Board is absolutely impracticable for it can never come to a conclusion or be in a position to submit a report, as is indicated in this Resolution or as is indicated in some of the speeches that I have heard from some of my friends.

Keeping that in view, I will try to understand the problem of housing, if I may kindly be permitted to do so, with all the four issues before me. I do not know whether national highways also form part of the Ministry or not, but I would like to know one thing. In developing our national highways, there is one important law, the Ribbon Development Act which is, in force for the last ten or twelve years, under which while you develop your national highways you are supposed to build houses, or whatever constructions they be, hundred feet from the centre of the road. If you

go round the States, you will find, not one but hundreds of places, where people are not observing this rule. At any rate, this is one item in observing which, in carrying out which the department that is in charge of national highways, had not done much. May be, the problem is colossal: I do not know. I take it that the problem of housing is a colossal and a national problem. Therefore, while agreeing with my hon. friend that the attention of the Government, rather the attention of the people as a whole, has to be drawn to this problem, the point arises how this problem can be attended to, how this problem can be tackled.

Taking, firstly, rural housing, it is a very big and huge problem, which should be taken up absolutely separately. Also, the quality of the houses has also to be taken into account. As far as rural housing is concerned, it has to be tackled as an absolutely different and separate issue, because it is much more colossal than urban housing. The departments that deal with rural matters have to be financed. They have to be enabled in order that they are in a position to develop colonies, in helping development of model villages and colonies and so forth. For that matter rural departments like panchayats and Zila Parishads etc. should be ideal departments which can take up this work and see to what extent they could give relief. At the moment Panchayats, Zila Parishads and provincial Parishads are being constituted and I think this one of the very important problems could be handed over to them. Even if funds are allocated from the Centre rural housing may be transferred entirely to them along with the funds. Of course, the Department of Housing at the Centre may be the co-ordinating link between the Centre and the States.

Much can be said with regard to housing in urban areas also. I may

not go into details but I would like to say only one thing. Due to the economic activity coming into being, the economy is taking a better turn in the country. Even besides what the Government may spend, private people are also spending on building houses rapidly all over, in the cities and in the rural areas. But what I find is this. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to it. I had already done that in a speech on the demands of the Department of Irrigation and Power. I said then that alongwith building houses there are two important problems, namely, roads and drainage. If you go round the cities you will see that palatial houses have been built.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Siam Lal Saraf: I want a few minutes more.

But there are no roads or drainage. Those areas can also be termed slums. Over and above that wherever houses are built, potable drinking water should also be made available immediately. Electricity and other amenities may wait, but drainage, roads and water supply are most important. These are pressings needs. They must be provided.

There is one more thing to which I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister. While allotting funds for construction, housing schemes and what-nots, will the Government kindly take into consideration the capacity for constructing houses and other buildings in all the States? Government should consider to what extent building material is available. It is true that when you allocate funds who would not ask for more and more funds. Of course, there are pulls and influences. Sometimes, influences can come from the States as well. But one thing is important. If we go and allocate funds beyond capacity, what happens? Some sort of conditions are created that make things very, very difficult. I am not going to use

terms that might create difficulty for me also. But I would say this much that the Government and the Ministry in particular will try to see, whenever they allocate funds for housing schemes, whether the capacity is there or taking all the things into consideration, that is, construction under plan schemes, roads and buildings under other departments, industries and what-not. They should see what capacity is there and to that capacity alone funds should be allocated. Then, I can assure you that better results can be had than what we have got.

I had to speak something with regard to slums also which was very important. But anyway, I hope the House will give consideration to my submission. While agreeing with the purport of the Resolution and the spirit behind it, as I have said, I feel that the Resolution if it is passed by this House will not be practicable. We express our full sympathy with the Resolution, but we should not adopt the Resolution because it is absolutely impracticable.

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो प्रस्ताव आया है, उसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे दो चार बातों की तरफ अपने मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान खींचना है। मैं एक ऐसी गन्दी जगह पर रहता हूँ, जहाँ से अगर कोई भी सज्जन पुरुष निकल जाय, वहाँ से गुजर जाये तो उसको अपने मुँह में कपड़ा लगा कर जाना पड़ेगा। मुझे अच्छी तरह अनुभव है कि जो लोग गन्दी बस्तियों में रहते हैं उनका स्वास्थ्य किस प्रकार से बिगड़ता है, और वे इतने गरीब लोग होते हैं कि वे ठीक प्रकार से अपना इलाज भी नहीं करा पाते। इसलिये जहाँ जहाँ गन्दी बस्तियाँ हैं उनकी ओर हमारे मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

रही मकानों की बात। जहाँ सरकार की ओर से मकान बनाये जाते हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में नजदूर बस्तियों में यह देखा जाता

[श्री कछवाय]

है कि मजदूर हमारी इन्टक का सदस्य है या नहीं हमारी यूनियन को मानता है या नहीं। यह सारी बात देखने के बाद जो उसका सदस्य होता है, जो उसको मानता है, जो उसको चन्दा देता है, उसी को मकान दिया जाता है इस सम्बन्ध में मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। मकान देने के बाद उन गरीबों के साथ हमारे इन्टक के कार्यकर्ताओं का बड़ा बुरा व्यवहार रहता है। मिल के अन्दर तो उस गरीब के मकान का किराया काटा ही जाता है, लेकिन हमारे कई मजदूर लोग हैं, इन्टक के सदस्य हैं, जिनको अलग से मकान का किराया देना पड़ता है, चाहे आप उसको रिश्तत समझिये या रिश्ततखोरी समझिये या चाहे जो समझिये। यदि वह गरीब आदमी उनको पैसा अलग से नहीं देता तो उसको कई प्रकार से मकान से निकलवाने की साजिश को जाती है। मैं आपके सामने भोपाल का एक उदाहरण देना हूँ। जो मजदूरों की कोलोनी वहाँ बनी है वहाँ पर रहने वाले मजदूरों से जो इन्टक के कार्यकर्ता हैं वे हमेशा कहते हैं कि तुम को मकान तो मिला है लेकिन हमें शराब पीने के लिये हर माह ३ रु० तुम देने जाओ। मैं यह कोई सुनी हुई बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं अपनी आँख से देखा है कि मजदूर ने ३ रु० दिये हैं और इन्टक के कार्यकर्ता वह ३ रु० लेकर शराब पीते हैं और उसी मजदूर को गाली देते हैं। यह स्थिति सारे मध्य प्रदेश की है जहाँ जहाँ मजदूर वर्ग रहता है, जहाँ मजदूर कोलोनीज बनी हैं, चाहे वह ग्वालियर हो चाहे इन्दौर हो, चाहे भोपाल हो, उज्जैन हो, रतलाम, नागदा मन्सौर या देवास हो। इन सभी स्थानों पर इन्टक का यह व्यवहार चलता है।

एक और यह हालत है, दूसरी ओर जहाँ पर गन्दी बस्तियाँ हैं अब वहाँ हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं तो उनको देख कर गुस्से में आकर, चिढ़ कर, यह कहते हैं कि इन

गन्दी बस्तियों को जला दिया जाये। इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री जैसे महापुरुष भी जब इस प्रकार के शब्द बोलते हैं तो उनसे गन्दी बस्तियों के अन्दर कभी भी सफाई तो हो नहीं सकती। चाहिये तो इस प्रकार से था कि सारी गन्दी बस्तियों को देखने के बाद हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जिन मंत्री महोदय की यह डिपार्टमेंट दिया गया है उनको आदेश देते कि तुरन्त ही वहाँ सफाई की जाये और उन मजदूरों को जो मकान मिलने की जो व्यवस्था है उसे तुरन्त ठीक किया जाय इस प्रकार का आदेश उनको देना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसका उन गन्दी बस्तियों के मजदूरों पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ता है वह सोचते हैं कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा है तो यदि हमारी बस्तियाँ जला दी गयीं तो हम अपने परिवारों और बालबच्चों को लेकर कहां जायेंगे। आज स्थिति इस प्रकार की है। मैं दिल्ली के कुछ क्षेत्रों में घूमा और जिन झुगियों में गरीब मजदूर वर्ग के लोग रहते हैं वहाँ गया। मुझ से उनकी दशा देखी नहीं गई। एक एक झुग्गी में दस दस बारह बारह परिवारों के लोग एक साथ रहते हैं। यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है मैंने उनसे पूछा कि तुम इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ क्यों नहीं करते तो मुझे उत्तर दिया गया कि जिस समय इलेक्शन हो रहा था तो खन्ना साहब वहाँ गये थे और उनके वोट मांगे थे। उस समय उनको यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि तुम्हारी झुगियाँ और टायरों के स्थान पर अच्छे दो दो मंजिल मकान बना दिये जाएंगे। उनसे यह वादा किया गया था।

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: He is making a personal reference to me. Shri Bagri did the same thing. This gentleman is doing the same thing. I do not want to enter into an argument with the two friends. I am only saying that the statements that they are making are entirely untrue.

मैं हिन्दी में भी कह देता हूँ शायद उनको अंग्रेजी न आती हो। तो मैं जनाब की खिदमत में उनकी ही बोली में अर्ज कर दूँ कि चुनाव तो मैंने लड़ा और दिल्ली में चुनाव जीता और काफी संख्या से जीता।

श्री राम सेवक यादव (बाराबंकी) : काफी संख्या में पैसा भी खर्च किया..

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : मैंने पैसा बहुत खर्च किया क्योंकि मैं पाकिस्तान से पैसा लाया था। मैं शरणार्थी हूँ और पाकिस्तान से तबाह हो कर आया। मैं आपकी खिदमत में अर्ज करूँ कि वह मेरे मुकाबले में क्या बात करेंगे आज कहा जाता है कि मिनिस्ट्रों के इतने बड़े बड़े बंगले हैं मैं ऐसे सैकड़ों की तादाद में छोड़ कर आया हूँ।

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): He is making a personal reference. There should be no personal reference.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I do not want to make a personal reference. He has interrupted me.

मैं अर्ज कर रहा था कि मैं इलेक्शन के दिनों में झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों की तरफ गया और सब के साथ बात की—

Shri Gauri Shanker (Fatehpur): On a point of order, Sir, is he replying?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am replying to him.

Shri Gauri Shanker: It is sufficient that he has denied.

श्री कछवाय : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कोई ज्यादा समय की बात नहीं कहता मैं कल भो उस क्षेत्र में गया था। उस क्षेत्र में मैंने अपनी आंख से देखा है, मेरे साथ और भी सज्जन थे। गई बरसात में पिछले १२ दिन की बात है, जब बरसात पड़ रही थी उस समय एक मजदूर के झुग्गी उखाड़ी गई और तोड़ी गई। उसने रो रो कर कहा कि

मेरी झुग्गी मत तोड़िये, मैं गरीब आदमी हूँ, मेरे पास तीन बच्चे हैं, मैं उनको लेकर कहाँ जाऊँगा। वह बुरी तरह रोने लगा, लेकिन उसकी बात नहीं सुनी गई। उसके बाद में उसी क्षेत्र में कुछ लोगों को जमीन के टुकड़े बांटे गये, प्लाट दिए गए, जिनका भाड़ा १३ रुपये मासिक लेते हैं। वे मजदूर बाजार के अन्दर पौने दो रुपये रोज पर मजदूरी करते हैं। यह १३ रुपया देने के बाद जो उनके पास बचता है उसमें वे किस प्रकार अपने परिवार को चला सकते हैं।

मैं आगे यह कहना चाहूँगा कि अगली पंचवर्षीय योजना में देश में बहुत सी फैक्टरियाँ और मिलें बनेंगी। उन मिल मालिकों पर दबाव डाला जाना चाहिये कि उन मिलों में जो मजदूर काम करते हैं उनके लिए उन कारखानों के निकट ही मकान बना कर दें। पिछली बार ऐसी बात हुई थी कि मिल में जो उत्पादन या आमदनी होगी उसका १ प्रतिशत मजदूरों के मकान बनाने पर लगाया जायेगा। इस प्रकार की बात हुई थी लेकिन मिलमालिकों ने उस बात को नहीं माना। इसके पीछे हमारे बहुत बड़े बड़े नेताओं का हाथ है। वे जाकर उनके साथ चाय पार्टियाँ उड़ाते हैं और उनकी बात कहते हैं इससे मजदूरों को बड़ी तकलीफ होती है।

आज मजदूरों को देहातों में रोजगार नहीं मिलता, इसलिए वे शहरों में आते हैं। यहां उनको रहने की जगह नहीं मिलती और वे अपना परिवार अपने साथ नहीं ला सकते। ब्रह्म वहां बस जाते हैं वे गन्दी बस्तियाँ हो जाती हैं। इसके सम्बन्ध में हमारे माननीय मंत्री महोदय को ध्यान देना चाहिये। ये जो आने वाले पांच वर्ष हैं इनमें कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था करनी चाहिये कि चाहे मजदूर इन्टक के या किसी दूसरी यूनिथन के हों सब मजदूरों को ठीक प्रकार से भका

[श्री कछवाय]

मिलने चाहिए। इसमें पक्षपात नहीं होना चाहिए। यह पक्षपात की स्थिति बहुत बुरी है। मजदूर लोग रो रो कर मुझ से कहते हैं कि यह जो पक्षपात उनके साथ होता है यह ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए मुझे इतना ही कहना है :

गरीब को मत सता गरीब रो देगा,
गरीब की बद दुआ लगी तो जड़
मूल से खो देगा।

Several Hon. Members rose—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Jagannatha Rao.

Some Hon. Members: Is he intervening?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Works Housing and Supply (Shri Jagannatha Rao): I am replying to the debate.

Some Hon. Members: There is time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One and a half hours. There are only 20 minutes. I must give five minutes to Shri Nambiar to reply.

Shri Jagannatha Rao: I am replying: not intervening.

Shri Bade: The Minister can speak afterwards.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can he? He is replying to the debate.

Shri Nambiar: I will reply to the debate, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Nambiar will reply. He is intervening.

Shri A. P. Sharma (Buxar): The only thing that I want to point out is.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no time for speeches.

Shri Jagannatha Rao: Sir, I am grateful to my hon. friend Shri Nam-

biar and the other hon. Members who have taken part in this discussion. I am in full sympathy with the sentiments expressed by them. I for one would naturally feel happy if all the 430 million people in our country have houses to live in. But, as Shri Nambiar has said, there was a backlog in housing at the end of the Second Plan. The backlog was much more than what he said. We have to meet the situation as it is today.

When we got Independence on the 15th of August, 1947, we inherited a stagnant economy. We had to build up the economy and lift it from the morass. So, we had to plan the development of our economy. In a certain way, planning necessarily implied certain priorities, the priorities being improvement of agriculture, irrigation facilities, power, heavy industries and so on. Naturally, housing was given a lower priority. Even in the State Plans, we find that housing is not given the priority which should have been given. Because, when the State Budget is framed, the State Government, naturally, is faced with the problem of improvement of irrigation facilities, power potential, industrialisation and so on. Therefore, housing is given a lower priority.

The Planning Commission also is alive to this problem. We find from the Second Plan, larger allocations are made. The total outlay on public housing during the Second plan was of the order of Rs. 250 crores and about 500,000 houses were constructed. In the Third plan, under the various housing schemes and the construction programmes of the Ministries, 900,000 houses might be constructed as compared to about 500,000 houses in the Second plan. We also find that the outlay was Rs. 250 crores in the Second plan. It is about Rs. 450 crores in the Third plan. Progressively there is larger allocation in the Third Plan. In the private sector also, there is an increasing amount of construc-

tion. It is estimated that in the Third plan, private investment in housing and other constructions will be about Rs. 1125 crores. Apart from the schemes, there are various other schemes under the various Ministries, such as schemes for the building of houses for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, schemes for building of houses for the scavengers and so on. All these schemes naturally will bring about the construction of a larger number of houses. But, still, the problem remains. We are only touching the fringe of the problem. That is no solution. That is not a remedy to the problem. That is not a panacea. It is only some incentives that we are giving. Under the various schemes that are envisaged in the Plan and outside the Plan what is being given by Government by way of loans is only an incentive.

Apart from that, Government have also devised ways and means, and have carried out researches regarding cheaper building materials. The National Building Organisation has been able to evolve new techniques and materials, improvement of building designs and the evolution and popularisation of such other means or methods as may tend to reduce building costs in general. These are the ways in which Government are helping. But to expect that Government would build 430 million houses to house all the people, I think, is not proper.

Shri Nambiar: I did not ask for that.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: My hon. friend Shri Nambiar cited the position in Western countries, and the USA and UK. But I think he did not refer to the Soviet Union. Conditions in India vary considerably from those that prevail in the Western countries. They are highly industrialised countries. But even in those countries we find that there are slums. There is a shortage of housing accommodation even in the Soviet Union. Even after forty years of Communist rule in the

Soviet Union, we find that there is shortage of houses. That is a problem in every country, because every country, when it has to develop its economy, has to give certain priorities. And housing cannot get the first priority. That is much more true in India.

I appreciate the sentiments of the hon. Mover, but I cannot understand how the appointment of a commission to suggest measures for their speedy completion can improve the situation.

Shri Nambiar has not suggested that the resources should be increased. I am glad that he is aware of the resources position. His only point seems to be that we should appoint a commission to suggest measures for speedy completion. As the House is aware, the implementation rests with the States. The Central Government only make the allocations, and it is for the State Governments to execute those schemes. If the State Governments are not very enthusiastic, certainly it is for the State Governments to explain. It is not that we are not prepared to shoulder the responsibility, but our responsibility is only in so far it relates to giving proper allocations.

In this connection, I may say that certain States are doing very well. For instance, Madras State, from which my hon. friend Shri Nambiar hails, is doing very well. I had occasion to go to Madras and see the progress of the housing schemes, the low income group housing scheme, the middle income group housing scheme, and also the rural housing scheme in the villages. They are doing wonderfully well; so also, Mysore, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and some other States are doing very well. It is only some States which are lagging behind.

Ever since my senior colleague, Shri Mehr Chand Khanna took charge of this Ministry on the 10th April, 1962, he has taken steps to see that every State Government proceeds with the Plan schemes. We are following up

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the progress of the schemes in the various States. He has himself visited a number of States, and I have also visited some other States, and we are going to complete our round of in the other States also before the next Housing Ministers' Conference.

So, our Ministry is alive to the problem, and to the necessity for the speedy implimentation of these schemes. I am also wanting the officers of my Ministry to go round the States every month, and to find out from their counterparts in the States the difficulties that are being faced by the State Governments in the implementation of the schemes, so that if there are any difficulties they can be solved.

So, we are taking all the necessary steps. One hon. Member has referred to the fact that housing-building societies are not able to get land for construction of houses.

For that, we have got the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme. Hon. Members would have seen in this morning's papers that a sum of Rs. 26 crores has been allocated for the Third Plan period for land acquisition and development schemes. The break-up is also given. I think Madras gets about Rs. 60 or Rs. 70 lakhs. Lands near or in the neighbourhood of cities and urban areas—the Housing Boards can acquire Land then release them to the cooperative societies. That is the way how this land problem can be solved.

Much has been said about this slum clearance. I also agree that slum clearance is a problem which is facing the municipalities and State Governments. There are some big cities or urban areas which are themselves slums, not that there are slums in cities. There is no proper drainage and water supply and so on. It is not possible to demolish all those cities and reconstruct them. In the slum clearance programme we have introduced improvement of the slum areas as part of the scheme.

We are contemplating to call a meeting of the Mayors of Corporations and also Chairmen of leading municipalities in the country, to discuss with them the slum clearance schemes, so that the worst areas in the cities are replaced by the construction of proper tenements for the people. It is our intention that the benefits of economic development should percolate to the weaker sections of society. All the schemes are framed with that object and are being implemented.

My objection to this Resolution, as I said, is that the appointment of a Commission cannot speed up the completion of the schemes. In the final analysis, the execution rests with the State Governments. In the Central Government, our Ministry is following up these schemes. I would request hon. Members of this House to take up these matters with the respective State Governments. I said so when I spoke on the Demands of our Ministry in June last. The hon. Members can throw in their weight with the State Governments and see that the State Governments complete the execution of these schemes. They can understand the difficulties that are being faced by the State Governments in the implementation of the schemes.

I am glad a number of questions are also tabled in this House and the other House. From April till today about 70 questions have been tabled and that shows that Parliament is very keen on the need for the early completion of the housing schemes.

Apart from this, we have also got a Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry. Members of Parliament can discuss with the Ministers of this Ministry and can ventilate their grievances or explain the difficulties being experienced by State Governments and we can do something. But a commission to go into this question cannot improve matters.

Another thing is that the Commission is in effect to look into the per-

formance of the State Governments. The Central Government makes the allocation and the State Governments execute the schemes. And, to a certain extent, the LIC also gives loans. What is it that the Commission is going to do?

I could have appreciated it if my hon. friend Shri Nambiar had suggested that the allocation for housing schemes should have been increased. I would be one with him. But, is it possible? I really submit.....

Shri Nambiar: We are not utilising even what is allocated.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: But your Madras State is able to utilise it and wants much more. It may be that some other States are not able to utilise.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): What about your State?

Shri Jaganatha Rao: Your State and my state are the same State, the State of Orissa. It is also doing well; but, perhaps, not very well. When I had been to Orissa I had remarked that the Government should have a separate Housing Department because a number of schemes fell within the sphere of a number of Ministries. I mean a common housing department so that they can have proper co-ordination and checks and scrutinies.

Shri Daji (Indore): Is it a fact that the department has asked for a higher allocation from the Planning Commission? There was a statement by the hon. Minister two or three days back.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: As I said earlier, my senior colleague has been to a number of States; I also went to a few States. The State Governments want a larger allocation. We will take up the question with the Planning Commission. We want these programmes to come as early as possible. We are having a Housing

Ministers' Conference where the questions will be discussed, and solutions arrived at. The Seventh Housing Ministers' Conference will be held on the 17th of October at New Delhi and will be inaugurated by the Prime Minister. It will continue for three days, 17, 18 and 19th October.

The hon. Member referred to the formation of the Central Housing Board and he thinks that more resources can be raised by that Board. It is one of the questions to be discussed at the Conference. As I said in the beginning, the appointment of this commission will not at all be a remedy for this problem. This Ministry is taking all steps to implement the scheme; the State Governments have also been reminded about utilising their allocations fully. The steps being taken by us will certainly give us the required results. Therefore, while I fully sympathise and agree with the sentiments expressed by the hon. Mover and the other hon. Members of this House, I would request the hon. Mover to withdraw his Resolution. Otherwise, I oppose it.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Sir, Shri Daji asked the question about the utilisation of funds and my colleague has not been able to clarify the position. I will take two minutes and I would like to clarify the position a little further. It is a fact that the allocations made in the Second Plan have not been fully utilised and there have been lapses. We are now considering how best to utilise the funds made available. If we are able to raise more funds with the co-operation of the House and if the hon. Members can lend me their good wishes in getting more funds from the Planning Commission, and the Ministry of Finance, nobody would be happier than I. We need more funds. Every State I had been to, asked for a larger allocation. Their difficulty is that they have got their overall Plan, under which certain allocations have been made for certain specific items. Unless the entire

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plan is increased they are not in a position to make adjustments because industry may have a bigger priority or education, etc. Our idea is that we should try to make allocations for the entire five years in the first three years. If we make it in the fourth or 5th year, naturally it is going to lapse. If we make the allocation within the first three years spread over a period of five years, then we can watch the results and in the third year, say, if Madras has done well and another State has lagged behind, the Central Ministry wants to appropriate the authority to see that money could be diverted from A state to B State which is producing better results. The idea is to produce or build more and more houses in the country. After taking Rs. 200 crores, if you find that there was a large amount which lapsed, it is not going to be a happy or satisfactory state of affairs. Even if I go to the Planning Commission or the Finance Minister, they will tell me, on my past performance, "we gave you a sum of Rs. 90 crores; you could spend only Rs. 70 crores. We have now given you Rs. 200 crores and we are not going to give you any more because there is going to be a bigger lapse. So, honestly tell us why you should be given so much if you are not able to spend it." Therefore, I shall see that the money is properly spent and that there are no lapses this time.

If a certain State 'A' is not doing well, we will have to see that the money for the State which is not doing well is diverted to B, another State; secondly, as I have said, we shall discuss these matters, whether they relate to the plantation labour or industrial labour or the low income-group or the middle income-group, with our colleagues in the State Governments and tell them that the real wish of Parliament is that the housing programme should be stepped up and should be expedited and that they should see that their implementation machinery is geared up. To that ex-

tent, I can assure the House that every possible step shall be taken *vis-a-vis* the Centre and the States. We can take that much of responsibility in regard to the States. I am not going to say that we have no responsibility in the matter of the State Governments at all. We have responsibility, and I, as a Central Minister, can assure the House that we are going to take up these matters with our State colleagues and see that the money that is given to us is fully spent and that it is spent on the schemes which are meant for the poorer sections of the community and also see that a greater allocation is made towards that end. I shall also see that that is done.

Shri Nambiar: I am happy that I am able to start where from the hon. Member has stopped: namely, that it is exactly for this purpose that I wanted a Commission to be appointed. The Deputy Minister tried to argue against the Commission but the hon. Minister argued in favour of a Commission.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: No, no.

Shri Nambiar: The point is that we have got to attend to two or three items. Firstly, we want more allocation. Secondly, whatever is allocated is to be utilised. Thirdly the States are to be helped or persuaded to construct more houses and go ahead with the Plan. For all these things, there may be a Commission which will help the Ministry to look into this question and see whether these schemes are properly implemented and carried out. It is exactly for this reason that I wanted a Commission to be appointed to see, or to poke its nose and see as to what is being done.

I then come to the other points that the hon. Deputy Minister referred to. He said that they are unable to construct 42 crores of houses for everyone in the country. That is not the purpose of my speech—to ask the Government to construct so many

houses. I said that our yearly construction figures show that we construct only about one lakh houses, all put together, in this country.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: A lakh a year.

Shri Nambiar: I also said that in a country like America, the number of houses built runs to several millions. In the United Kingdom also where the population is only one-eighth of ours—five crores—they construct about three lakh houses a year. Here, the number of houses constructed by private parties and by people in the rural areas, etc., etc., comes only to a very small number. That shows that there is no incentive or there is no help being offered by the Governmental machinery to the rural population to construct houses. The economic situation in the country is also such that they are not able to construct more houses. My point is that the Government must help them by procuring house-sites. That is the biggest problem.

15-59 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That is one of the most important aspects of the scheme; land development and acquisition.

Shri Nambiar: That is true; but what was our performance? Have we got anything? What about our efforts to secure house-sites? There, the Government say that they are lagging far behind. We should try to bring in legislation if necessary in the States as well as at the Centre and see that house-sites are obtained. It is now becoming impossible to get house-sites.

Then there is the question of loans. Who has to grant loans? The loans are to be given by the State Governments. The State Governments are to be persuaded. There are several difficulties arising from bureaucratic

red-tapism. How can you get over these difficulties? There are millions of applications from the rural population for loans and they are not being disposed of quickly. That is exactly why all the more we require some sort of pressure and somebody to look into the question as to whether it is being done.

16 hrs.

Even in a place like Delhi, where the Central Government has direct responsibility what is it that they have done? I have quoted the figures to show how far we are short of houses. What is our performance? I know one Dyejana housing colony programme which after approval has been given up, after spending Rs. 84,000. Government is having a very lukewarm policy towards house construction. May be the allotments they get are such that they are not in a position to do anything. So, they may accept their helplessness. But that does not save the people from the situation.

Therefore, some sort of impetus has to be introduced. There must be pressure and the least that we can seek from the House is to appoint a Commission and make the Commission do the thing. I am not going to the extent of asking for more allotment. The moment I do that, they will say, here is a proposal for a fantastic allotment; he knows no money is available and he wants an impossible thing to happen. So, I am asking a thing which can be done by this House, namely, to appoint a Commission and to see that this part of the work is done properly. If that is done, the purpose of my resolution would have been served.

Even the Deputy Minister, who is young and energetic—I wish him well—has no valid reason to say that this Commission should not be allowed. A Commission will only help and strengthen his hands, which are already strong....

Shri Daji: He does not want a Commission to share his credit.

Shri Nambiar: The hon. Minister, with his youthful Deputy and the Commission will together form such a strong group which will give houses to our people during the third and fourth Five Year Plans. If our people get more houses, they will be happy and they will thank the Government. So, at least let us try to do that. Let the House agree to this humble request from the opposition to form a commission at least to tackle the problem.

With these words, I request that my resolution may be accepted.

Shri Daji: He will give the houses, but not the Commission.

Mr. Chairman: There is an amendment.

Shri B. K. Das: I would like to withdraw my amendment, with the leave of the House.

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Member want his resolution to be put to withdraw his amendment?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Member want his resolution to be put to the vote of the House?

Shri Nambiar: Yes, for its acceptance. I request the House might grant this Commission—a small commission of four or five members.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

“This House calls upon the Government to set up a Commission to enquire into the progress made in regard to the urban and rural housing and slum clearance schemes and to suggest measures for their speedy completion.”

The motion was negatived.

16.04 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: WORKING
CONDITIONS OF RESEARCH
SCHOLARS AND SCIENTIFIC
WORKERS.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I beg to move:

“This House calls upon the Government to appoint a Commission consisting of Members of Parliament, eminent scientists, and administrators, to investigate and enquire into the working conditions of the research scholars and scientific workers in various scientific institutes in the country.”

I would like to say, at the very outset, that my main purpose in moving this resolution is to focus the attention of the House and through it of the whole nation on the working conditions, emoluments and other difficulties being faced by the scientific workers in various research institutions in the country.

Sir I would also like to say that the hon. Minister, who is himself a renowned research scholar, during the debate, may please keep his mind absolutely open without any reservations and not say that he will not be prepared to accept such a Resolution.

The purpose of the resolution is not mainly to censure the Government or to put the blame on the Government, but that with the opinions which may be expressed by the hon. Members of this House, the Ministry and the Government may take certain steps to improve the existing working conditions of the scientific workers.

There is hardly any need to emphasise the role which science is playing and which science has got to play in the economic development of our country. The Central Government, in the Scientific Policy Resolution which was adopted in 1958, very clearly stated that the major aims of the policy are to foster, promote and

sustain the cultivation of science and to encourage and initiate programmes for the training of scientific and technical personnel.

According to this policy during the First and the Second Five Year Plans the Central Government took various steps for promotion of science, scientific research and of applied and fundamental research in the various fields of economic activity in the country. The national laboratories in different fields of science were established. Then, the research programmes in various aspects of science are also being carried out, as they had been carried out in the past, by the various ministries of the Central Government, by various universities and institutions under the State Governments.

Now, even though there are a large number of research organisations, whether corporations or institutions or government departments, undertaking research practically covering all aspects of Scientific activity in the country, in my opinion, the results of the scientific research and scientific activity have not reached the common man. Even today, we hardly see small scientific gadgets being given to the common man for use in his home. After spending so much money on scientific research and after the establishment of a large number of research organisations in the country, if the desired results are not being achieved and the common man is not being benefited by the scientific research to the extent the common man should have been benefited, I think it is a good reason to look into the matter and see, after all, what is wrong? Either something is wrong with the basic policy of scientific research or in the co-ordination of scientific research or with the human element which is working in these research institutions. The establishment of a national laboratory with a beautiful building and up-to-date scientific equipments cannot bring the desired results which are expected out

of that laboratory unless the human element in it, (by which I mean from the senior scientific officer down to the junior scientific research assistant, engaged in research activity), unless that human element is fully satisfied, has still got the required initiative in it to carry out the research and basically believes in the honesty of research. Without all these things, a laboratory with up-to-date scientific equipments cannot deliver the desired results.

I was a science student myself. I have studied for my post-graduate course in agriculture in one of the premier research institutes in the country, (namely, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute). I had the good fortune to work as a research assistant in a research institute under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. I had been a little lucky to study in the United States of America also. From my personal observation of things and a little bit of experience, with whatever little I have got, I can say that the conditions of the research workers have changed in the country after independence, but not to the extent we want the working conditions in the research institutions to be changed so that science can really deliver the goods which are very badly required for industrialisation and industrial development of the country.

Today in the research institutions the conditions are a little better, specially in the national laboratories and research organisations which function under the CSIR. But, apart from these research institutions and organisations in the research institutions and research departments working under the Ministries of the Central Government and State Governments, the conditions are absolutely the same which existed in 1947. There may be a little change and if a research assistant in a research institution in 1947 was drawing Rs. 160 per month, maybe today he is drawing Rs. 200 or 220 per month, but there is no sub-

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stantial improvement, so far as his emoluments are concerned.

It is very unfortunate that when the country has entered the scientific and has just come out of the cow-dung age to enter the scientific age, even today our society, our nation, does not recognise or give that social status to the research workers and the scientists who are doing such valuable work in the various research organisations and research institutions.

Today we claim that we are trying to build a social welfare State in India. I would just like to say one thing. If India is going to be a social Welfare State, then the bureaucratic administrators should not claim the top-most social status in the country. In a welfare State it is the workers, more especially the scientific workers, who should claim the top-most social status in the society.

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida (Anand): The Minister has it.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: For that I do not blame the Government, but I say that that kind of appreciation for the scientists has to come into the minds of the Indian people.

Here I would like to quote from the report submitted by the Scientific Personnel Committee in 1959. This Report has been published by no less a person than Professor P. C. Mahalanobis in the *Science and Culture* issue. Talking about social appreciation of science, this Committee has very clearly stated—I am quoting from the Report—

“The scientific revolution which has taken place during the last 25 or 30 years has given the scientist an indispensable and leading role in the economic and social developments of the future. Terms and conditions of employment, therefore, require to be considered in the new context. The scientist cannot replace political and social leaders or administra-

trators but he must take the initiative in the advancement of knowledge and in the utilisation of this knowledge for the advancement of social and human welfare. It has, therefore, become necessary to attract to science as many men of ability as possible and to give them adequate facilities for their work. The only way to do this is to make the scientist feel that he has the appreciation of the society. It is necessary that a scientist should be given as attractive terms as men of comparable ability in administration and other occupations.”

I would like to know from the hon. Minister, in view of the recommendations of this Committee which was made in 1959, what concrete steps were taken by the Central Government to see that a proper kind of appreciation atmosphere is created for the scientist and the scientific workers as far as society is concerned.

In the same report this Committee has also emphasised that as far as pay-scales, emoluments and other things are concerned a universal system has to be built up in India for the various types of research institutions and organisations under the ministries of the Central Government, State Governments and also the universities. In this very report it has also been emphasised that whatever steps have so far been taken by the Government are not sufficient to give that kind of incentive to our research workers really to do the job which they are capable of doing and to deliver the goods which are very badly required by the nation.

As an example I would just point out that in the Indian Agricultural Research Institute which is functioning under the Central Government's Ministry of Food and Agriculture about eleven grades are existing for the various types of research assist-

ants and scientific officers. The minimum basic pay starts from Rs. 110 and the maximum goes up to Rs. 1,800

In a research institute there are two types of scientific workers. One is the higher level of scientific officers whose main job and purpose is to plan and guide research activity in the institute. The second type of scientific workers in which the junior and senior scientific assistants, research assistants and junior scientific officers come, are the persons who really carry out the work in the research projects. A senior scientific officer plans a research project and hands over all other practical aspects and observations involved in the particular research project, from the practical point of view, to be carried out by the research assistant or the junior scientific assistant attached to that officer. If the whole job in a research project is to be done by these junior scientific assistants, research assistants and junior scientific officers, I would plead that the major portion of the emoluments should also be given to these workers who are really carrying out the research work in a particular research project. In my opinion, a senior scientific officer in a research institute is not meant merely to plan a research project on paper and just to give guidance or orders on files most of the time, just as they move about in other departments of the Ministry, that a junior scientific officer or research assistant should go to the field or should go to the laboratory and take down this observation or that observation or do this or that. The real responsibility for a research project lies on the senior scientific officer to see that his project and research is being carried on honestly and in conformity with the observations that are being taken.

The Second Pay Commission did devote some time towards the pay scales and emoluments of the scientific staff mainly under the Ministries of the Central Government No

doubt, the Second Pay Commission broadly emphasised this fact that generally the pay scales in the scientific institutions are low as compared to the persons with the same qualifications and same capabilities in other departments of the Government. By way of an example, I would give a very interesting thing which happened in the C.S.I.R. One day, two youngmen, both of them having M.Sc. degrees, came for employment to the C.S.I.R. One joined as a clerk and the other joined as a junior scientific assistant. After ten years, what happened? The young men who joined the C.S.I.R. as a clerk becomes an Under Secretary and the young man who joined the C.S.I.R., with the same qualifications, nearly on the same day the same organisation, to do research work, is still a junior scientific assistant in the same organisation. This kind of disparity, this kind of treatment to scientific workers cannot attract the really capable men.....

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Let him become a politician.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra:...the real genius, the real talent in the country to carry out scientific research on better lines and to bring out better results from scientific research. With this kind of conditions, there cannot be any improvement.

What happens? As I said previously, even today, in our country, bureaucratic administration is the No. 1 attraction for the capable and top-most young men from the Universities. When a young man graduates from a University, his first ambition is to become an I.A.S. officer. Why? Because, he feels that an I.A.S. officer, compared to a scientific officer in the country, claims a higher social status, claims better appreciation from the Government and also from the people. It is high time that the Government should change its outlook for running the administration of this country. When a economically backward country as India,

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less industrially developed, enters the preliminary stage of industrial revolution, the bureaucratic administrators will have to take the back benches in the nation and also in the Government. I can point out hundred and one examples why we are not attracting real talent for our scientific institutions. Prof. Mahalanobis has, again, in the very same report to which I referred previously, in my opinion, brought out a wonderful phrase as far as science is concerned and as far as scientific activity which is being conducted in the country is concerned. He says that there is 'officialisation of science'. Officialisation and science are just two opposite things. This is what he says in his report. I am quoting him.

"I venture to suggest that the basic factor has been progressive officialisation of science since Independence".

He was analysing the reasons why the research institutions were not giving us the results which they could, and he has mentioned this as one of the reasons, namely the officialisation of science. Then, he goes on to say that:

"The high pay and great prestige and power of the administrative services dominates the thinking of both administrators and scientists."

If by just a stroke of luck, a junior scientific officer, by appearing before the UPSC happens to get a senior job in a research institute, what happens? His room is changed, his office table is changed and so on. And what does he find? While as a junior scientific officer he was devoting more time towards his research projects, by becoming a senior scientific officer, he has to deal with a bundle of files on his table.

It is after observing all these things that Professor Mahalanobis has termed the scientific activity today in our country as officialisation of science. I say that if the complicated adminis-

trative rules of Government for running the research institutes cannot be thoroughly changed or revolutionised then let a very large army of IAS officers be deputed with these scientific workers and scientific officers to the scientific institutions to take care of the administrative troubles and difficulties which our scientific officers have to face today. When I say this, I also realise the danger therein. It is not only a potential danger, but I have seen the danger really existing in the premier agricultural research institute of this country, namely the Pusa Institute. There, in 1960, or to be more specific, in February, 1960, an unfortunate thing happened. Dr. Joseph committed suicide because of the low pay he was getting. Due to the complicated administrative rules of Government, every month, he was paid only a salary of Rs 100.

At that time, when the matter was raised in this House, the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture replied to the debate and said as follows. Dr. Joseph in the letter which he had written before his suicide had very clearly stated that due to the rules, and due to some sub-rules, his applications for better jobs were not forwarded by the Ministry; once when he happened to be selected for a better job, he was not relieved by the Ministry; and every time he made an attempt in the Ministry that he should be relieved, so that he may go and join the new and better job, some rule, and sometimes, a sub-rule was quoted, saying that according to this or that, he could not be relieved to go and join the new post.

An Hon. Member: What a shame it is!

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: At that time, the Minister of Food and Agriculture, while, replying to the debate, assured the House as follows. He said:

"So far as liberalisation of the

rules and also the changing of the status of the scientists are concerned, that is a big question. .

"Without any doubt, that question, I think, today remains a big question. It is not only confined to the scientists who are under my Ministry. There are somewhere about 500 of them. But, there may be several thousand scientists. Apart from those, there are scientists in other countries who also are Indians. That is a big question which the Government is very seriously considering.

This assurance to the House was given by the Minister of Food and Agriculture. And, I take it that when any Minister of the Central Government gives an assurance, that assurance is given from the Government as a whole. I would like to know what steps, right from 1960 up till now, were taken either by the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs or by the Ministry of Finance or by any other section of Government to see that these rules need to be liberalised, as the Minister himself confessed and assured us at that time. (*Interruption.*)

By way of an example, I would like to point out here one thing. It is said and so many times even our respected Prime Minister has also stated that our scientifically trained personnel who are working in foreign countries should come back to India and serve their own nation.

As I said previously, there are 101 examples to show, when with great ambition in their hearts and with valuable initiative those young men came to India, what fate they met with in this country. For six months or a year they had to move about from one department to another, from one Ministry to another. We say that we want our young men who are working abroad in the scientific field to come back to our country. I would only appeal to Government that first they should find a job and then try to find out a person who is working

in a foreign country. Let his initiative be not made to die and let him not become a rolling stone going from one department to another. After a scientist becomes a rolling stone, after he experiences the frustration of unemployment, hardly would there be any initiative left in him or ambition in his heart to carry out research work.

I would give another example. A valuable piece of research in the field of cosmic rays was being carried out in a laboratory at Gulmarg through Dr. Gill, who was in charge of that laboratory. This gentleman has created a place of pride for himself as far as the United States of America is concerned. In the beginning, I believe—if I am wrong the hon. Minister may kindly correct me—this laboratory was run by the Aligarh University. There was some trouble between the Aligarh University and the running of that laboratory. The result is that Dr. Gill, without being allowed to devote his time to the valuable piece of research in the field of cosmic rays, this poor scientist is now being bothered with unnecessary correspondence, administrative difficulties and financial matters and things of that sort, which are a source of trouble between the laboratory and the Aligarh University.

This very scientist who is having difficulties in carrying out research work in India, has been requested by the 14 universities of the United States of America to visit that country only for three months and get \$11,000 monthly as his fee. I concede that India is not in a position to give to the scientists the same type of facilities or the same amount of emoluments as are paid in the United States. But Government and the nation can certainly give full appreciation to their work and full freedom to our scientists to carry out their work in the various scientific and research fields. After saying this I would say that the hon. Minister is certainly more qualified to have ob-

[Shri Inder J. Malhotra]

servations in the field of scientific activity as compared to myself. I have put forward before the House some examples, the report submitted by the scientists' panel for personnel and the observations made by the Second Pay Commission and the general feeling existing in the various research institutions. It is time to look into this matter thoroughly, minutely so that a better system of administration and research is worked out in the various research institutions.

If the practical application of research carried on in the various research institutions is nil, it is no use wasting so much money in our various laboratories. One of the main defects in our country is that in various fields of science the practical applications of applied research carried on in various research institutions is absolutely nil. I will give an example. Agriculture is a science which is the basic concern of applied research. For fifteen years after Independence, applied research has been carried on in the field of agriculture in 101 research organisations in the country. Still, from the practical point of view, how has our farmer benefited by agricultural research? The results are absolutely nil.

There is another interesting example. A reasearch project was undertaken by the Central Government for colourisation of hydrogenated vegetable oil. The Central Government gave a good deal of money and our scientists a good deal of their time. It nearly reached the desired goal. But the practical application of that research is nil. Why? There may be some political considerations. After spending so much money and so many manhours of the scientists the Government reaches a decision that research is good and the scientists have done a good piece of work, but the practical application of that research work is not desired by the Govern-

ment. If such a state of affairs were to exist, I would only say that right in the beginning they may decide whether the particular research project is desired to be undertaken in the country or not. Because, if a particular research project is not undertaken, then, the other research project which can be more beneficial for scientific activities and for the economic development of the nation may be undertaken.

In the end, I would only say this. In the various research institutions no doubt the scientific workers have been given the freedom to form their scientific associations. What happens in these scientific unions and associations? The main purpose of these associations and unions is that the scientific workers can put forward all kinds of their difficulties before the proper authority and expect a remedy for them. Again, this aspect also becomes a victim to the rules. A resolution is passed by scientific worker's union to the effect that such and such things are to be brought to the notice of the Ministry. That resolution has to go through the head of the department or the director. Now, there are few persons among the directors who, after they have become directors and heads of departments, keep that kind of interest in research which they had when they had not become directors and heads of departments. They have become more administrative-minded; rather, according to the term used by Dr. Mahalanobis, they have a sense of officialisation of the science. So, they feel that the Ministry would ask them as to what had gone wrong in the institute, whenever such a resolution is brought to the notice of the Ministry. Therefore, the director sits on the resolution for six months. There is a reminder from the union, and again the director sits on the resolution for some more time. The ultimate result is that the workers get frustrated and come to the conclusion that there is no benefit of associating themselves with any union.

Further, if a scientific worker becomes a little active in the union activities, he is also victimised and is told, "you devote so much time towards the union activities and you do not look to your own work."

With these words, I commend my Resolution to the House.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"This House calls upon the Government to appoint a Commission consisting of Members of Parliament, eminent scientists and administrators, to investigate and enquire into the working conditions of the research scholars and scientific workers in various scientific institutes in the country."

Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Sir, on a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung. Now, there is quorum.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद (नालंदा) : सभापति महोदय, अभी मेरे मित्र, श्री मल्होत्रा, ने हमारे देश में वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान की स्थिति के बारे में जांच करने के लिए एक आयोग की नियुक्ति सम्बन्धी जो प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

इस समय हमारे देश में आर्थिक विकास की जो स्थिति है, उस को देखते हुए वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान में विशेष दिलचस्पी दिखाना बहुत जरूरी है। आर्थिक विकास तब तक हमारे देश में सम्भव नहीं है, जब तक कि वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान का काम बहुत काफी तेजी से आगे नहीं बढ़ता है। इसलिये इस दृष्टि से भी हमको वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान की प्रगति की ओर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

एक दूसरा दृष्टिकोण यह भी है कि खास शिक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से और वैज्ञानिक विकास के लिये यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हम वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान के कार्य को काफी विकसित करें और उसके लिए सब सुविधायें उपलब्ध करने की कोशिश करें। जब तक हम ऐसा

नहीं करते हैं, तब तक शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में वैज्ञानिक विकास नहीं हो सकता है।

इसलिये किसी भी दृष्टिकोण से हम विचार करें, यह बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि हमारे देश में वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान की प्रगति के लिए सब प्रकार की सुविधाएं देने की जरूरत है। लेकिन, जैसा कि इस रेजोल्यूशन के प्रस्तावक, श्री मल्होत्रा, ने अनेक आंकड़ों से हर तरह से साबित किया है, हमारे देश में वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान की स्थिति बिल्कुल अच्छी नहीं है। न तो हम वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान कर्ताओं को उचित सुविधायें देते हैं और न उनके लिये ऐसे साधनों को प्रस्तुत करते हैं, जिनके आधार पर वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान के क्षेत्र में संतोषजनक स्थिति उत्पन्न हो सके और उसकी समुचित प्रगति हो सके।

श्री मल्होत्रा ने बताया है कि किस प्रकार १९४७ के बाद भी हमारे देश में इस क्षेत्र में कोई विशेष प्रगति नहीं हुई है। सामान्य शिक्षा में दिलचस्पी लेने वाले या वैज्ञानिक कार्यों में दिलचस्पी लेने वाले इस स्थिति को समझते हैं कि अनुसन्धान का कार्य तब तक सम्भव नहीं है, जब तक कि काफ़ी सुविधायें न दी जायें। आर्थिक सुविधा भी दी जायें और साथ ही यह भी जरूरी है कि जो लोग वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान के कार्य में रत हैं, उनकी स्थिति को सम्मानजनक बनाया जायें, लेकिन हमारे देश में इन दोनों में से एक भी स्थिति नहीं है। न हम वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान करने वालों को आर्थिक दृष्टि से कोई विशेष सुविधा दे पाते हैं और न वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान में लगे रहने वाले व्यक्तियों को, वैज्ञानिकों को इस देश में राजनीतिज्ञों की तुलना में या प्रशासन के कार्य में लगे व्यक्तियों की तुलना में सम्मानजनक ही माना जाता है। ऐसी स्थिति में हम देखते हैं कि कुछ लोग रिसर्च वर्कर या रिसर्च फेलो के रूप में अपने नाम दर्ज करवा लेते हैं और कोई दूसरा काम मिल जाने पर छोड़ कर दूसरी जगह चले

[श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद]

जाते हैं। इस प्रकार वास्तव में वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान की जिस रूप में प्रगति होनी चाहिये, उस रूप में वह नहीं हो पाती है।

हमारे सामने प्रोफ़ेसर महलनवीस का एक छोटा सा लेख है, जिसमें उन्होंने इस बात की ओर संकेत किया है कि अगर हम अपने देश का आर्थिक विकास करना चाहते हैं, तो ऐसी स्थिति में यह बहुत जरूरी है कि वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान के क्षेत्र में प्रगति हो और उसकी तरफ हमारा ध्यान जाये। इसी लिये उन्होंने बताया है कि

"The best way of utilising the raw materials and natural resources available within the country, for both domestic consumption and for exports, can be found out only through applied scientific research. Applied research, in its turn, must be based on advances in fundamental research. Also, to establish an adequate base for applied research it is necessary to promote the spirit of pure research and supply the stimulus of scientific criticism. This would be possible only when at least a certain minimum number of scientists are engaged in fundamental research, and opportunities for pure research are becoming increasingly available."

ऐसी स्थिति में हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश है न फंडामेंटल रिसर्च के लिए कोई सुविधा है और न एप्लाइड रिसर्च के लिए। जहां तक फंडामेंटल रिसर्च का सम्बन्ध है, सरकार ने देश में बहुत सी नेशनल लैबोरेटरीज बनाई हैं। उनमें जो वैज्ञानिक हैं, वे अनुसन्धान का काम करते हैं। इसके साथ ही विश्वविद्यालयों में विज्ञान के जो प्रोफ़ेसर हैं, चाहे वे फ़िजिक्स का शिक्षण देते हों और चाहे केमिस्ट्री, मेडिसिन या एथ्रीकल्ट्यर का, उन के जिम्मे भी अनुसन्धान का काम है, लेकिन जो लोग विश्वविद्यालय की शिक्षा से थोड़ा भी सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, वे जानते हैं कि विश्वविद्यालयों का

वातावरण राजनीति के कारण बहुत गन्दा हो गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त विश्वविद्यालयों के वैज्ञानिक विषयों के प्रोफ़ेसरों को विद्यार्थियों को पढ़ाने का हमारा इतना काम करना पड़ता है कि जिसकी वजह से उन में अनुसन्धान के लिये कोई भी दिलचस्पी नहीं रह जाती है; न उनमें रुचि रह जाती है और न इसके लिये उन्हें किसी प्रकार की सुविधा ही दी जाती है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उनकी तरफ सर्वाधिक ध्यान दिया जाये। ऐसा भी देखा जाता है कि जो लोग विदेशों से विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में ऊंची ऊंची डिग्रियां प्राप्त करके आते हैं उनको यहां जब काम मिल जाता है तो अनेक कारणों से उनका उस ओर से लगाव कम हो जाता है और वे फंडामेंटल रिसर्च का काम, विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में नहीं कर पाते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में यह जरूरी है कि इन सारी बातों की जांच करने के लिए सरकार एक ऐसे कमिशन की, एक ऐसे आयोग की नियुक्ति करे जो सारी परिस्थितियों पर गौर करे, जो सारी चीज का अध्ययन करे और जांच करके पता लगाये कि क्या वजह है कि हमारे देश में वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान का कार्य जिस रूप में होना चाहिये था और इस क्षेत्र में जिस रूप में प्रगति होनी चाहिये थी, क्यों नहीं हुई है और आगे के लिए उपाय सुझाये।

जैसा कि मैंने अभी बताया है, अगर हम शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में प्रगति करना चाहते हैं इस वैज्ञानिक युग में तथा दूसरे क्षेत्रों में प्रगति करना चाहते हैं तो बगैर वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान के नहीं कर सकते हैं और दूसरे देशों के साथ अपना कदम जब तक मिला कर हम नहीं चलेंगे तब तक हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेंगे, बहुत पीछे रह जायेंगे। सदियों की गुलामी के कारण वैसे ही हमारा देश पिछड़ चुका है और खास तौर पर वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्र में, वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान के क्षेत्र में तो वह काफी पीछे पड़ गया है। हमारा ध्यान, इस वास्ते, जब तक इच्छर नहीं आता है तब

तक हम हर्गिज इस लायक भी नहीं रह जायेंगे कि आर्थिक क्षेत्र में भी, जैसे हम चाहते हैं, तरक्की हो, वह हो सके। बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें बना कर तथा उनको कार्यान्वित करके हम अपने देश को आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं। इसलिये आर्थिक विकास भी बहुत आवश्यक है। लेकिन इसके लिये भी यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हम वैज्ञानिक विकास को समझें, उसके महत्व को समझें। मैं आपके सामने एक दो सुझाव रखना चाहता हूँ। वैसे अगर सरकार एक कमीशन नियुक्त करने की बात को मान लेती है जो इस सब की जांच करे तो न सिर्फ सारी चीज सामने आ जाएगी बल्कि हमें यह भी पता चल जाएगा कि कैसे हमारे देश में वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान का काम आगे बढ़ सकता है। मगर जब तक ऐसा नहीं होता है तब तक मैं समझता हूँ, यह बहुत जरूरी है कि जो लोग अनुसन्धान के क्षेत्र में लगे हुए हैं उनको वेतन ऐसा दिया जाये जैसा कि उन जैसी योग्यता रखने वाले अन्य व्यक्तियों को दिया जाता है और जो दूसरे क्षेत्रों में काम करते हैं। यदि ऐसा होता है तो उनमें लोभ की भावना पैदा नहीं होगी और अनुसन्धान के कार्य को छोड़ कर व दूसरे क्षेत्रों में नहीं जायेंगे। यदि उनको मामूली कम वेतन मिलता भी है तो भी मैं समझता हूँ कि वे इस कार्य को छोड़ कर दूसरे क्षेत्रों में नहीं जायेंगे। सरकार को यह भी चाहिये कि इस क्षेत्र में लगे हुए लोगों को जो जो सुविधायें चाहिये, वे उनको वह सुलभ करें। अगर उनको आर्थिक सुविधायें दी जायें तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि वे इस क्षेत्र को छोड़ कर दूसरे किसी क्षेत्र में चले जायें।

कुछ दिनों पहले प्रोफेसर हाल्डन का मामला हमारे सामने आया था। ऐसे विश्व विख्यात वैज्ञानिक को भी हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार पर्याप्त सुविधायें नहीं दे सकी जिसकी वजह से वैज्ञानिक क्षेत्र के अपने काम को छोड़ कर उनकी इस जगह से

दूसरी जगह जाना पड़ा। जब प्रोफेसर हाल्डन जैसे विश्व विख्यात वैज्ञानिक को भी आवश्यक सुविधायें नहीं दी जाती हैं वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान के लिये तो फिर साधारण सा वैज्ञानिक जो कि अनुसन्धान के कार्य में लगा हुआ है, उसको हम कैसे सुविधायें दे पायेंगे, तथा कहां तक दे पायेंगे यह तो केवल अन्दाज करने की ही बात है। मैं समझता हूँ कि केवल इसी एक उदाहरण से सारी स्थिति स्पष्ट हो जाती है। ऐसी स्थिति में हमारे देश में न तो फंडामेंटल रिसर्च का काम बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हो पाता है और न ही एप्लाइड रिसर्च का ही काम हो पाता है। इसका मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। वनस्पति में रंग मिलाने का जो काम है वह बहुत महत्व का है। उसके लिये कोई कदम नहीं उठाये जा रहे हैं और न ही आज तक वह हो सका है। इस सारी स्थिति में तथा इन सारी चीजों को सामने रखते हुए मैं समझता हूँ कि जो प्रस्ताव आया है उसका समर्थन किया जाना चाहिये और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस सब की जांच करने के लिये सरकार एक आयोग नियुक्त करे ताकि हमारे देश में वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान का काम आगे बढ़ सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो मौका आपने मुझे बोलने का दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ और इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूँ।

Mr. Chairman: Shri Shree Narayan Das has tabled an amendment. Is he here?

An Hon. Member: No.

Mr. Chairman: Then, Shri Harish Chandra Mathur.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Jalore): Mr. Chairman, my enthusiastic friend, Shri Malhotra, has done a service to this House and to the country by attracting our attention to a most topical subject of great importance to the country. Sir, today, in this age

[Shri Harish Chandra Mathur]

of science and technology, there can be nothing more important than the development of science and technology on sound lines and taking that science and technology from the laboratories to the fields. This country could say with a sense of pride that at the very outset, immediately after independence, even before we had thought about our First Five Year Plan, the Prime Minister's attention was riveted on this all-important subject, and today, after all these years, we are reminded of the great service rendered in this connection by Shri Bhatnagar, who was the first Secretary as well as the Director of scientific research. He had gone into the work with a vision and dedication and by taking personal interest at every stage, through the great support of the Prime Minister, what has been achieved in this country is not being realised today. It was only in this field, that the country could establish and fulfil—not only fulfil the target of the First or Second Plan but could go ahead of the Plan targets—our objective of establishing national laboratories which are the citadels for research and progress. We have thus established 27 national laboratories in this country today and any country could be proud of this achievement. There is no country, I may say, which has a parallel in taking such concerted effort and giving top priority to the development of science and technology as this country has done.

While we deeply appreciate that, I am quite at one with my hon. friend, Shri Malhotra, who complained, and very rightly so, that it was the effort of only certain individuals and the over-powering personality of the Prime Minister and his attachment to science and technology that has brought about these laboratories. But the question is whether these laboratories, even when established, have got the right atmosphere and the proper conditions for carrying forward research and technology for which they were established.

My first feeling is that in spite of the Prime Minister's personal interest in this subject and his viewpoint, the entire Cabinet need to be re-oriented in this matter of their approach to science and technology. The Ministry has got to be re-oriented regarding its approach to science and technology. The other day while we were discussing the terms and conditions of service of scientists—I do not remember when—participating in a certain discussion I pointed out on the floor of the House how inadequate their remunerations were and how unfavourably they compare with those of the administrative services.

The hon. Minister who was in charge of the department said that they were more than satisfied with their grades, we have done quite considerable lot in this matter and if anybody had the aptitude for science we could get them for these grades and conditions. If this is the feeling of the hon. Minister, how can we expect the real conditions which are necessary for the advancement of science and technology? If the Minister is satisfied and if he just throws cold water over their demands, nothing can come about. I will just point out to the hon. Minister, point by point, how uncharitable we have been to the scientists and engineers of our country and how we have failed to create real conditions which would be conducive for real research and to take research further and further ahead.

If my hon. friend, the Minister in charge of this subject, would just read even the report of the University Grants Commission, the interim report about the re-organisation of universities, he would find that they have pin-pointed the attention of the whole nation on a particular subject, and that subject relates very much to the portfolio of the hon. Minister.

17 hrs.

We have two university students to a population of 1,000 in this country

as also in the U.K. So, our university education has advanced that much. But what is the difference between university education in the U.K. and in this country? In the U.K. you will find that 50 per cent. of those people who go to the university are there for post-graduate studies, scientific research and all that. They are engaged in that. But there is just the opposite here which is clearly indicative of the fact that we have not yet been able to create that climate for scientific research even among our university students.

What is the problem before the administration today? Only the other day I was reading a very illuminating essay written by an American professor who had made certain studies of our administration. Talking about administrative reforms the first thing that he said was that now the whole change has got to be from administration to scientific development. What is our problem today? What are our plans today? What have we got to do in the present atmosphere? The present problem is not of administration

as it used to be ten years earlier. The present problem is that of development of science and technology and to find a channel in the administration to take science and technology to the field.

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Member want to speak for some time?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Yes, Sir

Mr. Chairman: Then he may continue next time.

17.02 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FIFTH REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): Sir, I beg to present the Fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.02½ hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, August 25, 1962/Bhadra 3, 1884 (Saka).

[Friday, August 24, 1962/Bhadra 2, 1884 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		COLUMNS	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.		COLUMNS
S.Q. No.	Subject		S.Q. No.	Subject	
		3599—3639			
549	Trunk booking	3599—3602	571	Political parties and Panchayat elections	3643-44
550	Cancer	3602—05	572	Malpractice in Overseas Air Tickets sale	3644-45
551	Weather Warning Scheme	3605-06	573	National Bird	3645-46
552	Refund of telegram charges sent by post	3606—09	574	Mango Malformation	3646
553	Building of coastal vessels	3609—12		<i>U. S. Q.</i>	
554	Srisailem Hydro-electric Project	3612—14	1511	Strike at Cochin Port	3646-47
556	Dhuvaran Power House in Gujarat	3614-15	1512	Railway line between Pokaran and Jaisalmer in Rajasthan	3647-48
557	Insect in milk bottle	3615—19	1513	Agricultural land in Tripura	3648
558	Cooperatives of jute growers	3619—21	1514	Sheep Breeding Centre in Kulu Valley	3648-49
559	Bad effects of Thalidomide	3621-22	1515	Construction cost of Vendors' stalls on N. Railway	3649-50
560	National Seed Corporation	3623—25	1516	Motor accidents in Tripura	3650
561	Co-operatives of Consumers of Petroleum products	3625—27	1517	Lons to displaced persons in Tripura	3650-51
562	Water resources	3627-28	1518	Land for displaced persons in Tripura	3651
564	Crop pattern	3628—30	1520	Agents of Wheeler Book Stalls	3651-52
565	'Deferred Prices' paid to cane growers	3630—33	1521	Damboroo Hydro Electric Project of Tripura	3652
566	P. & T. facilities in Goa	3633-34	1522	Govind Ballabh Hospital, Tripura	3652-53
567	Dairy Farms	3634—36	1523	Indian Central Coconut Committee	3653
	<i>S.N.Q.</i>		1524	Anti-sea erosion work in Kerala	3653-54
6	Typhoid cases in Delhi	3636—39	1525	Water researches in Kerala	3654
	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	3639—3716	1526	Engine failure on Bikaner division	3654-55
	<i>S. Q.</i>		1527	Unauthorised constructions in Delhi	3655-56
	<i>No.</i>		1528	Development of horticulture in Rajasthan	3656
547	Incentives to Co-operative Societies	3639-40	1529	Imphal Water Supply Scheme	3657
548	Teleprinter line in Jhansi	3640-41	1530	Fishing Co-operative Societies in Manipur	3657-58
555	Transport Co-operative Societies	3641	1531	Muniguda Railway Station (Orissa)	3658
563	Gas Turbo Plant at Hyderabad	3641-42	1532	Provision for drinking water on Stations on Raipur-Waltair line	3658-59
568	Free Trade Zone at Kandla	3642			
569	Delhi Hospitals	3642-43			
570	Import of Soya Bean Oil	3643			

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.**

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1533	Railway Colonies at Rayagada (Orissa)	3659
1534	Medium Irrigation Projects in Orissa	3659
1535	Telephone connections in Orissa	3659-60
1536	Family Planning Clinics in Orissa	3660
1537	Telephone connections from Ambala Exchange	3660-61
1538	Halt station near Model Town Ambala	3661
1539	Retiring rooms at Ambala Cantt Railway station	3661
1540	Arrears outstanding against licensed caterers	3661-62
1541	Community Development blocks in Andamans	3662
1542	S.E. Railway Office premises in Calcutta	3662-63
1543	Telephone connections in Calcutta	3663-64
1544	Co-operative Farming Societies	3664
1545	National Highway No. 6	3664-65
1546	Crushing of sugarcane	3665-66
1547	New Medical colleges	3666-67
1548	Medical Colleges	3667-68
1549	Goods Transport Co-operative Societies	3668
1550	Experimental Farm with Danish aid	3668-69
1551	Monthly tickets	3669
1552	Storage of foodgrains	3669-70
1553	Contaminated tuberculin	3670-71
1554	Hospitals without doctors	3671
1555	Bridge on National Highway No. 47	3671
1556	Bridge on National Highway No. 47	3671-72
1557	Fish farms	3672
1558	Bazar in Agartala	3672-73
1559	Food situation	3673-74
1560	Power projects in Andhra Pradesh	3675
1561	Kothagudam and Ramgudam Thermal Schemes	3675-76
1562	Power supply in Manipur	3676
1563	P. & T. building at Kathua	3677

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.**

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1564	Extension of service	3677
1565	Tube wells	3677-78
1566	Lac farms	3678
1567	Pensions to ex-service-men	3678-79
1568	Leprosy Hospital at Delhi	3679
1569	Retrenchment of employees in Shipping Companies	3679-80
1570	Garladinne Irrigation Project, Andhra Pradesh	3680-81
1571	Breeding of Chinese carp	3681
1572	Railway accidents in Guntakal division	3681-82
1573	Shortage of power supply in Assam	3682-83
1574	Drinking water for Laccadive Islands	3683
1575	Milk production	3683-85
1576	Nallah connected with Western Yamuna at Delhi	3685
1577	Mail service	3685-86
1578	Execution of indemnity bond for travelling by goods train	3686
1579	R.M.S. sections	3687
1580	Irrigation and Power in each State	3687-88
1581	Survey of water falls	3688
1582	Development of Kutch desert	3688-89
1583	Co-operative Movement in Eastern States	3689-90
1584	Extension of Over-bridge at Dumdum Cantonment station	3691
1585	Kandla Port	3691-92
1586	Plant Virus Research Institute	3692
1587	Grassland and Foliage Research Institute	3692-93
1588	Aid to Horticultural Societies and Nurseries	3693
1589	Posting of police on both sides of level crossings in U.P.	3693-94
1590	Doctors in Tripura	3694-95
1591	Looting of Railway station near Moradabad	3695

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.**

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1592	Central Institute of Pharmacy	3695-96
1593	Eucalyptus trees	3696
1594	Water supply and Sanitation Schemes	3696-97
1595	Ramagundan Power House in Andhra Pradesh	3697-98
1596	Calcutta Port Commissioner	3698-99
1597	Vessels and crafts maintained by Calcutta Port Commissioner	3699-3700
1599	Rail museum in Delhi	3700
1601	Fisheries Corporation	3700
1602	Derailment of wagons near Malur on S. Railway	3701
1603	Kazipet Railway station	3701
1604	Electric track circuit for Kazipet Railway Station.	3701-02
1605	Warangal station	3702
1606	Eradication of filaria	3702-03
1607	Short supply of food to Animals in Delhi Zoo	3703-04
1608	Mental hospital at Shahdara, Delhi	3704
1609	Commonwealth Institute of Biological Centre	3704-05
1610	Wagon supply position on Western Railway	3705-06
1611	Jayanti Shipping Co.	3706
1612	Requirement of fish	3706-07
1613	Medical Colleges	3707-08
1614	Derailment of goods train near Lucknow	3708
1615	Bhakra Project	3709
1616	Gandak Project	3709-10
1617	Claims Offices on Northern Railway	3710
1618	Death of a labourer of Gorakhpur locoshed	3711
1619	Cut in power supply to hospitals in Delhi	3711-12
1620	Food poisoning in West Bengal	3712-13
1621	Locust invasion in Assam	3713
1622	Hydrographic Survey of Bay of Carabay	3713-14

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.**

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
1623	Kalkalighat-Agartala Railway line on N.F. Railway	3714
1624	Per capita consumption of milk	3714-15
1625	Flats constructed in Liluah area of Eastern Railway	3715-16
1626	P. & T. employees	3716

**CALLING ATTENTION
TO MATTER OF UR-
GENT PUBLIC IM-
PORTANCE**

3716—20

Shri Brij Rai Singh called the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the recent floods in Assam and Uttar Pradesh necessitating sending of troops to assist in the relief operations.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Irrigation and Power (Shri Alagesan) made a statement in regard thereto.

BILLS INTRODUCED

3720-21

- (1) The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1962.
- (2) The Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1962.
- (3) The Union Territories Dramatic Performances (Repeal) Bill, 1962 .

**MOTION RE : REPORTS
OF COMMISSIONER
FOR LINGUISTIC MI-
NORITIES**

3721—40

Discussion on the motion re: Reports of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, moved by Shri Datar on 22-8-62, continued. The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) replied to the debate. The motion was adopted.

BILL PASSED

3740—75

The Minister of Law (Shri A.K. Sen) moved that the Advocates (Third Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

<p>BILL PASSED—<i>conid.</i> The motion was adopted. After clause-by-clause consideration the Bill, as amended, was passed</p>		<p>PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION NEGATIVED;</p>	<p>3781—3821</p>
<p>MOTIONS FOR MODIFICATION OF CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, 1962</p>	<p>3776—80</p>	<p>Discussion on the Resolution re : Urban and Rural housing and slum clearance schemes moved on 10-8-62 by Shri Nambiar continued. Shri Nambiar replied to the debate. An amendment to the resolution by Shri B. K. Das was, by leave, withdrawn. The Resolution was negative.</p>	
<p>(i) The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen) moved a motion seeking to make certain amendment in the Conduct of Elections (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962, laid on the Table on 19-4-62. The motion was adopted.</p>		<p>PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION . . .</p>	<p>3822—44</p>
<p>(ii) The motion seeking to amend the Conduct of Elections (Second Amendment) Rules, 1962, moved by Shri Shree Narayan Das on 19-6-1962, was, by leave, withdrawn.</p>		<p>Shri Inder J. Malhotra moved the resolution re : Working conditions of the research scholars and scientific workers. The discussion was not concluded.</p>	
<p>REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED</p>	<p>3780</p>	<p>REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENTED</p>	<p>3844</p>
<p>Sixth Report was adopted.</p>		<p>Fifth Report was presented.</p>	
<p>REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED</p>	<p>3780</p>	<p>AGENDA FOR SATURDAY, August 25, 1962/BHADRA 3, 1884 (SAKA)—</p>	
<p>Sixth Report was adopted.</p>		<p>Discussion on the motion re : Third Five Year Plan.</p>	