

Third Series, No.7

Tuesday, November 26, 1963
Agrahayana 5, 1885 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Sixth Session
(Third Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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N.B.—The sign + marked above the name of a member on Questions, which were orally answered indicate that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 26, 1963/Agrahayana 5, 1885 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Soviet Small Tractors

- +
- *181. { Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:

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

(a) whether the use of Soviet small tractors is continuously rising; and

(b) whether in view of the growing demand attempts are being made to get more of them for Indian farmers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Licenses have been sanctioned during 1963 for import of 1500 small tractors in the range of 12-18 Horse Power as against 500 licensed during 1962.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the 500 tractors which were licensed had come to the country and how they have been distributed?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, Sir; they are in the market. The tractors that were imported in 1962 are there in the market.

1500 (ai) LSD—1.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know, in view of the fact that all the States have imposed ceiling on lands, whether Government thinks it is within the means of the agriculturists who will own 30 acres of land and no more to ply these tractors?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: It is not possible for an agriculturist of that means to purchase a tractor.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : इस तरह के छोटे ट्रैक्टरों की मांग पूरी करने के लिए क्या हिन्दुस्तान में भी कोई ऐसा कारखाना है जहाँ पर कि इस तरह के छोटे ट्रैक्टरों बनाये जा सकें ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इस तरह के ट्रैक्टरों हिन्दुस्तान में बनाने की बात है । इस साल देश में कुल मिलाकर करीब करीब २२०० बड़े ट्रैक्टरों बनेंगे ।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : अभी माननीय मंत्री ने बतलाया कि छोटे किसानों को इन ट्रैक्टरों के खरीदने में कठिनाई का सामना करना होता है तो छोटे छोटे किसान भी ऐसे ट्रैक्टरों का उपयोग करके अपनी पैदावार बढ़ा सकें इस के लिए सरकार क्या कोई व्यवस्था कर सकती है ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : प्रश्न था कि सीलिंग के चलते किसानों की जमीन कम हो जायेगी तो उस के लिए तो यह है कि को-ऑपरेटिक्स अगर वे बनायें तभी कुछ सम्भव हो सकता है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether, in view of the answer which the hon. Minister has just now given, Government are prepared to consi-

der the proposal of subsidising the sales to bring this category of tractors within the reach of peasant proprietors without forcing them into cooperatives?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We are already seized of that type of idea and we propose to subsidise to the extent of 25 per cent.

Shri Warrior: May I know at what price they are getting tractors from the Soviet Union and at what price they are produced here?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The prices are a little higher. The entire import is going to be made through the State Trading Corporation. The price there comes to about Rs. 6000. I require notice to give the exact price.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What is the view of the Government about establishing tractor organisations at the State level and district level to enable the poor farmers to get the services of tractors on hire?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: So far there is no concrete proposal in regard to establishing tractor centres everywhere. But some State Governments, particularly, Madhya Pradesh, want to have some tractors at every district headquarters. If there is going to be any demand, we shall do our best to supply them.

Shri Iqbal Singh: May I know whether Government have received proposals for the manufacture of small tractors from Punjab Government and if so, what is the progress made?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Yes, Sir; we have received a representation and the Punjab Chief Minister also made out a case for it. We propose, to have a licence issued to the State of Punjab.

Shri P. R. Patel: May I know whether the production is more by tractor ploughing or by the im-

proved plough that is used in the country?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Actually this controversy is there in our country. But the tractor has not been tried in our country on any large scale. So, the two cannot be compared.

‘वनस्पति’ में रंग मिलाया जाना।

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*१८२.	श्री कछवाय :
	श्री बड़े :
	श्री बूटा सिंह :
	श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
	श्री प्रा० रं० चक्रवर्ती :

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

(क) क्या भारत सरकार को यह जानकारी है कि ‘सरकारी अनुसंधान संस्थान’, करनाल ने ‘वनस्पति’ में रंग मिलाने का तरीका ढूँढ निकाला है?

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार ‘वनस्पति’ के निर्माताओं को उसमें रंग मिलाने के आदेश देने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो कब तक ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री के सभा सचिव (श्री शिन्दे) (क) राष्ट्रीय डेरी अनुसंधान संस्थान, करनाल ने वनस्पति में अन्य रंगों के साथ साथ रत्नजोत को एक रंग के रूप में प्रयोग करने की सम्भावना का सुझाव दिया है। विशेषज्ञ ममिति इस सुझाव की जांच कर रही है।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

[(a) The possibility of using Ratanjot as a colourising agent for Vanaspati has been suggested, *inter alia*, by the National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal. The suggestion is under examination by the Committee of Experts.

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

श्री कछवाय : जबकि सभी खाने के पदार्थों में मिलावट की जा रही है तो इस का क्या कारण है कि सरकार ने वनस्पति घी में मिलावट को रोकने के लिए इतना समय लगाया ?

Shri Shinde : It is a highly complicated question. An Experts Committee has been appointed and intensified research activities are being carried on. The Committee is likely to come to certain conclusions in a short time.

श्री कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सवाल हिन्दी में है इसलिए मुझे हिन्दी में जवाब दिया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उस के लिए एक कमेटी बना दी गई है और जल्दी ही वह एक नतीजे पर पहुंचेगी ।

श्री कछवाय : जब और बहुत सी खाद्य वस्तुओं और सोडावाटर और मिठाइयों आदि में मिलावट की जाती है तो क्या सरकार ने उन में भी मिलावट को रोकने के लिए कोई कदम उठाया है ?

Shri Shinde : There is the Prevention of Adulteration of Food Act for that and that Act is being enforced wherever such cases are being detected.

श्री बड़े : इस ऐक्सपर्ट्स कमेटी ने आप को कब अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है और उस में कौन सी ऐसी डिफिकल्टीज आ रही हैं कि अभी तक उस पर अमल नहीं किया जा सका है ?

Shri Shinde : The report has not been submitted so far by the Experts Committee.

डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या माननीय मंत्री को यह बात मालूम है कि इस सम्बन्ध में जांच होते होते १५ से २० वर्ष बीत गये हैं, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जांच कब तक समाप्त होने की आशा है और दूसरे जांच

समाप्त होने के बाद इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ किया भी जाने वाला है या नहीं ?

Shri Shinde : Sir, only recently, in 1960, a committee was appointed to go into this problem. It is true, as the hon. Member mentioned, a Co-ordination Committee of Experts was also appointed prior to that; but after a lot of deliberations a new committee was formed and it has examined various suggestions. It is a question of research and it is not simply a question of reporting.

Shri Shiv Narayan : Who is the Chairman of the Experts Committee and who are its members?

Shri Shinde : The members of the Committee are: Dr. V. Subramaniam, Dr. K. Venkatraman, Dr. V. Mukerjee, Dr. R. S. Thakur, Dr. N. N. Dastur and Shri K. P. Jain.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या यह बात सही है कि जो कम्पनियां वनस्पति घी बनाती हैं, उन की तरफ से चूक सरकार पर भारी दबाव डाला जाता है इसीलिए इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई प्रगति नहीं हो पायी है ?

Mr. Speaker : Order, order.

Shri Bade : It is a relevant question, Sir, because some objections have been filed by the people of Madhya Pradesh.

Mr. Speaker : Order, order.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि सरकार के जान में यह बात है कि वनस्पति में रंग मिलाने से वह और भी ज्यादा नुकसान-देह हो जायेगा इसलिए इस को जड़ से मिटाने के लिए कोई योजना सरकार क्यों नहीं बनाती ?

Shri Shinde : The experts are seized of this problem and when the Experts Committee makes its recommendations they would take this point of view into consideration.

Shri Kapur Singh : I would like to know whether the Government have acquainted themselves with the long-

(term deleterious effect of hydrogenated oils on the national health; if so, may I know whether they propose to control or prohibit its consumption in the country as has been done in many countries of Europe?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): Excess consumption of any fat is bad. Whatever be the disadvantages that are there in the consumption of vanaspati, the same disadvantages are there in the consumption of ghee and also coconut oil. Therefore, it is not possible to make any such distinction.

Smoke from D. T. U. Buses

+
*183. { Shri Vishram Prasad;
Shri R. G. Dubey;
Shri Karni Singhji:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the effects of the smoke which emanates from D. T. U. buses;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Chief Commissioner, Delhi has asked the D. T. U. to end this nuisance; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No special study of the effects of smoke emitted by Delhi Transport Undertaking buses has been made by the Government.

(b) & (c). As directed by the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, on the 18th September, 1963, the Delhi Transport Undertaking is taking steps to ensure that its buses do not emit excessive smoke.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सड़कों पर जो धुएँ वाली बसें चल रही हैं, जिन से चलने वालों को बहुत तकलीफ़ महसूस होती है, उस का नम्बर क्या है ।

श्री राज बहादुर : इस में कोई शक नहीं कि जो धुआँ निकलता है उस से तकलीफ़ न सही, लेकिन कम से कम वह नागवार ज़रूर मालूम होता है । तकलीफ़ और नागवार में थोड़ा फ़र्क है, इस लिए मैंने नागवार कहा है ।

Shri Kapur Singh: What is the difference between the two?

Shri Raj Bahadur: *Taklif* means pain and *nagwar* means not quite tolerable.

Mr. Speaker: Not pleasant.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : मैं ने ऐसी बसों का नम्बर भी पूछा है ।

श्री राज बहादुर : इस प्राबलम को बाकायदा टैकल करने की कोशिश की गई है और उस के मुताबिक जहाँ सितम्बर १९६२ में ७४० बसों में २६६ बसें ऐसी थीं जिन में कोई धुआँ नहीं निकलता था, २४८ में थोड़ा बहुत धुआँ निकलता था और २२६ पुरानी थीं जिन में काफी धुआँ निकलता था वहाँ अब सितम्बर, १९६३ में ८४५ बसों में से ४०० बसों में कोई धुआँ नहीं निकलता है, २७५ में से थोड़ा बहुत धुआँ निकलने की शिकायत है और ज्यादा धुआँ निकलने की शिकायत १७० बसों के बारे में है ।

श्री कछुवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पिछली बार निगम की ओर से सरकार को यह सूचना मिली थी कि चूँकि दिल्ली में तंग लिबास पहनने वालों को बसों में चढ़ने में तकलीफ़ होती है, इस लिए बसों की सीटियों को नीचे कर दिया जाये? क्या सरकार का ऐसा करने का विचार है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : तंग लिबास का धुएँ से क्या ताल्लुक है? क्या उन को धुआँ ज्यादा पहुंचता है?

श्री बड़े : जिन बसों में से धुआँ ज्यादा निकलता है, क्या उन को शीघ्रातिशीघ्र चेंज करने के बारे में शासन का दिल्ली नगर निगम से कोई पत्र-व्यवहार हुआ है?

श्री राज बहादुर : इस बारे में बातचीत हुई है जहां तक धुआं निकलने का प्रश्न है या तो फ्युअल पम्प में कुछ खराबी होती है या इंजिन पुराने होते हैं या ड्राइवर कुछ खराबी करते हैं इस लिए बसों में से धुआं निकलता है इन तीनों बातों के बारे में एक्शन लिया जा रहा है। फ्युअल पम्प बदलने के लिए अशोक लेलैंड की मदद से वर्कशाप में बाकायदा एक सैक्शन खोला गया है, जिस में तीन शिफ्ट्स में बराबर काम होता रहा है और धुएं वाली बसों में फ्युअल इंजेक्शन पम्प को बदलन की की या मरम्मत करन की कोशिश की जाती है।

Shri Thirumala Rao: Are Government aware of the fact that a statement was recently issued by a scientific committee to the effect that the atmosphere is fouled by excessive smoke emanating from these buses with the result that pulmonary diseases are on the increase?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The atmosphere is no doubt fouled in the immediate vicinity by the smoke emanating from the buses but so far as the question of its examination by scientific experts is concerned, it was undertaken as far back as 1960, and an authoritative statement made by the then Parliamentary Secretary in the House of Commons of the United Kingdom on the 26th July, 1960 runs like these:

"The best scientific and medical advice available indicated that there was no immediate or long-term deleterious effect from diesel fumes. They were unpleasant but not dangerous to health."

This statement was made by Mr. Hay, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, United Kingdom.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी: क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि दिल्ली के चीफ कमिश्नर साहब ने इस बारे में जो स्पेशल एक्टंस की हैं क्या उन के फलस्वरूप धुएं में कुछ कमी हुई है या नहीं?

श्री राज बहादुर : थ्याल तो यह किया जाता है कि कमी हुई है। हैं उन्होंने इस बारे में १८ सितम्बर को एक मीटिंग बुलाई थी और पूछा था कि कितने दिनों में यह ठीक हो सकता है। उन को बताया गया था कि यह तो बिल्कुल मुमकिन मालूम नहीं होता है कि इस को एकदम बन्द कर दिया जाये, क्योंकि जैसे जैसे, कुछ बसों को हम ठीक करते हैं, और बसें और फ्युअल पम्प पुराने होते जाते हैं लेकिन इस में जितनी कमी हो सकती है, वह हम करेंगे। उन्होंने १५ नवम्बर की मियाद भी दी थी।

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो बसें खराब हैं, वे कब तक ठीक हो जायेंगी और धुआं देना बन्द कर देंगी?

श्री राज बहादुर : ये बसें तो ऐसी हैं, जिन पर मेनटेनेन्स की कार्यवाही चलती रहती है और उन के लिए एक मेनटेनेन्स शिड्यूल होता है और उन से अधिक से अधिक काम लेने की कोशिश की जाती है।

Agricultural Production

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- *184. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 717 on the 17th September, 1963 and state:

(a) the decision since taken for giving special assistance to States to help them boost agricultural production;

(b) the basis on which the additional assistance is being allocated; and

(c) whether the States producing exportable commodities like tea and

jute are to be given some higher priority in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). For the current year (1963-64), an additional allocation of Rs. 19.15 crores has been sanctioned to State Governments for accelerating agricultural production programmes. As a result, the allocation of Central financial assistance, by way of loans and grants, originally made to the States has been increased by Rs. 15.40 crores, i.e., Rs. 12.29 crores by way of loans and Rs. 3.11 crores by way of grants. Additional allocation of assistance has been arrived at after taking into account factors like the additional outlays approved for the agricultural programmes, the financial resources of the State etc.

(c) In case of jute, the jute growing States have been recently requested to take up a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for improvement of quality and yield per acre of jute. For this purpose, an amount of Rs. 3,00 crores has been provided in the Central Plan of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Department of Agriculture) for giving medium-term loans to the jute growing States during the remaining period of the Third Plan.

Shri P. C. Borooah: The former Minister of Food and Agriculture on the eve of relinquishing his office had said that the estimated food production in the year 1962-63 would be 80.5 million tons against the target of 100 million tons but according to the latest estimate there is a further decline of over 3 million tons. May I know what has happened during these two months in estimating these figures and whether there is something radically wrong in our estimating machinery?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The entire prediction is made on the basis of a sample survey. According to one estimate which was published by the Planning Commission also that figure was announced by the ex-Food and

Agriculture Minister. But the latest figure has also been indicated. I do not think there is anything radically wrong. However, estimates are prepared by various authorities and they do differ.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the cause of this decline of over 3 million tons within these two months?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The earlier estimate may not have been so accurate. Therefore that may be the cause.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: How do we know that this is accurate?

Shri P. C. Borooah: Can we take this as accurate?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We cannot rely 100 per cent on this also.

Shri N. R. Laskar: I would like to know the amount of assistance given to the State of Assam and whether it has satisfied the State's demand.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: For the eastern States, particularly, Assam, Tripura, Bengal, Orissa and Bihar and also for U. P. and Andhra Pradesh a provision of Rs. 3 crores for development of jute is there. We have asked for the scheme from the State Government. Our scheme is with them and when they formulate the detailed scheme on that basis, the exact figure for Assam may be known.

श्री धुलदवर मोना : क्या जान सकता हूँ कि जो स्पेशल ग्रांट दी गई है वह खासकर के किन किन स्पेसिफिक कामों/डिटीज़ के लिए दी गई है ?

डा० रामसुभग सिंह : जूट के मूलावा जो ग्रांट है, उस में माइनर इरिगेशन और सायल कन्ज़रवेशन इन दो बातों पर विशेष ध्यान देने की व्यवस्था है ।

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether any moneys have specially been kept for the import of chemical fertilisers in this additional

allocation in order to increase production?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Not in this, but there is a separate provision for importing fertilisers.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी पैसा निकाला है जो कन्डीशन रखी हुई है उन की वजह से उन को मिलना मुश्किल है और इस कारण लैंड मार्गेंज बैंक-स्टेट बैंक और डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेंट्रल को-ऑपरेटिव बैंक में पैसा पड़ा हुआ है क्या सरकार को इस बात की खबर है और क्या उन कन्डीशन को कुछ ढीला किया जायगा ?

डा० राम सुभग सिंह जिस रकम की बात में ने बताई है वह एक त्रिकुल शार्ट-टर्म ग्रांट है इसी साल अर्थात् १९६३-६४ के लिए है। लैंड मार्गेंज बैंक में लम्बी अवधि के लिए राया रहना है और छोट को-ऑपरेटिव में शार्ट-टर्म के लिए, लेकिन माइनर इरिगेशन, साइल कन्जरवशन और जूट के लिए जो भी किसान रुपया चाहें, उन के लिए जितनी जल्दी हो सके, रुपया देने की व्यवस्था कराई जायगी, परन्तु राज्य सरकारों के ही मार्फत।

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: May I know what procedure is adopted by the Central Ministry to assess the progress of the Centrally-financed schemes which are being implemented by the States?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We assess the whole thing by sending our teams of officers and we have been receiving reports from them. Recently, a very high-level team constituting of persons connected with the Community Development Ministry, the Agriculture Ministry and the Planning Commission has virtually visited all the states and assessed the position and it is on that basis that the whole thing is being done.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Some time ago, intensive cultivation pilot projects were instituted with great fanfare. Is it a fact that they have

not lived upto the expectations and may I know how much money has been spent on that and whether this Committee is quite sure that the money which is going to be spent for boosting up agricultural production is going to yield the results which are expected?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: One thing I want to make clear on the floor of the House about the shortfall. There was first-class cotton crop virtually in all the States and it has been raining so heavily today that in Gujarat there is the danger of the entire crop being washed away. Any agriculturist cannot get afraid like the bourgeois of the town in certain areas. As regards the intensive agricultural programme, there was the expectation that the programme would progress by about 30 per cent in five years and in some districts it has already reached the level of 21 per cent or even a little more. But in some districts, it has not made that much progress. I am not at all dissatisfied with the performance as the other people are.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: May I know, before allotting further finance, whether the Government has made a mid-Plan appraisal as to which States are lagging behind in agricultural production and how many States have not been able to utilise the grants given by the Centre?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: We are inducing the State Governments to utilise the grants as much as possible. There have been certain reasons for not utilising them. For instance, during the last year, certain States were not able to utilise the provision made for minor irrigation works. But this year they are going to utilise the provision.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: My question has not been answered. I wanted to know which are the States which are lagging behind in agricultural production and which have not utilised the grants.

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या गवर्नमेंट को मालम हुआ है कि जहां जहां सघन खेती होती है वहां पर किसानों को समय पर कर्ज न मिलने की वजह से वे बीज वगैरह नहीं खरीद सकते हैं, और इसलिये ऐग्रिकल्चर डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम के सफल होने में कठिनाई हो रही है।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : कुछ हद तक यह बात सही है, लेकिन यह सिद्धान्त मान लिया गया है कि कोआपरेटिव के जरिये ही सारा क्रेडिट दिया जाय। इसलिये जिन गांवों में कोआपरेटिव का निर्माण हो जाता है उन में जल्दी कर्ज मिल जाता है। कहीं कहीं अगर कोआपरेटिव कर्ज की अदायगी नहीं करती तो उस गांव को कर्ज मिलना मुश्किल हो जाता है क्योंकि कोआपरेटिव दिवालिया डिक्लेअर हो जाती है। इस लिये मैं समझता हू कि जहां पर इन्टेन्सिव कल्टिवेशन का प्रोग्राम चालू किया गया है वहां अगर माननीय सदस्य जल्दी कोआपरेटिव को बनाने में मदद करें तो जल्दी से जल्दी काम हो सकता है।

Shri D. C. Sharma: The Punjab Minister has recently been saying that he will double the agricultural production. May I know if any special assistance or any extra-ordinary aid or grant is going to be given to Punjab so that this target can be fulfilled?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In reply to the first question, I said that we will give a licence to the Punjab Government, or whomsoever they want, to, for manufacturing machinery, tractors etc. The other thing that I want to introduce there is the utilisation of insecticides. We will let the Punjab Government as much as possible in regard to spraying and other facilities and also in giving seeds and fertilisers. We will supply to them as much fertiliser as they would like to have.

Shri Tyagi: Has the Plan target of additional production in the agricultural field been broken up into village-wise figures, and have the villagers been told what is expected of them during the year, or are Government content with only financing? May I know whether any survey has been made in regard to the requirements of those villagers to come up to that target?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The Plan has not been prepared on a village-wise basis, but it has been a block plan. This is going to be the target for the entire Plan. But we are trying to reach virtually all the villages through the panchayat and co-operatives, and we are also getting the production plan made for all the villages in the intensive agricultural district areas. But it has not yet been possible to reach all the villages in the other areas.

Shri Tyagi: My question was whether any survey had been made about the requirements of the villagers. Has any survey been made village-wise?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: No survey has been made.

Shri Tyagi: Then, you can never have the additional production.

Shri Thirumala Rao: With reference to the answer to part (a) of the main question, may I know whether there is any possibility of giving financial aid to certain flood control schemes in consultation with the Irrigation Ministry, that are designed to add substantially and immediately to food production?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That has been done. Kosi is one of our flood control projects, and that is a big project.

Shri Thirumala Rao: What about the other States?

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: In other States also there are projects.

I do not remember them, but I shall find out for the hon. Member if he wants.

Shri Tyagi: Food production cannot be on paper alone. It has to be on the field.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's question had been answered, and the hon. Minister has replied already to another supplementary question by another hon. Member. And still, the hon. Member stands up.....

Shri Tyagi: Is it not quite clear that they have not reached the field at all? How can there be additional production on paper?

Mr. Speaker: If it is not clear, then my difficulty is that that has been eclipsed already by the next supplementary question which has been answered.

श्री गुलशन : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बतलाया है कि जो कोआपरेटिव सोसायटी दिवालिया हो जाती है, उस के बाद उस को कर्ज वगैरह मिलना मुश्किल हो जाता है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या मिनिस्टर साहब यह बतला सकेंगे कि कितनी सोसायटियां ऐसी हैं जो पंजाब में दिवालिया हो चुकी हैं।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : इस की लिस्ट कोई नहीं है। हम लोगों का प्रयास रहता है कि कोई सोसायटी दिवालिया न होने पाये, लेकिन अगर कहीं हो जाती है तो यह कठिनाई हो जाती है। अगर मुझे नोटिस दी जायेगी तो पंजाब की लिस्ट में बाद में दे दूंगा।

D.T.U.

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*185 { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastr.
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Mohan Swarup:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Heda:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints and represen-

tations in respect of the working of D.T.U.; and

(b) if so, whether the Government proposed to constitute a Committee to go into the working of D.T.U.?

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

(b) No. However, the complaints and representations received have been brought to the notice of the D.T.U. management, who will no doubt take suitable action thereon.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: May I know whether Government are aware that the number of buses and the frequency of the services during certain peak hours and in certain localities are utterly inadequate, and they are indefensibly unpunctual?

Shri Raj Bahadur: There is a general complaint of inadequacy of services in certain sectors and on certain routes. It is for that purpose that lately we have taken certain steps—the DTU have also taken certain steps—including the one of staggering of working hours of Govt. offices or commercial establishments and the like. And other steps are also being taken.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Would the hon. Minister be pleased to tell us whether he is prepared to lay a statement on the Table of the House on the representations and complaints received in respect of the functioning of the DTU and the action taken thereon, and why they are not willing to appoint a committee to go into this further?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Essentially, the discretion appointment of a committee in such matters rests with the DTU. As a matter of fact, the Estimates Committee went into this question and they made certain recommendations. In implementing those recommendations, the DTU itself established a committee of experts which went into this question generally and also into such questions as were brought to its notice by the Estimates Com-

mittee, including the system of accounting, maintenance schedules, inventory control, procurement of stores etc. On each one of these, certain steps have been taken. It will take a long time for me to detail each one of them. A committee of experts had been appointed by the DTU itself.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The statement may be laid on the Table of the House later on.

Shri Ranga: May I know whether on the lines of the railway users' committee, Government have contemplated to establish or have established any DTU users' committee here in Delhi in order to help them in improving the service?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That is a suggestion which I will pass on to the DTU and the Corporation.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या शाहदरा बैनफेयर ऐमोसिग्नल की तरफ से रूट नम्बर ११ के बारे में यह शिकायत मिली है कि यह ६-४० और ६-४५ पर आती है जिस के कारण एम्पलाईज को बड़ा कष्ट होता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो इतने डिटेल् में एक एक रूप के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं। इतना मिनिस्टर साहब को कहां तक याद होगा।

श्री मोहन स्वरूप : यह बताया गया है कि डी० टी० यू० की ८४५ बसें हैं जिन में से १०० बसें बेकार पड़ी हुई हैं और इसलिए कुछ बसें उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब आदि राज्यों से मंगायी गयी हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि ये बसें खराब क्यों पड़ी हैं और कितनी बसें उत्तर प्रदेश और पंजाब से मंगायी गयी हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : बसें खराब पड़ी हुई हैं यह कहना सही नहीं है। बल्कि होता यह है कि कुछ बसें आपरेशन में खराब हो जाती हैं, कभी कभी इंजिन में खराबी आ जाती है और कई कारणों से खराब हो जाती

हैं। इसलिए सारी की सारी बसें रोड पर नहीं आ सकतीं। उनके लिए एक मेयार रख दिया गया है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा १५ परसेंट बसें सिक अवस्था में रहें इससे ज्यादा न रहें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह पूछते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश से कितनी बसें आ चुकी हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : उत्तर प्रदेश से २० बसें आयी हैं और एक आध दूसरे राज्यों से आयी हैं, मुझे पूरी तादाद मालूम नहीं है।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether recently 100 buses have been purchased from the Madras Government and their condition is very bad? If so what steps have been taken to improve them?

Shri Raj Bahadur: As you know, there was a shortage of buses, inadequacy and all that. The Delhi Government took over these 100 buses which were in a moderately reasonable condition. We have further improved them. They are being constantly attended to. They do supply a good deal of the capacity the DTU has built up.

श्री शिव नारायण : जो बीस बसें उत्तर प्रदेश से आयी हैं उन का सरकार ने क्या मुआवजा दिया है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : हम ने तो कुछ मुआवजा नहीं दिया है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस की फिक्क तो गवर्नमेंट को होगी।

Shri D. C. Sharma: What is the average number of sick buses per day in Delhi and how does it compare with sick buses in, say, a city like Bombay?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Offhand, I cannot palm off these figures. But I would say it is about 20 per cent—speaking from memory.

श्री कश्यप : क्या यह बात सही है कि सरकारी बसों से प्राइवेट कम्पनियों की बसों में जनता को ज्यादा सहुलियत होती है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस को देखते हुए सरकार प्राइवेट कम्पनियों को दिल्ली नगर में बसें चलाने की अनुमति देने पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जी, ऐसा कोई इरादा डी० टी० यू० का नहीं है, बल्कि जो एक्सपर्ट कमेटी विठायी गयी थी उस की एक सिफारिश यह है :—

'abandoning of all proposals for acquisition of vehicles of private operators or, alternatively having arrangements with them'.

Shri Kapur Singh: Since the Government are not prepared to implement the principle of competing additional bus services, what other means do they propose to adopt to relieve the widespread misery of the passengers who have to use the DTU?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It has been recommended by the experts committee that the DTU should acquire 200 buses per annum for the next three years which I hope would be able to provide the needed capacity of transport. Apart from that, immediate steps have also been taken by borrowing buses from neighbouring States and also by introducing double deckers. This is constantly under watch and we try to do as best as we can.

Shri S. N. Chaturvedi: Since the recommendations of the expert committee, has there been any improvement in the number of breakdowns on roads?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The recommendations have been made, they are being considered and would be acted upon.

Agricultural Finances through Co-operatives

*186. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Community Development

and Co-operation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 454 on the 3rd September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether recommendations or observations of F.A.O. Team which visited India to carry out survey of agricultural finance through co-operatives and other farmers' organisations have since been received; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कोआपरेटिव बेसिस पर जो कर्जा किसान को दिया जाता है वह ६ परसेंट ब्याज पर दिया जाता है, जब कि रिजर्व बैंक २ परसेंट तक देता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इतना बोझ काश्तकार उठा सकता है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : यह तो सही नहीं कि हर जगह ६ परसेंट ब्याज लिया जाता है। साधारणतया सवा ६ परसेंट से ८ परसेंट तक लिया जाता है। एक दो राज्यों में सवा ६ परसेंट ब्याज लिया जाता है। थोड़ा हिस्सा रिजर्व बैंक कनसेशनल फाइनेंस के रूप में बैंक रेट से २ परसेंट कम पर देता है कोआपरेटिव के लिये। इसके अलावा जो कोआपरेटिव इंस्टीट्यूशन्स हैं, जैसे डिस्ट्रिक्ट बैंक, अपेक्स बैंक और सोसाइटीज, उनको डिपॉजिट मारकेट रेट पर लेना पड़ता है। इस लिये यह भ्रम दूर हो जाना चाहिये कि रिजर्व बैंक सारा रूपया कनसेशनल फाइनेंस के रूप में देता है। और किसानों से ६ परसेंट लिया जाता है। जो इस समय रूपया इतने ज्यादा ब्याज पर दिया जाता है उसका कारण यह है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट बैंक, अपेक्स बैंक्स और सोसाइटीज तीनों लेविल्स पर कुछ मुनाफा करना जरूरी है। इसलिये सवा ६ से लेकर ८ परसेंट ब्याज पर रूपया किसानों को दिया जाता

है। इतना सरकार उचित समझती है और इसके लिये प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : किसान जो अनाज के रूप में कर्जा देने के लिये होता है, एक साल बाद अगर दस सेर लिया है तो १५ सेर वापस देना पड़ता है, क्या यह सही है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : यह सही नहीं है। केवल उड़ीसा में और बिहार के कुछ हिस्सों में गल्ला सवाई पर दिया जाता है। इसका कारण यह है कि जो गल्ला दिया जाता है वह सूखा होता है और जो वापस मिलता है उसमें नमी होती है। इसकी जांच करके रिजर्व बैंक ने यह तै कर दिया है कि २५ परसेंट तक लेना उचित है।

श्री कृष्णपाल सिंह : क्या गवर्नमेंट को मालूम है कि जो कोऑपरेटिव बैंक किसानों को शार्ट टर्म लोन देती है वह किसान उस लोन को अपनी पैदावार या नकद अपनी बचत में से वापस नहीं कर सकता और उसके लिये कागज बदलवाता है और इसलिये उसको ५ परसेंट से १० परसेंट माहवार तक ब्याज देना पड़ता है इससे करपणन होता है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो बहुत लम्बा स्टेटमेंट देने लगे।

श्री कृष्णपाल सिंह : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या गवर्नमेंट इस बात को सोचती है कि शार्ट टर्म लोन की मर्यादा अब समाप्त कर दी जाये और सिर्फ मीडियम और लांग टर्म लोन दिया जाय ताकि किसान को नुकसान बरदाश्त न करना पड़े ?

श्री श्याम धर मिश्र : शार्ट टर्म लोन की भी जरूरत होती है और मीडियम और लांग टर्म लोन की भी। यह सही नहीं होगा कि सिर्फ मीडियम टर्म लोन दिया जाय क्योंकि इससे इनवेस्टमेंट लांगर पीरियड तक रखना होगा।

Shri Firodia : May I know whether the recommendations made by the Vaikunt Lal Mehta Committee are to be implemented in this connection?

Shri Syam Dhar Misra : The most important recommendations have already been accepted by Government and the Reserve Bank, and are being implemented.

Cooperative Sugar Factories

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- *187. {
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
 Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
 Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
 Shri Bishwanath Roy:
 Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
 Shri N. R. Laskar:
 Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 Shri P. G. Sen:

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

(a) whether some more co-operative sugar factories are to be established in the country during the remaining period of Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the total number of such factories and their proposed location?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) and (b). Out of 54 new cooperative sugar factories licensed, only 15 remain to be established. Most of these factories are expected to be established during the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan. A statement giving the names and proposed locations of these factories is laid on the Table of the House. Placed in Library. See No. LT-1920/63].

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the statement it appears that in U.P. only one factory is to be established. I want to know whether Government intend to take over some of those sugar factories which are supposed to be uneconomic units in the eastern districts.

Shri Ranga: Why should they take over?

Shri Shinde: It does not come within the purview of this question.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I may add that, as the hon. House is aware, we have appointed an official committee to look into the working of these uneconomic units. We are awaiting their recommendations, and it is our idea to see that all these factories are modernised according to a phased programme. The question of taking over of any factory does not arise now. It will depend upon the recommendations of the committee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether Government has taken any decision that in future all the sugar mills will be only in the co-operative sector, and not in the private sector.

Shri Ranga: Why?

Shri Shinde: As far as present thinking of Government goes, Government gives preference to the co-operative mills, but it does not necessarily mean that no joint stock company would be licensed by Government where there is no demand by a co-operative unit.

Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: The Mysore Government has recommended seven co-operative sugar mills, whereas only one sugar mill in Goribidnur has been licensed. What is the reason for delay in licensing the other mills?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The reference to these seven factories relates to applications which have been received by us for licensing in view of the additional target that has been fixed, that is five lakh tons.

They are being considered along with other applications. We have altogether received about 104 applications for new factories and 103 applications for expansion. All these applications have to be considered.

Our idea is to consider applications received up to June, 1963. They themselves come to about 73 for new and 80 for expansion. The capacity as has been stated by me is only five lakh tons but these applications themselves come to about 19 lakh tons. These applications are being considered by the committee which has been set up to screen them and process them.

Shri Ranga: How soon do Government propose to de-officialise the appointment of the board of directors of these co-operative sugar mills in view of the fact that in the first three years Government have been keeping it as their own preserve, the special right to nominate all the board of directors.

Shri Shinde: There has been a directive that the boards should have non-official members and in many States non-officials are working freely. Hon. Member may be thinking that the Government of India is trying to make suggestions to the State Government. Their policy is to de-officialise as early as possible the co-operative movement as a whole and in particular the sugar co-operatives.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: Before starting factories on a co-operative basis are points such as the availability of raw material, capacity of the mills that already exist, etc. taken into consideration?

Shri Shinde: The hon. Member is right; all these applications are considered on merits, which includes, availability of raw materials, suitability of location, etc.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Hon. Minister stated that a committee had been formed to examine modernisation of sugar mills. Has any labour representative been associated with this committee to safeguard the interest of labour and, if not, why not?

Shri A. M. Thomas: These problems are not to be gone into by that committee which is a departmental committee. The Chairman is the ex-director of the National Sugar

Institute, Kanpur; he was then director there; the other members are also officers of the Central and the State Governments. Things referred to by the hon. Member are not included in the terms of reference to that committee.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: Since production in co-operative sugar factories has increased considerably in the last two or three years and they have worked well, may I know whether Government is taking any step to set up sugar factories in the public sector?

Shri A. M. Thomas: At present we have no such idea.

Shri N. R. Laskar: What was the assistance given by the Union Government to co-operative societies?

Shri Shinde: It is well known that Government of India takes a vital interest in these factories, and State Governments also make substantial contributions towards their share capital Loans advanced by the Industrial Finance Corporation are guaranteed by the State as well as the Central Government.

Second Ship-Building Yard, Cochin

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- *188. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri A. K. Gopalan:
 Shri Koya:
 Shri Vasudevan Nair:
 Shri Kappen:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shmri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri Maheswar Naik:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri M. G. Thengondar:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
 Shri D. D. Mantri:
 Shri Kajrolkar:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project report for setting up the second shipbuilding yard at Cochin has since been received from Japan;

(b) if so, the main features thereof;

(c) whether arrangements for technical and financial collaboration with Japan in setting up the shipyard have been finalised; and

(d) if so, the nature thereof?

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

(b), (c) and (d). As the entire matter is still under negotiation with the Japanese firm, the details of the project and the financial terms will be submitted to Parliament as soon as finalised.

Shri D. C. Sharma: How long have these negotiations been going on with Japan with regard to the building up of this shipyard and how long will they continue? I think the public has been waiting too long for this.

Shri Raj Bahadur: It was as late as October 1962 that for the first time the Japanese shipyard was contacted and very soon thereafter, in winter 1962, they sent their team of experts. A technical team of experts came first, they went about and saw things and drafted a provisional report. They went back and checked up their findings and conclusions and data with their principals in Japan. They came back again in summer. After that, they submitted a full-fledged report which was considered by their topmost executives and experts in Japan. When they had made up their mind about the firm extent, and tentative conclusions about the shape of the shipyard, they sent a topmost delegation consisting of high-level officers which came here on 29th October, 1963. They negotiated with our team and that team has been able to give us certain agreed propo-

sals, but they have to be finalised ultimately in Japan in December next. But no time has been lost; that is what I want to say

Shri D. C. Sharma: But this has been on the anvil for a very long time. Anyway, may I know what are the arrangements between India and Japan so far as the financial collaboration is concerned? What is the percentage of finance to be met by Japan and what is the percentage to be met by India?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This is exactly the matter under negotiation. Certain tentative proposals or offers have been made which are the subject-matter of negotiation.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : जापान के साथ सहयोग से जहाजों का जो उत्पादन होना वाला है और उस के लिये जो उन से बातचीत हो रही है तो उस बातचीत के अनुसार कितने जहाज यहां पर साल में तैयार हो सकते हैं ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जो आखिरी प्रपोजल उन्होंने दिया है उस के मुताबिक २ जहाज १५०० डी० डब्ल्यू० टी० के और २ जहाज ३००० डी० डब्ल्यू० टी० के प्रतिवर्ष तैयार हो सकेंगे ।

Shri S. C. Samanta: What preliminary works are being done at present pending the report from Japan?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Acquisition of land, which has been done; and the diversion of a particular road has also been taken up.

Shri P. C. Borooah: What is the type of vessel that is going to be manufactured in this shipyard and what is the envisaged production capacity to be installed?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It will meet the requirements of bulk trade, and bulk carriers and ships would be constructed.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: What are the main items in the proposals that have been submitted by the Japanese Government?

Shri Raj Bahadur: They are financial and technical. Financially, it is about the participation of equity capital; also technical assistance by which they propose to provide technical advice and guidance for the construction of the shipyard.

Shri B. K. Das: May I know whether it is a fact that owing to the development of a naval base near-about, there will be difficulty in getting enough space for the construction of the shipyard there?

Shri Raj Bahadur: That matter has been gone into, and there will be no difficulty about it.

Team on Panchayati Raj Finances

*189. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Daji:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

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

(a) whether the report of the Study Team on Panchayati Raj Finances was sent to the State Governments for their comments;

(b) if so, whether their comments have since been received; and

(c) the important features of the comments?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The comments have so far been received only from the Government of Madras,

(c) The Government of Madras have accepted most of the recommendations particularly those relating to the setting up of a Panchayat Raj Finance Corporation, minimum maintenance grant of Re. 1/- per capita to each Panchayat, earmarking of a sum @ Rs. 10/- per capita of the rural population in the Fourth Plan for unspecified local development work to be given to Panchayat Raj bodies on a matching basis, vesting of all services and institutions of a local nature in the Panchayat Samiti and vesting of public lands, trees, ponds and tanks along with fishing rights etc., in the Panchayat.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: While circulating this report to the various States, may I know whether any time-limit was fixed by which they had to submit their comments?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Yes, Sir. Originally we requested them to send their comments within one month, but they said, that this being a very important project, they would like to have more time to consider all aspects of the recommendations of this committee.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: Some of the recommendations specially relate to the Central Government. May I know whether they have given consideration to them and, if so, what are the decisions taken with regard to those recommendations which specially concern the Central Government?

Shri B. S. Murthy: The Ministry is in contact with the different agencies concerned like Reserve Bank of India, Finance Ministry and Planning Commission, but no final decision has been taken.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know in what way the Panchayat Raj Fund of Rajasthan is different from this Finance Corporation and whether the Rajasthan Government have also approached the Central Government to give the same facilities to the Panchayat Raj Fund of Rajasthan?

Shri B. S. Murthy: We are awaiting the reactions of the Rajasthan Government.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: My question has not been answered I wanted to know, in what way this fund established long ago is different from the Finance Corporation fund which is going to be set up now.

Shri B. S. Murthy: The Corporation is intended to be brought into existence by creating shares of Rs. 100 each and the shares are going to be subscribed to by the Central Government, State Governments, Panchayat Raj institutions, LIC, Reserve Bank and other allied institutions whereas this is not the set-up of the Rajasthan Fund.

Shri Malaichami: May I know whether the report of the study team has suggested providing a portion of the land revenue towards augmenting Panchayat finances?

Shri B. S. Murthy: Yes, Sir; this is one of the recommendations.

श्री शिव नारायण : क्या सरकार यह बताने की कृपा करेगी कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के जिन डिपार्टमेंट्स को यहाँ से लिखा गया है, क्या उन के साथ कोई टाइम फिक्स किया गया है कि कितनी देर में वे रिपोर्ट दे दें ?

श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति : मैंने आन्स्वर दिया है ।

Federations of Consumer Co-operatives

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190 { **Shri D. N. Tiwary:**
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri Warrior:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering a proposal for setting up federations of consumer Co-operatives in States;

(b) if so, when the scheme is likely to take effect and the States which have agreed to the proposal; and

(c) the main functions of the above federations?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A draft scheme has been drawn and communicated to the State Governments for their comments. Three State Governments have so far communicated their acceptance of the proposal. Steps are under consideration to implement the scheme in the year 1964-65.

(c) The main functions of the federation are indicated in a statement laid on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The main functions:—

The state federation will have the following functions:

- (i) To make wholesale purchases;
- (ii) Processing;
- (iii) Manufacturing of consumer goods;
- (iv) Import of permissible items of consumer goods;
- (v) To render technical assistance and guidance to the wholesale stores;
- (vi) To control the cadres of employees of affiliated stores;
- (vii) To do promotional and educational work.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know which are the States which have sent their comments and what are their comments.

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Madras, Maharashtra and Orissa have sent their comments.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: May I know whether the Government is aware that in Bihar, district cooperative associations have been formed, people have taken shares and also the consuming centres have been established, but there is no sale to the consumers?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: Broadly that has been the picture so far in Bihar. We have been insisting on the State Government to expedite action on the proposals already sent from here. We sent the money from the Corporation. Now since the last two months, action has been taken and they are going ahead.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मंत्री जी ने हमारे जिले में जाकर को-ऑपरेटिव की स्थिति को देखा है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार में को-ऑपरेटिव और को-ऑपरेटिव फेडरेशन को चालू करने के लिये क्या वह कोई सेंट्रल एक्ट बनाना चाहते हैं, ताकि वहाँ पर यह कार्यवाही ठीक तरह से चल सके ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : यह बात सही है कि बिहार में को-ऑपरेटिव मूवमेंट काफी कमजोर है और भारत सरकार इस बारे में चिन्तित है और बराबर कोशिश हो रही है कि उस की तरक्की की जाये। लेकिन जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य के सुझाव का सम्बन्ध है, को-ऑपरेशन को, जो कि एक स्टेट-सब-जेक्ट है, सेंटर में ला कर उस के बारे में लैजिस्लेशन किया जाये, यह अनुचित होगा। हम लोग सरकार में कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि वहाँ का मूवमेंट वहीं के जरिये ही तरक्की कर सके।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : क्या सरकार को यह ज्ञात है कि जहाँ कन्ज्यूमर्स

को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज की शाप्स हैं, वहां पर राशन शाप्स और शुगर आदि सरकारी माल इंडिविडुअल शाप-कीपर्स को दिये जाने हैं, यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को यह पसंद है ?

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : सरकार को यह पसन्द नहीं है और न था । इसी लिये अभी एक हिदायत यहां से मिनिस्ट्री के जरिये और फूड ऐंड एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के जरिये स्टेट्स को भेज दिया गया है कि जहां जहां सेंद्र-लीस्पान्सर्ड कन्ज्यूमर्स को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज आगनाइज की जा रही हैं, वहां जितनी कंट्रोल्ड कामोडिटीज राज्य सरकारें देती हैं, उन को देने के बारे में उन को प्रायर्टी दी जाये । और मैं सदन को रिपोर्ट कर सकता हूँ कि करीब करीब हर राज्य में राशन शाप्स और शुगर वर्गरेह हर एक को-ऑपरेटिव सोसाइटीज को उनकी क्षमता और आवश्यकता के अनुसार दी गई है ।

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether these federations will eliminate the need for the setting up of co-operative super markets: if so, how?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: These federations will not be a substitute for co-operative super markets. They will only be federations of wholesalers in the State for organising processing units below and giving various services like commercial guidance, technical guidance and educational guidance to the co-operative organisations.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether these federations will operate only through the district co-operatives or these units will themselves operate directly?

Shri Shyam Dhar Misra: No, Sir; they will strictly operate through the district co-operative wholesale stores and not through co-operatives below.

श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की कितनी फेडरेशन यू०पी०

में बनाई जायेंगी और उनसे किसानों को क्या फायदा होगा ।

श्री श्यामधर मिश्र : इस तरह की फेडरेशन तो हर एक स्टेट में एक बनाने की योजना है, लेकिन अगर माननीय सदस्य का ब्याल होलसेल सोसायटीज का है, तो वे पचास हजार के ऊपर के शहरों में बनाई जायेंगी । यू०पी० में करीब २७ बनाई जायेंगी और वे शहरी आबादी के लिये होंगी ।

G.P.O. New Delhi

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{ Shri Pottekkatt:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
*191. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Mohan Swarup:

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any final decision in the matter of selecting of suitable site for a General Post Office for New Delhi;

(b) if so, the site selected for the purpose;

(c) whether the design of the building has also been approved; and

(d) when the work will commence?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Not yet, Sir.

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

(d) The work will commence after a site is allotted to the Department and after all the formalities such as preparation of plans, estimates etc., are completed.

Shri Pottekkatt: May I know the reason for the delay in selecting a site?

Shri Bhagavati: There is no delay as such. Because the plot of land which we wanted could not be allotted so far by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation, we have now approached them for a plot of land suitable for the purpose. We

hope that they will make a decision shortly.

Shri Warrior rose—

Mr. Speaker: Are the Members finding any particular difficulty with the present building?

Shri Warrior: May I know for how long the request from this Ministry has been lying pending with the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation?

Shri Bhagavati: We made a request on 3-9-1962.

Electric Traction between Mughalsarai and Kanpur

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*192. {
 Shri Maheswar Naik:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shrimati Renuka Ray:
 Shri Mohan Swarup:
 Shri Karni Singhji:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the implementing of the programme of introducing electric traction between Mughalsarai and Kanpur stands;

(b) when the programme will be completely implemented; and

(c) the total cost of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Work of electrification of Mughalsarai-Kanpur section is being executed in two phases i.e. from Mughalsarai to Subedarganj in the first phase and from Subedarganj to Kanpur in the second phase. The work is making satisfactory progress.

(b) Mughalsarai to Subedarganj is expected to be completed in 1964-65 and Subedarganj to Kanpur in 1965-66 subject to the completion in time of the works by the P. & T. Department and the U.P. State Electricity Board.

(c) Rs. 20.09 crores.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that these works are being done by a separate Railway Electrification Department; if so, may I know what is the relation between the Zonal Railways and this Electrification body?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: The work of electrification is being done by the Electrification Project. They work in very close co-operation with the Zonal Railways, but the actual work of electrification is being done by the electrification project.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know how much of the equipment and materials required for this section has been acquired in the country and for how much of it has order been placed outside?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: It is our policy to have as much of indigenous material as possible, but substantial amounts are still imported.

श्री मोहन स्वरूप: मिबिल इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स कितने स्टेशनों पर किये गये और कहां कहां सब-स्टेशन बनाये गये और कब तक यह काम मुकम्मल हो जायेगा ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : मिबिल इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स तो करीब करीब हर एक स्टेशन पर किये जाते हैं। जैसा मैंने अर्ज किया है मार्च १९६५ तक सूबेदरगंज तक का इलैक्ट्रिफिकेशन हो जायेगा और मार्च १९६६ तक कानपुर तक।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Charges against Punjab Chief Minister

*151 {
 Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri Buta Singh:
 Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri Krishnapal Singh:
 Shri Gulshan:

Shri Basumatari;
 Shri S. M. Banerjee;
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi;
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 696 on the 16th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether examination of the charges against the Punjab Chief Minister has been concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). After considering all the relevant factors, the Prime Minister recommended to the President to have an inquiry made into the charges, levelled against the Chief Minister of the Punjab, by a high authority under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952. The President has accepted the Prime Minister's recommendation and a notification appointing a Commission of Inquiry consisting of Shri S. R. Das, formerly Chief Justice of India, was issued in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 3—Sub-Section (ii) dated the 1st November, 1963. The Commission is required to submit its report before the 1st February, 1964.

Second Airport, Delhi

*152 { Shri P. C. Borooah;
 Shri Prakash Vir Shastri;
 Shri D. C. Sharma;
 Shri Brij Raj Singh—Kotah;
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the site for the construction of Delhi's second airport at Ghaziabad has been acquired and survey work started; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). About 50 per

cent of the site area, at Hindon, has been requisitioned and the survey work thereon has been completed. Requisitioning of the remaining area is in progress. The first phase of the project is likely to be completed in about 18 months.

Manufacture of Helicopters

*153. { Shri S. M. Banerjee;
 Shri Umanath;
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi;
 Shri Indrajit Gupta;
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad;
 Shri D. D. Puri;
 Shri Bade;
 Shri Kachhavaiya:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a final decision has now been taken to manufacture Helicopters in Kanpur;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the schemes; and

(c) whether the project is likely to be established during the Third Plan period?

The Minister of Defence Production (Shri K. Raghuramaiah): (a) No, Sir. It has been decided to manufacture Helicopters at the Hindustan Aircraft Limited, Bangalore.

(b) The manufacture of airframes and engines will be in collaboration with French firms M/s. Sud Aviation and M/s Turbomeca respectively. The scheme envisages a total investment of Rs. 917 lakhs and progressive saving of foreign exchange from 20 per cent to 30 per cent my stages.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Manufacture of Radar Equipment

*154. { Shrimati Renu Chakravarty;
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad;
 Shri D. N. Tiwary;
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Indrajit Gupta:
 Shri Brij Raj Singh Kota:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Electronics Ltd. has been able to make high altitude radar equipment;

(b) whether Government have approached it to make high-powered medium wave transmitters; and

(c) whether all other sources in our country have been tapped for manufacturing such transmitters?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes. Orders for medium wave transmitters were placed on B.E.L. by the All India Radio.

(c) In view of (b), it was not considered necessary to tap other sources.

Bridge over Bagmati in Nepal

*155. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri D. N. Tiwary:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri B. K. Das:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal has approached India for assistance to build Nepal's most modern and expensive bridge over the Bagmati to connect Kathmandu and Lalitpatan;

(b) if so, the nature and quantum of assistance; and

(c) whether India has agreed to such help?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) The Government of Nepal have approached the Government of India for assistance to renovate the existing bridge over the Bagmati river or to construct a new one.

(b) According to preliminary estimates assistance would be of the order of Rs. 19 lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Cash Grants to families of Jawans

*156. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
 Shri D. N. Tiwary:
 Shri P. K. Deo:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Brij Raj Singh:
 Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:
 Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
 Shri Siddananjappa:
 Shri G. Mohanty:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some States have decided to give cash grants to the families of officers and men who died or were wounded during the Ladakh and NEFA operations;

(b) if so, the number of States that have so far decided to give such cash grants and the amount which each family will get; and

(c) whether Government propose to ask the other States also to do likewise?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the details is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The attention of each State Government has been invited to the different concessions granted by other

State Governments, including this concession.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1917/63].

Situation on Assam-East Pakistan Border

Shri Shree Narayan Das:
 Shri Visnram Prasad:
 Shri Hem Barua:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:
 Shri Dhaon:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Y. D. Singh:
 Shri Buta Singh:
 Shri Kachhavaia:
 Shri Bade:
 Shri P. C. Borooah:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:
 Shri Umanath:
 Shri R. G. Dubey:
 Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
 Shri S. C. Samanta:
 Shri B. K. Das:
 Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 Shri Maheswar Naik:
 *157. Shri D. D. Puri:
 Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
 Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 Shri N. R. Laskar:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri Narasimha Reddy:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri Raghunath Singh:
 Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:
 Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
 Shri Chattar Singh:
 Shri Swell:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
 Shri Heda:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Daji:
 Shrimati Renuka Ray:
 Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
 Shri K. C. Pant:
 Shri Kajrolkar:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position and situation with regard to Lathitilla-Dumabari area on the Assam-East Pakistan border following the cease-fire agreement

reached between sector commanders of Assam and East Pakistan;

(b) whether any final settlement has been reached; and

(c) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) There has been no actual firing after the Cease Fire Agreement of September, 1963, although tension has not died down.

(b) and (c). No, Sir; Government await a formal reply from Pakistan, to the Indian proposal to complete demarcation in the area, in a "crash programme" to be entrusted to the Central Surveys of the two countries. Early demarcation of the international boundary is the only permanent solution to this problem. We have asked for a meeting at the GOC level, to finalise the working arrangements along this boundary, pending demarcation.

उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमावर्ती सड़कों

*१५८. श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
 श्री कृ० चं० पन्त :

क्या प्रतिर 1 मंत्री १९ अगस्त, १९६३ के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या ४२२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सीमा सड़क संगठन ने उत्तर प्रदेश की सीमावर्ती सड़कों का जो काम अपने हाथ में लिया था क्या इस बीच उसका मूल्यांकन किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन सड़कों के विकास तथा रख-रखाव में उक्त संगठन द्वारा किये गये मुधारों पर कुछ प्रकाश डाला जायेगा ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशबन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) यह सड़कें १ जुलाई, १९६३ में हाथ में ली गई थीं। अभी तक अधिकतर यही प्रयास रहा है, कि वर्षा ऋतु में सड़क

बालू रहे या यातायात को रोकने की अवधि कम की जाये। इसमें सुधार करने के कार्य समायोजित ढंग से हाथ में लिये गये हैं। इनके परिणामों का आकलन जुलाई १९६४ के अन्त में ही संभव हो पायगा।

Economic Conditions of U.P.

- *159. {
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Vishram Prasad:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 692 on the 16th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the Joint Committee of the Planning Commission and the U.P. Government set up for study of economic conditions of U.P. has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon by Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):

(a) The report of the Joint Study Team on Eastern districts of Uttar Pradesh is expected to be submitted shortly to the Planning Commission.

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

Consumers' Price Indices

*160. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to constitute a machinery for scrutiny of price data for compilation of consumers' price indices;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal; and

(c) when the machinery is expected to be constituted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):

(a) No, Sir. An adequate machinery already exists for the scrutiny of price data for compilation of Consumer Price Index Numbers.

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

Gramdan Conference

- *161. {
 Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:
 Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
 Shri Sivamurthi Swamy:
 Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Planning Commission convened a Gramdan Conference in Delhi to formulate a positive study of economic conditions of U.P. has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the conference; and

(c) the manner in which Government propose to implement them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman):

(a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1918/63.]

Orchestra and Music on A.I.R.

*162. **Shri Sham Lal Saraf:** Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether a standard notation has been formulated for use by the All India Radio to facilitate its national orchestra and music being easily understood by foreigners;

(b) if so, the main features of the said notation; and

(c) when the notation was introduced and with what result?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):

(a) and (b). The question of adopting a standard notation for use in A.I.R. is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Illegal Entry of Pakistani Seamen

*163. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottakkatt:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the entry of Pakistani seamen without travel documents has been on the increase recently;

(b) the number of Pakistani seamen arrested in Calcutta city and port trust area in September, 1963; and

(c) for how long they had been in India prior to their arrest?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and as soon as it becomes available, it will be placed on the Table of the House.

Air Crashes

*164. { Shri Warrior:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri Balgovind Varma:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of crashes of IAF aircraft during 1962 and 1963 so far and the number of personnel killed as a result of these crashes;

(b) whether enquiries were instituted into the causes of all these crashes; and

(c) if so, the number in which it was proved that the causes of accidents were due to mechanical failure and in how many cases was it proved that it was due to the pilot's error?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). It is not in public interest to give the actual numbers involved. Enquiries were instituted in all cases. Some are still in progress. In about half the number of completed cases, enquiries failed to establish the cause of the accident. As regards the others, the findings were that the accidents were due to the following causes, in descending order of frequency;

- (i) Pilot's error.
- (ii) Technical failure.
- (iii) Other factors.

Trade with Nepal

*165. { Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the large-scale flooding of Nepal markets with cheap Chinese and Russian-made consumers' goods;

(b) whether and to what extent this has affected Indian trade with Nepal; and

(c) whether Government have received reports that substantial quantities of cheap consumers' goods are being smuggled into India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati

Lakshmi Menon: (a) Government are aware that some quantities of consumer goods have gone to Nepal under the aid programmes of foreign countries to generate local funds.

(b) This has not affected Indian Trade with Nepal adversely

(c) No, Sir.

Elections in Nagaland

*166. { **Shri Swell:**
Shri Rishang Keishing:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that elections to the Legislative Assembly of Nagaland will be held in 1964;

(b) whether preparations for these elections are complete; and

(c) whether Naga hostiles have agreed to participate in the elections?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri S. C. Jamir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Preparations are in progress and will be completed in time for the elections to be held in January 1964.

(c) All Nagas, having the necessary qualifications, are free to vote and stand as candidates for elections under the Constitution. Whether any qualified voters actually vote or not will be for them to decide.

Indian killed by Pakistanis in West Bengal

*167. { **Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an Indian national was shot dead recently by the East Pakistan Rifles at the

border of village Bhikani in 24-Parganas; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

On 10-10-1963, between 19.30 and 20.00 hours, an Indian national—Bharat Chandra Roy of village Arshikri, 24-Parganas district, was shot dead by some East Pakistan Rifles personnel, who had, it is reported, earlier lured the deceased into crossing over to the Pakistani side of the River Sonai, which forms the international boundary in this region.

(b) As prescribed under the Ground Rules, a protest has been lodged by the Commandant 3rd Armed Police Battalion, Barrackpore, with the Sector Commander, East Pakistan Rifles, Jessore.

Anti-Indian Statement by Pak. Ambassador in U.A.R.

*168. { **Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the anti-Indian statement reported to have been made at Cairo by Mr. S. K. Dehlavi, the Ambassador of Pakistan to U.A.R. on the 15th October, 1963; and

(b) whether Government have taken up the matter with the Governments of U.A.R. and Pakistan and pointed out that the statement of Mr. Dehlavi constitutes a gross breach of diplomatic conduct?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Our Ambassador in Cairo took immediate action and lodged an oral protest with the U.A.R. Deputy Foreign Minister and followed up his talk with a written protest in which he pointed out that the Pakistan Ambassador had acted contrary to earlier directives of the U.A.R. Foreign Office which advised all Heads of Missions to abstain from political and ideological attacks on countries friendly to the U.A.R.

The Special Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs also spoke to the U.A.R. Ambassador in India to convey to the Government of U.A.R. our dismay and regret at Mr. Dehlavi's remarks. It was not considered necessary to take up this matter with the Pakistan Government.

Pak. Protest on Military Aid to India

*169. { Shri D. N. Tiwary;
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent (October 19-20) protest of Pakistan to U.S.A. and U.K. about supply of military equipment to Indian formations along Pakistan border had any effect on those countries or has been intimated by them to the Government of India;

(b) whether this matter has been discussed with the representatives of the Governments of the U.K. and U.S.A.; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent or meet effectively such anti-Indian propaganda by Pakistan?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) While the fact of the Pakistan protest note has been known to the Government of India no intimation about the nature or details of this protest note have been intimated by the Governments of U.K. and the U.S.A. to the Government of India.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Governments of U.K. and the U.S.A. are aware that military

assistance received from them will be used by India only for meeting the threat of Chinese aggression against India. This position has also been clearly brought out in statements made in Parliament and elsewhere on behalf of the Government of India.

Reorganisation of Planning Commission

*170. { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur;
Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri Maheswar Naik;
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah;
Shri K. C. Pant;
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad;
Shri A. N. Vidyalankar;
Shrimati Renuka Ray;
Shri Krishnapal Singh;
Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) the relationship between Vice-Chairman, Planning Commission and Minister of Planning and respective responsibility of each;

(b) whether Government have considered any proposal to reorganise and streamline the working of the Planning Commission; and

(c) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the criticism that there is too much of staff and duplication of work in Planning Commission and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission coordinates the day-to-day work of the Commission. The Minister of Planning, in addition to his work as a Member of the Commission, is responsible in particular, for matters requiring consideration by the Cabinet and those arising in Parliament.

(b) and (c). Economic Planning is a discipline about which no set of

procedures or methods can apply equally effectively all the time. This problem becomes more complicated as the magnitudes involved keep growing. Hence the task of reorganising and streamlining the apparatus of Planning is a continuous one. Government and the Planning Commission are aware of this need and are engaged in it. Criticism of the Plan or of its methods and procedures are welcome so far as these point to remedies and are constructive and these are examined from time to time from this point of view by the Planning Commission.

Wage Board for Port and Dock Workers

- *171. { Shri Mohammed Elias:
Shri Umanath:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Wage Board for port and dock workers; and

(b) if so, when the Board is expected to be set up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) and (b). Demands have been received for the appointment of a Wage Board for the port and dock workers. These are under consideration.

Pak. Spy Activities

- *172. { Shri Anjanappa:
Shri Krishnapal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Brij Raj Singh:
Shri Bade:
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Kishen Pattnayak:
Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri Hem Raj:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether a clerk of the Union

Government was arrested here on the 9th November, 1963 while he was receiving back documents which he had supplied earlier to some members of the Pakistan High Commission;

(b) whether Government have made any protest to the Pakistan Government demanding the recall of those members of the Pakistan High Commission who are involved in spying activities; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government of Pakistan in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the request of the Government of India, the Government of Pakistan has withdrawn three members of the Pakistan High Commission who were involved in activities against the security of India.

(c) The Government of Pakistan retaliated by asking for the recall of three members of our High Commission in Karachi. A statement giving full facts regarding this incident was made by the Prime Minister in the Lok Sabha on 19-11-1963.

Recruitment in the Army

- *173. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which various incentive schemes brought into opera-

tion for recruiting requisite number of officers for engineering, medical and other technical branches of the armed services, have proved effective; and

(b) the extent of success achieved in these respects?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The result of the incentive scheme introduced for recruitment of engineers and doctors in the Armed Forces has been fairly satisfactory in the case of doctors. In the case of engineers, it has not been so satisfactory. Selection under the University Entry Scheme for the Army and the Air Force is still in progress. The requirements of engineers in the Navy are limited and it has been on the whole possible to meet them.

Displaced Persons from East Pakistan

- *174. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Oza:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 437 on the 2nd September, 1963 and state:

(a) the number of displaced persons since moved from East Pakistan into India; and

(b) the manner in which and the places where these displaced persons have been settled?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Dragon Project

- *175. { Shri Hari Kishnu Kamath:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the **Minister of Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 676 on the 16th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether investigation by the Special Police Establishment into the allegations against some of the officers of the Chief Engineers Organisation 'Dragon' project has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) No, Sir. The investigations are still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

National Income

- *176. { Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Sarjoo Pandey:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri Swell:
Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri Bade:
Shri Kachhavaia:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri K. C. Pant:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Jashvant Mehta:

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

(a) whether the Mahalanobis Committee's report on National Income has been completed;

(b) if so, the main findings thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons for delay?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and

for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The study of the Committee is of a technical nature and relates to extraordinary difficult and complex subjects and hence it is not desirable to prescribe any time-limit for the submission of the Report.

Introduction of Government Bills

*177. Shri Swell: Will the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of Government Bills that were to be introduced during the last session could not be introduced;

(b) if so, the number of such Bills and the Ministries to which they relate; and

(c) the reasons for the failure to introduce them?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): (a) and (b). Six out of the fourteen Bills intimated to Members through Parliamentary Bulletin could not be introduced during the August-September, 1963 Session of Parliament. The Bills were to be sponsored by the Ministries of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Labour and Employment, Health, Information and Broadcasting and Finance.

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1919/63].

Second Conference of Non-Aligned Nations

*178. { Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri;
Shri Raghunath Singh;
Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri;
Shri Bishanchander Seth;
Shri B. P. Yadava;
Shri Dhaon;
Shri Mohan Swarup;

{ Shri Sidheshwar Prasad;
Shri K. C. Pant;
Shri Bibhuti Mishra;
Shri Kajrolkar;

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposal for holding a second conference of non-aligned countries in Colombo, on the lines of the first conference of non-aligned countries held at Belgrade, has been mooted by U.A.R. and some other non-aligned States;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have decided to participate in this conference; and

(c) what would be the agenda for the conference?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shri Dinesh Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. President Nasser of the U.A.R. and Prime Minister Mrs. Bandaranaike of Ceylon have agreed that another conference of non-aligned countries should be held sometime next year. There have been no further developments or approaches so far. India will welcome such a conference.

(c) We have no information so far.

Military Aid from Abroad

*179. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath;
Shri S. M. Banerjee;
Shri J. B. S. Bist;
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey;
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri;
Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah;
Shri Heda;
Shri B. K. Das;
Shri S. C. Samanta;
Shri Hem Raj;
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa;

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the names of friendly countries which have supplied military aid and equipment to India since the 21st September, 1963; and

(b) the particulars of such assistance?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Australia, Canada, France, United Kingdom, United States of America, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia.

(b) The equipment has been supplied for the needs of the Army and Air Force. It is not in the public interest to disclose the details.

Central Tea Wage Board

*180. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Tea Wage Board has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Board; and

(c) if not, when the report is likely to be submitted?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) and (b). The Board has made recommendations for interim wage increase. Its final report is awaited.

(c) It is not possible to say precisely when the report can be expected.

भारतीय रेलों के सम्बन्ध में फिल्म

*१६३. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जापानी नेशनल रेलवेज भारतीय रेलों के सम्बन्ध में एक फिल्म बना रही है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो फिल्म किस प्रकार की होगी तथा क्या भारत सरकार से कोई सहायता मांगी गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) यह फिल्म १६ मिलीमीटर डाक्यूमेण्टरी फिल्म का एक भाग है । डाक्यूमेण्टरी

का नाम "रेलवेज इन एशिया एण्ड दी मिडिल एण्ड नियर ईस्ट" है । फिल्म भारतीय रेलों के कार्यों और उनके विकास का चित्रण करने के उद्देश्य से बनायी जा रही है । इस के अलावा जापान से पर्यटन यातायात को बढ़ावा देने के उद्देश्य से इस फिल्म में रमणीक और पर्यटकों की दिलचस्पी के स्थान भी दिखाये गये हैं । सुरक्षा की मीज़दा पावनदियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए कुछ जगहों में चल-चित्र (movie shots) लेने में सहायता दी गयी है ।

Sugar Production

*194. { Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:
Shri Siddananjappa:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:

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

(a) whether in view of the target of sugar production fixed for 1963-64 there is any response from the side of the industry; and

(b) if so, whether some sugar factories have started crushing sugarcane in accordance with Government's suggestions?

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

(b) 98 factories have reported start of crushing operations upto 21-11-1963 as against 75 factories upto the corresponding date last year.

Inorganic Manures

*195. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri B. K. Das:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the indiscriminate use of inorganic

manures have made very bad effect on the paddy producing soil;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to stop its use; and

(c) the remedial measures to be adopted to bring back the fertility as well as the capacity of holding the moisture in such paddy fields?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No case of indiscriminate use of inorganic manures resulting in an adverse effect on paddy producing soils in India has come to the notice of the Government.

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

Reclamation of Desert Lands

*196. {
 Shri J. B. S. Bist:
 Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
 Shri B. P. Yadava:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the progress made by the Arid Zone Research Station in Rajasthan in reclaiming desert lands?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, has been set up primarily to conduct research in problems of the desert lands and to carry out pilot development tests of the results achieved. The Institute does not directly take up the reclamation of desert lands. The pilot reclamation activity carried out so far by the Institute consists of (a) stabilisation of shifting sand dunes, (b) afforestation of rocky, semi-rocky and hard loam lands and (c) rehabilitation of degraded grass lands.

The recommendations arising from these investigations have been passed on to the Government of Rajasthan for implementation.

देवनागरी दूर-मुद्रक

*१९७. {
 श्री राम सेवक यादव :
 श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
 श्री गोकर्न प्रसाद :
 श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :
 श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या डाक और तार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देवनागरी दूर-मुद्रकों के निर्माण की योजना के सम्बन्ध में नियुक्त प्रविधिक समिति ने अपने प्रतिवेदन की अन्तिम रूप दे दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रतिवेदन में क्या महत्वपूर्ण बातें हैं; और

(ग) देवनागरी दूर-मुद्रकों का निर्माण कब तक किया जायेगा ?

डाक और तार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) ऐसी कोई समिति नियुक्त नहीं की गयी थी ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) १९६५ के आखीर तक ।

Paradeep Port

*198. **Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report of progress made in regard to the development of Paradeep Port and the amount spent so far in this connection; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to reconsider the position and include the development of Paradeep as a major port—a Central project—during the Third Plan?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir. According to the progress Report furnished by the

State Government on the works relating to Paradeep all-weather Port project, the total expenditure incurred on the project upto the end of September, 1963 is Rs. 1,72,98,810.

(b) There is no proposal to include the development of Paradeep as a major port in the Central Sector during the Third Plan period.

Sugarcane Prices

*199. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether Government have permitted sugar factories to pay to cane growers prices upto Rs. 1.75 a maund in areas of competition with gur and khandsari;

(b) how far the distinction of khandsari and non-khandsari areas will be rigidly drawn for determination of cane prices;

(c) whether Government have undertaken a survey of the areas producing sugarcane and the possibilities of the factories facing competition from gur manufacturers; and

(d) if so, whether there is any proposal to restrict the use of cane for gur manufacture in specified areas to be reserved for factory operation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Sugar factories situated in gur producing areas have been permitted to pay a cane price of Rs. 2 per maund. Traditional gur producing areas are well known, and the permission to individual factories has been given on the basis of recommendations received from the respective State Governments.

(c) This is done by State Governments.

(d) What is aimed at is regulation of cane supplies in factory areas with a view to arranging equitable availability of cane to all users.

टेलक्स सेवा

*२००. श्री मोहन स्वरूप : क्या डाक और तार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 'टेलैक्स' सेवा के बहुत लोकप्रिय होने के कारण डाक और तार विभाग 'टेलैक्स' सेवा की बढ़ती हुई मांग पूरा करने में असमर्थ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ८०० से अधिक 'टेलैक्स' लाइनों की मांग विभाग को प्राप्त हो चुकी है; और

(घ) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय 'टेलैक्स' सेवा में भारत कितने देशों में सम्बद्ध है ?

डाक और तार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) उपलब्ध साधनों की अपेक्षा मांग कहीं अधिक साबित हुई है ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) मेंतालीस ।

Freight Rates

*201. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Maheshwar Naik:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.K.-India and Pakistan Conferences and Continental-India Pakistan Conferences have decided to reduce the freight increase for Westbound traffic from India and Pakistan which came into effect on the 1st August, 1963; and

(b) if so, to what extent and what are the revised rates?

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

(b) The maximum general increase in freight rates has been reduced from 12-1/2 to 10 per cent with effect from the 24th October, 1963.

Haldia Port Project

***202, Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since received a joint petition by a large number of displaced persons from the Haldia Port Project area complaining of inadequate compensation and rehabilitation measures;

(b) whether the Central Government and the West Bengal Government have joint responsibility in the matter; and

(c) whether there is any specific scheme for proper rehabilitation of agricultural land-owning families who will be deprived of their means of livelihood?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Some representations received by the Government of India early this year about the payment of adequate compensation for land acquired for the Haldia Port were forwarded to the West Bengal Government for their consideration. Land acquisition and the rehabilitation of the displaced population are the responsibility of the State Government. The project authority has to pay compensation for land according to the award made by the land acquisition authority. The State Government have acquired land near the proposed Port area for rehabilitating the displaced families and are developing it. They are providing roads, schools, markets, health centres and other amenities in the area. It is further expected that the Haldia port project together with the anticipated large scale industrial development in the area will provide

increased employment opportunities for the local people.

Famine Conditions in Rajasthan

***203.** { **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:**
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that famine conditions prevailed in certain districts of Western Rajasthan during this year;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that the conditions continued to worsen after the third week of September, 1963 in certain areas of Western Rajasthan; and

(c) whether any requests for assistance in this respect were received from the State Government and if so, the particular thereof and the nature of assistance extended by the Central Government?

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

(c) The Government of Rajasthan approached the Central Government for assisting them to procure fodder for cattle. As such fodder was arranged from the neighbouring States. Besides, a sum of Rs. 1 lakh from Central Council of Gosamvardhana and Rs. 25,000 from the Indian Peoples Famine Trust were sanctioned for the purchase of fodder. The State Government also approached the Centre for 100 tonnes of imported wheat for distribution in the scarcity affected areas of Bikaner District. This demand was received on 30-7-1963 and was met in full.

P. & T. Board

***204.** { **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:**
Shri D. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made, since P & T Board was set up a few years ago, of its utility and usefulness; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on the P & T Board since its inception?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagwati): (a) The Estimates Committee of the Parliament went into the working of the P & T Board in 1960-61 and an examination of its various recommendations involved a review of the working of the P & T Board. Apart from this, no general review or assessment has been made so far.

(b) When the P & T Board came into existence, some of the senior officers already working in the P & T Directorate were made *ex-officio* Members of the Board, One UDC and one LDC were appointed for secretariat work and a post of Dy. Secretary was diverted to function as Secretary, P & T Board. Therefore, the additional cost involved was negligible.

Inland Letters and Aerogrammes

- *205. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 19 on the 13th August, 1963 regarding inland letters and aerogrammes and state:

(a) whether all the samples have been tested;

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the final decision taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagwati): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Although some of the Samples were found suitable for the manufacture of inland letter cards, the cost of the paper is much higher than of the one now in use. The matter is therefore being further examined by the P&T Department in consultation with the Supplies Department.

Sugar Distribution through Co-operatives

- *206. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:

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

(a) whether Government are considering the question of distribution of sugar through co-operative societies in the States; and

(b) if so, when the scheme will come into operation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Distribution of sugar is primarily the concern of the State Governments. They have been advised to allot quotas of sugar to Cooperative Societies to the maximum extent both at wholesale as well as at retail levels

नेपाल को शिष्टमंडल

- *२०७. { श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री भी० प्र० यादव :
श्री बिशन चन्द्र सेट :
श्री धवन :
श्री हेडा :
श्री पें० वें टामुब्बया :
श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री श्याम लाल सर्राफ :
श्री मोहन स्वरूप :

च्या रेलवे मंत्राः दह वताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में ही रेलवे मंत्रालय का एक शिष्टमंडल नेपाल गया था;

(ख) यदि हां तो उसका उद्देश्य क्या था; और

(ग) उस के क्या परिणाम निकले ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० बें० रामस्वामी) : (क) रेल मंत्रालय का एक शिष्टमण्डल (delegation) नेपाल गया था जो १४ अक्टूबर से १८ अक्टूबर १९६३ तक काठमांडू में रहा ।

(ख) शिष्टमण्डल रेलवे के लिए सरकारी स्तर पर टिम्बर खरीदने के सिलसिले में बातचीत करने के लिए गया था ।

(ग) शुरू में नेपाल सरकार ने १९६४ में ५० हजार वनकुट साल के स्लीपर और विशेष स्लीपर देने का वचन दिया है और आशा प्रकट की है कि आगामी वर्षों में और अधिक स्लीपर दिये जा सकेंगे ।

I.A.C. Services

*208. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Capitals of all the states are connected with daily flight services of the I.A.C.;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that even thrice-weekly service to Bhubaneshwar from Calcutta is going to be cancelled?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir, with the exception of Bhubaneshwar, Shillong and Bhopal. There is a thrice weekly service to Bhubaneshwar from Calcutta operated under a short-fall

arrangement with the Government of Orissa. There is no airfield in Shillong but Gauhati, the nearest place to Shillong with an airport is adequately served by Indian Airlines Corporation services. The service to Bhopal was discontinued with effect from 1-4-1963, as it was found uneconomical.

(c) No, Sir.

Fertilizer Marketing Corporation

*209. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ramchandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2 on the 13th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government have since finalised the consideration of scheme for setting up a Fertilizer Marketing Corporation;

(b) if so, the functions and scope of activities of the Corporation; and

(c) the stage at which the matter rests?

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

(b) and (c). The matter is still under consideration and the main features of this scheme will be known only after the scheme is finalised.

Postal Services

*210. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 176 on the 20th August, 1963 regard-

ing modernisation of postal services and state:

(a) the result of the pilot studies of the proposal under consideration;

(b) whether this scheme will be introduced throughout the country; and

(c) how this proposal will be worked out?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) A statement is placed on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1921/63.*]

(b) and (c). The introduction of mechanical aids wherever justified, would depend on the results of the trials and their availability.

Review of Orissa Projects

419. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether any review has been made or report received from the State Government of Orissa in regard to the execution of Central and State projects included in the plan for 1961-62 and 1962-63 in the State;

(b) whether the State Government have been able to initiate all scheme and spent money allotted to the State for different projects for the years stated above;

(c) whether there has been any shortfall and allotted money has remained unspent and if so, the number and the name of the schemes and allotted provision and the amount still not spent by the Government against each scheme; and

(d) whether the State Government have given any reasons for their failure to come upto the expectation?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Progress on Central and State plan projects in 1961-62 & 1962-63 was reviewed in connection with the Annual Plan, 1963-64—Centre and States.

(b) to (d). A statement indicating the budgeted outlay in 1961-62 and 1962-63 and the actual expenditure is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1922/63.*]

Post-War Reconstruction Fund

**420. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Kappen:**

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether grants sanctioned by the Post-War Reconstruction Fund Committee, Madras to the colonists of Wynad still remains unpaid due to the delay in dividing the funds;

(b) whether there is any prospect of paying the amount to the colonists in the near future; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to pay the grant?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) to (c). According to the original Scheme approved in 1949 by the Madras Post-War Reconstruction Fund Committee, a grant of Rs. 1900 was to be sanctioned to each settler. This was raised to Rs. 2250 in 1954 by the Committee. The grant was to be disbursed by the Collector of Malabar to the colonists from time to time as they were admitted and also depending upon the progress of work. After the re-organisation of the States, the responsibility of making further payments devolved on the Government of Kerala. This liability was not accepted as an accrued liability of the Madras Fund as the expenditure had not been actually incurred. The necessary funds are not available with the Government of Kerala and they have reported that in the absence of funds, further payments to the colonists will have to be dropped. On the average about Rs. 2068 per settler has been paid.

Recruitment Facilities in Laccadives

421. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Kapp u:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any facilities are available to the people of the Union territory of Laccadives to enlist in the army;

(b) if not, whether there is any proposal to arrange periodical visits of recruiting officers to the islands; and

(c) the number of persons recruited from the islands since the emergency?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Persons residing in the Union territory of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands are eligible for enlistment in the Army just as those residing in other States and territories of India. The Recruiting Office for this territory is located at Calicut on the mainland. In accordance with the rules, any person selected initially by a recruiting party or a recruiting agent in the Islands is entitled to conveyance and subsistence allowances for coming to Calicut for final selection and in case he is rejected at Calicut, he is entitled to free conveyance for the return journey to his home.

It is proposed to send a recruiting party to the Islands in the near future.

(c) Nil.

अख्तुबारी कागज का कोटा

४२२. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या सूचना और प्रसार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अक्टूबर, १९६३ से अख्तुबारी कागज के कोटे के सम्बन्ध में नयी नीति अपनायी गयी है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

संसद् कार्य मंत्री (श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह) : (क) चालू साल की दूसरी छमाही के लिए वर्तमान नीति में कुछ उदारता की गई है ।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में १६ अक्टूबर, १९६३ के भारत के असाधारण गजट के भाग १, खंड १ में प्रकाशित अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्रालय की सार्वजनिक सूचना संख्या १३२-आई० टी० सी० (पी० एन०) ६३, दिनांक १६ अक्टूबर, १९६३, के पैरा २ की ओर ध्यान दिलाया जाता है ।

Radio-Photo Service Between Peking and Karachi

423. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the establishment of Radio-Photo Service between Peking and Karachi; and

(b) if so, the implications for India of the existence of a radio-photo service between the two countries?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Radio-Photo service is used for transmitting news photographs quickly for publication in newspapers, etc. It is possible that the radio-photo service between Peking and Karachi might sometimes carry propaganda photographs against India.

Guidance Notes for Press Correspondents

424. { Shri Bade:
Shri Buta Singh:

Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 'Guidance Notes' were circulated recently to all press correspondents including foreign correspondents;

(b) whether these notes were supposed to be confidential;

(c) whether some foreign correspondents have publicised them and also publicly criticised the same; and

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

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A confidential pamphlet "Guidance for the Press in the Present Emergency" was circulated.

(c) One or two foreign newspapers have commented on them.

(d) The need for treating the pamphlet as confidential has been impressed on the foreign correspondents concerned.

Special Alloy Steel Plant

426. { Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Umanath:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special alloy steel plant which was to be established in Kanpur is now being set up in some other State;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government of Uttar Pradesh have objected to the decision; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghu Ramaiah): (a) to (d). The proposal to set up a Special Alloy Steel Plant has not yet been approved. The question of location of the plant will arise, only after the proposal is approved.

Peace March to Peking

427. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:
Shri D. D. Mantri:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether Burmese Government have refused visas and other facilities to "Peace Marchers" led by Shri Shanker Rao Deo for crossing into China through Burma;

(b) whether Government have received reports that local population in Assam also have shown their hostility to the "Peace Marchers"; and

(c) whether the Peace March has been abandoned?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir. The Burmese Government are understood to have refused visas to the Peace Marchers for transit through Burma on their way to China.

(b) Government have received no reports that the local population of Assam have shown any hostility to the Peace Marchers.

(c) The Government of India have no information that the Peace March has been abandoned.

Tibetan Refugees in Ladakh

428. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether about two hundred Tibetan refugees entered Ladakh till the end of June last; and

(b) whether these refugees were screened thoroughly?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) 168 Tibetan refugees entered Ladakh between January and June, 1963.

(b) All the refugees were thoroughly screened.

Organisational Set-up of Army Headquarters

431. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the organizational changes made both at Army Headquarters and Command levels since Chinese massive attack in October/November, 1962; and

(b) the way the present set-up differs from the set-up as existed during the last world war?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Since the Chinese attack in October/November, 1962 certain organisational measures commensurate with the expansion of Army, have been taken in various Branches of Army Headquarters especially those connected with Military Intelligence, Recruitment, Pioneer and Labour, procurement of stores etc. At Command level, a new Central Command Headquarters has been created.

(b) There is no basic difference between the organisation of the Army Headquarters at present and during the last world war, except that the latter was much larger. The number of Headquarters Commands at present is the same as during the last world war.

Industrial Technical Institute, New Delhi

432. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in May, 1963 applications were called for Instructors Training in Tailoring and Cutting at Industrial Technical Institute, Curzon Road, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of applications received and the number of applicants interviewed;

(c) the number of candidates selected for training; and

(d) the number out of the selected candidates who had their requisite qualification of matriculation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) Yes.

(b) 242 applications were received and 201 candidates were interviewed—the rest did not turn up.

(c) 52.

(d) All.

Employees under Educational Institutes

433. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 688 on the 16th September, 1963 and state the steps so far taken by Government to safeguard the interests of employees under educational institutes, who are not entitled to the privileges as admissible under Industrial Disputes Act?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): The matter is being examined in consultation with the State Governments.

Cost of Living Index in Cities

434. { Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) the latest level reached upto the 30th September, 1963 in the cost of living indices in leading cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras; and

(b) how they compare with each other?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment and for Planning (Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman): (a) The working class Con-

sumer Price Index Numbers for Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras for September, 1963 are given below:

Centre	Base	Consumer Price Index Numbers for September 1963	
Delhi	1960=100	113	
Bombay	July 1933 to June 1934	454	(New series of Index numbers with base 1960=100 not yet published)
Calcutta	1960=100	116	
Madras	July 1935 to June 1936 =100	490	(New series of Index Numbers with base 1960=100 not yet published)

(b) The index numbers of the above centres cannot be compared with one another because of the following reasons:—

(i) The indices being on different base periods, any comparison would be incorrect.

(ii) Even where the base periods for two centres are the same, inter-centre comparison would not reveal the correct relative costliness of two centres. Though the consumer prices index numbers for Delhi in September 1963 was 113 and for Calcutta 116, it does not necessarily mean that Calcutta was costlier than Delhi. It only indicates that prices of a pre-determined basket of goods and services as revealed in Calcutta index have risen faster in Calcutta than in Delhi since 1960.

Training of Officers

435. { **Shri Bade:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of persons trained since the promulgation of Emergency in the National Defence Academy (Khadakvasla) and Indian Military Academy (Dehradun)?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): The information is as follows:—

(i) *National Defence Academy*— Since the promulgation of the Emergency 419 Cadets have passed out. Out of 1,646 under training 236 are likely to pass out in December 1963.

(ii) *Indian Military Academy and the supplementing Officers' Training Schools, Poona and Madras*— Since the promulgation of the Emergency, 5,765 Gentlemen Cadets have been commissioned and another 3,127 are likely to be commissioned by January/February, 1964.

Indians in South Africa

436. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 851 on the 26th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether any official confirmation has since been received regarding the fate of about 5,000 Indians living in the 'white-zone' suburb of Johannesburg; and

(b) if so, whether they have since been made to vacate their residences from the areas in question and how they have been resettled?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) No. However, according to a press report, on the 24th May, the day on which Pageevius was proclaimed as Group Area for 'whites', the people of Indian origin were required to vacate their residences within 3 months and business premises within one year from the date of issuance of notice of vacation to them.

(b) No authoritative information in regard to actual vacation of premises is available but reports appearing in the press indicate that Lenasia a town about 20 miles away, has been selected for their re-settlement.

Visit of Soviet Technical Mission

437. { Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1952 on the 16th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the Soviet Technical Mission was discussed or studied by it during its visit to the country;

(b) if so, the nature of subjects discussed or studied by it during the visit; and

(c) whether the broad terms of assistance have since been indicated by the Soviet Union and if so, whether the rate of interest demanded by them has been found to be higher than that demanded by Western countries?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It will not be in the public interest to disclose these details.

(c) The terms for procurement of equipment from U.S.S.R. have been finalised. The terms of military aid from all the countries have not yet been finalised, and as such, comparison is not possible at present. It is also not in the public interest to disclose the details.

Chinese Activities in Nagaland

438. { Dr. L. M. Singhvi;
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the persistent reports of anti-Indian Chinese activities in Nagaland;

(b) whether Government are aware that the People's Republic of China have offered to impart training and supply arms to hostile Nagas; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to ensure that there is no pro-

Chinese infiltration, either physically or in terms of thinking, among the hostile Nagas?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) The Government are not aware of any recent report of anti-Indian Chinese activities in Nagaland. Although there were rumours earlier of links having been established between the Chinese and hostile Nagas, investigations did not confirm these reports.

(b) The Government are not aware of any recent offer by the Chinese to drop arms to and train hostile Nagas. An earlier third hand report indicated that an offer, to drop arms in Nagaland, was made to and refused by hostile Nagas. There is no information that any contact has been established.

(c) A close watch is being maintained to guard against pro-Chinese infiltration.

अस्थायी कमीशन का दिया जाना

४३९. { श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :
श्री गोकर्ण प्रसाद :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने ज्यों को सेना में अस्थायी कमीशन दिये जाने हेतु पांच निर्वाचक मंडलों की स्थापना की है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो ये पांच मंडल कहाँ-कहाँ बनाये जायेंगे ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण): (क) सेना के तकनीकी निकायों में अल्पकालीन नियमित कमीशन देने के लिए इंजीनियरिंग छात्रों का चुनाव करने के लिए पांच चलते फिरते बोर्ड स्थापित किए गए हैं ।

(ख) उन्हें कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, जालंधर, मद्रास और पूना में संस्थापित किया गया है।

मृत सैनिकों के बच्चों को छात्रवृत्तियां

४४० { श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :
श्री चवन :
श्री गो० महन्ती :

क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने मृत सैनिकों के बच्चों को छात्रवृत्तियां देने का फैसला किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो विभिन्न कक्षाओं के विद्यार्थियों को कितनी-कितनी छात्रवृत्तियां दी जायेंगी ;

(ग) ये छात्रवृत्तियां किम तारीख से दी जायेंगी ; और

(घ) ये छात्रवृत्तियां किम निधि से दी जायेंगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपभन्त्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : () जा हां। लार्से स्कूलों, किंग जार्ज स्कूलों, सैनिक स्कूलों अथवा दूसरे मान्यता प्राप्त स्कूलों में युद्ध में काम आए अफसरों के बच्चों का २५ छात्रवृत्तियां प्राप्त है, और २५ छात्रवृत्तियां अफसरों के अनिश्चित युद्ध में काम आए, सेवाओं के सेविदगं के बच्चों के लिए किंग जार्ज स्कूलों में प्रायः है।

(ख) काम आए अफसरों के बच्चों के लिए छात्रवृत्ति १९०० रुपये वार्षिक प्रत्येक बच्चा है, अथवा स्कूल द्वारा जो कोई वास्तविक फीस, दोनों में से जो भी कम हो। अफसरों के अनिश्चित युद्ध में काम आए सेवाओं के सेविदगं के बच्चों के लिए, इस में शामिल है निशुल्क शिक्षा और खानपान, पाठ्य पुस्तकें, यथा संभव किंग जार्ज स्कूलों में चिकित्सा, सामान तथा वस्त्र।

(ग) छात्रवृत्तियां सम्बंधित व्यक्ति की मृत्यु की तिथि से लागू हो सकती हैं।

(घ) इन छात्रवृत्तियों के लिए कोई भ्रमण निधि नहीं है। यह प्रतिरक्षा सेवाओं के एस्टीमेट्स से भ्रदा की जाती है।

MIG Fighters from Russia

441. { Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:
Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of MIG fighter aircraft which the Russian Government contracted in 1962 to deliver;

(b) the number so far delivered; and

(c) when the remainder are expected?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). Six MIG aircraft have already arrived in the country. It is regretted that the information regarding the number of aircraft which the USSR has agreed to supply and the dates of their delivery cannot be disclosed in the public interest.

Beacon Project in Ladakh

442. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the period from which 'Beacon' project in Ladakh has been operating;

(b) the nature of its activities; and

(c) the progress registered so far?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) Reconnaissance, survey and other preparatory work started in June 1960 but construction started in full swing from May 1961.

(b) and (c). The following are the main activities of and progress achieved so far by the Chief Engineer, Project Beacon:—

- (i) Construction of new and improvement of existing roads: 343 miles have been cut to take 3 ton vehicles, 152 miles for 1 ton vehicles and 63 miles for jeeps.
- (ii) Laying telephone lines. 300 miles of telephone lines have been laid.
- (iii) Assisting PWD in improving and maintaining important communications/roads.
- (iv) Construction of accommodation for a Base Workshop.

Broadcasts to Foreign Countries

443. Shri Sivamurthi Swamy: Will the Minister of Information and Broadcasting be pleased to state:

(a) the time allotted by All India Radio for broadcasts to African and South East Asian countries every week and the number of languages in which such broadcasts are made;

(b) the general features of such broadcasts;

(c) the number of Indian and foreign announcers; and

(d) the steps Government are taking to increase the transmission power of the All India Radio to cover the whole world?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): (a) The requisite information is given below:—

Countries	Time allotted per week	No. of languages in which broadcasts are made
African countries.	36 hours and 10 minutes.	Five languages viz. English, Swahili, Hindi, Gujarati and Konkani.
South East Asia countries.	64 hours and 45 minutes.	Eight languages viz. English, French, Burmese, Indonesian, Kuovu, Cantonese, Hindi and Tamil.

(b) The broadcasts include news; commentaries on important national and international events; talks on current affairs, India's development activities, Indian art, culture and way of life, reviews of the Indian and world press, plays and features, poetry recitals; short stories; news reels and music.

(c) Indian Announcers 18 (10 for foreign languages and 8 for Indian languages).
Foreign Announcers 14 (All for foreign languages)

(d) Covering the whole world with a broadcasting service is presently beyond the competence of All India Radio in view of the limited resources at its disposal. All India Radio's effort currently, therefore, is to reach those areas which are specially important from India's point of view and where our programmes can be expected to be effective in interpreting India to listeners in those countries. It is proposed to introduce as soon as possible, new services in Sinhalese, Malay and Thai. Efforts are also being made to acquire additional transmitters of adequate power to improve the existing coverage.

Army Vehicles for ex-Servicemen

444. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to provide at concessional rates army 'B' vehicles to Ex-servicemen's transport co-operative societies; and

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). There is no scheme in force at present to provide Army vehicles to ex-Servicemen Transport Cooperative Societies at concessional rates. However, 'B' vehicles can be sold to individual ex-Servicemen for their rehabilitation in their

civil life at the rate of one vehicle in his life time on the recommendation of the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board and the Director General of Resettlement and subject to certain conditions.

Radio-Activity

445. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any increase in the radio-activity in the country during the last one year; and

(b) if so, the incidence thereof?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). There has been a slight increase in the levels of radioactivity in the country during the last one year ending October 1963 as compared to the corresponding period of the preceding year. During the last year levels of air borne activity ranged from 0.94 to 11.30 micro microcuries per cubic metre of air and those of deposition radioactivity ranged from 6.6 to 490.5 millicuries per square kilometre as compared to 0.18 to 9.68 micro microcuries and 1.9 to 429.0 millicuries respectively for the year ended October 1962. The above levels are below the permissible limits and do not present any hazard to the people in any part of India.

उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रति व्यक्ति आय

४४७. श्री विश्वनाथ पांडेय :
श्री काशीनाथ पांडे :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रति व्यक्ति आय सबसे कम है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में यह कितनी कम है और इसे अन्य राज्यों के समान लान के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री तथा अणु शक्ति मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार का केन्द्रीय सांख्यिकीय संगठन राष्ट्र की कुल आय और प्रति व्यक्ति आय के प्रखिल भारतीय प्राक्कलनों का संकलन करता है । राज्य सांख्यिकीय कार्यालय, राज्यवार प्रति व्यक्ति आय के प्राक्कलन, राज्यों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रों में उत्पादित आय के आधार पर प्रकाशित करते हैं । किन्तु इनमें अंतरराज्यीय आय पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता । इसलिए इन आंकड़ों से राज्यवार प्रति व्यक्ति आय का सही पता नहीं लगा सकता । राज्य सांख्यिकीय कार्यालयों द्वारा सन् १९५५-५६, १९५८-५९ १९६०-६१ में संकलित आंकड़ों को दिखाने वाला एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया, देखिये संख्या एल टी-१६२३/६३]

विवरण से यह ज्ञात होगा कि अनुमानित प्रति व्यक्ति आय सबसे कम बिहार और उसके पश्चात् उत्तर प्रदेश में है । पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं को तैयार करने में इस बात का पूरा प्रयत्न किया जाता है कि सभी क्षेत्रों का संतुलित विकास हो, तथापि ऐसा सुनिश्चित करना कि सभी राज्यों की बराबर प्रगति हो, हमेशा संभव नहीं होता है ।

Naval and Air Base in Goa

448. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to construct a naval and air base in Goa;

(b) if so, the names of the selected places where naval and air base will be constructed; and

(c) the cost of such construction?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The Government are developing a Naval Base at Marmugao. The Naval Base includes the Naval Air Station at Dabolim.

(c) The Naval Base will be developed in stages. The first stage has already been taken in hand.

करनाल में बांध की मरम्मत

४४६. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिला करनाल में डबकली के पास यमुना की बाढ़ से क्षतिग्रस्त बांध की मरम्मत करने के लिए कुछ सैनिक भेजे गये थे;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये सैनिक बांध की मरम्मत किये वगैर ही वापस चले गये ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) तथा (ख). जिला करनाल के डबकली गांव के पास यमुना नदी का वर्तमान बांध ज्यादातर भूक्षरण के कारण क्षत हो गया था । डिप्टी कमिश्नर करनाल की प्रार्थना पर, एक सैनिक टुकड़ी, जिसमें २ अफसर, ४ जिनियर कमीशंड अफसर, १३७ अवर श्रेणी सैनिक थे, कुछ गाड़ियों समेत उस गांव में बांध को टूटने से सुरक्षित करने के लिए बालू से भरे थैलों, बल्लियों तथा टीन की चादरों से मजबूत बनाने के काम के लिए भेजी गई थी । सैनिकों ने तीन दिन लगातार यानि ७, ८ और ९ सितम्बर १९६३ को काम किया, और अर्मानिक अधिकारी वर्ग द्वारा सौंपे गये कार्य को सम्पन्नता के पश्चात् उन्हें ९ सितम्बर को ६ बजे शाम वापस बुला लिया गया ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

सेना से भाग जाना

४५०. श्री रामसेवक यदव : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है गत ६ महीनों में सेना से कुछ जवान भाग गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) क्या वे अपने साथ कुछ फौजी सामान जैसे हथगोले, मशीनगन, ब्रेनगन तथा साधारण बन्दूकें भी ले गये हैं ; और

(घ) क्या इन भगौड़े सिपाहियों में से कुछ पकड़े गये हैं और उनके पास से सामान बरामद हुआ है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) कुल सैनिक शक्ति से पलायनों की प्रतिशत संख्या, आर्थात् स्थिति से पहले की तुलना में आज कम है । अधिकतर अवस्थाओं में यह पलायन तकनीकी पलायन है, जैसे कि (छात्रियों के पश्चात्) अधिक ठहरना, बिना अनुमति के निजी कारणों से अस्थायी अनुपस्थिति । पिछले ६ मास में भागने वालों की ठीक ठीक संख्या प्रकट करना लोकहित में नहीं होगा ।

(ग) जी हां, केवल ९ मामलों में ।

(घ) जी हां । ९ व्यक्तियों में से जो हथियारों और गोलीबार सहित भागे थे, ६ पकड़े गये थे और उनसे हथियार और गोलीबार ले लिए गए थे ।

Defence Research Laboratory

(Shri Balkrishna Waniak:
451.) Shri Kola Venkiah:
{ Shri Rameshwar Tantiak:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to expand the Defence Research Laboratory (Materials), Kanpur; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of this expansion programme?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri K. Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The expansion programme for Defence Research Laboratory (Materials), Kanpur envisages the re-organisation of the Laboratory and the creation of an effective defence research centre for materials conventional as well as new materials such as high polymers, plastics, synthetic rubbers, fibres etc.

Government Assurances

452. Shri Balkrishna Wasnik: Will the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of assurances given by Government that were pending at the end of the previous session of the Lok Sabha; and

(b) the nature of steps taken by Government to see that the assurances are not kept pending for a long time?

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): (a) 342, out of which 128 were given during the previous Session.

(b) Every case involving an assurance is individually taken up with the Ministry concerned at appropriate levels to ensure early implementation.

Pondicherry Legislative Assembly

453. Shri Ram Ratan Gupta: Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union territory of Pondicherry has decided that Bills in Assembly should be introduced only in French and not in English; and

(b) if so, the reactions of Government thereto?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic

Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) On the 21st of September, 1963, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Pondicherry ruled, after ascertaining the wishes of its Members, that the Bills should be introduced in French accompanied by their translations in English and Tamil.

(b) The Government of India see no objection to the above decision as the Legislative Assembly of Pondicherry is empowered under section 35 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 to prescribe any language other than the English language for use in Bills introduced in, or Acts passed by, the Legislative Assembly of the Union territory.

Rohini Gliders

454. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state whether Rohini gliders constructed at Kanpur have proved a success and are equal to the standard gliders of the world?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): The Rohini Glider is designed by the Directorate General Civil Aviation and fully conforms to the International Airworthiness requirements. These Gliders have been subjected to extensive flight trials and the results have been successful.

Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore

455. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether tractors are being manufactured in Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore (West Bengal);

(b) if so, whether some difficulties are being experienced in the manufacture of tractors;

(c) whether nearly 80 welders are declared surplus; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Certain defects in the performance of the tractors, like high oil consumption, were noticed. It is expected that these will be overcome with the substitution of the engines manufactured by CUMMINS. Arrangements have been made for trials in Indian conditions of the KOMATSU tractor, fitted with the CUMMINS engine.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Per Capita Income and Expenditure

456. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita income and expenditure of the people in each State|Union Territory according to latest assessment; and

(b) when this assessment was last made in each State|Union Territory?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The Government do not possess adequate information for compiling statewide estimates of per capita income and expenditure.

Deputy Minister's Visit to East Africa

457. { Shri Swell:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of External Affairs recently toured East Africa,

(b) if so, names of the countries that he visited; and

(c) whether any representations were made to him by deputations in those countries and if so, the nature of the representations?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In response to the invitation from the Government of Uganda, the Deputy Minister represented Government of India at the inauguration of the first President of that country. He also took the opportunity of paying a visit to Tanganyika and, in transit, to Kenya.

(c) During his tour, the Deputy Minister received representatives of the East African Postal and Telecommunications Administration in Uganda, the Asian Civil Servants and representatives of Goan Indians in Tanganyika and a joint deputation from the Asian staff of the EACSO in Kenya. All representations related to facilities in respect of resettlement in India for such persons of Indian origin who would be returning to India either consequent upon Africanisation of their posts or for other reasons. The members of the Goan community, in addition, asked for certain clarifications and relaxation in the matter of acquisition of Indian passports. In Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika the Deputy Minister also met representatives of Asian community who apprised him of the apprehensions of the people of Indian origin.

Assamese Delegation to NEFA

458. **Shri Swell:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people of NEFA have represented against frequent delegations from Assam visiting NEFA; and

(b) whether Government propose to discourage such visits of delegations in future?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):

(a) One such representation has been received expressing fear that frequent recent good will delegations from Assam may have political motives that will be detrimental to the interests of the people of NEFA.

(b) The policy of Government continues to be the encouragement of any contacts which may assist emotional integration with the country as a whole. This is best achieved through selective contacts. Any unregulated influx into NEFA may hinder rather than assist the process of integration. The most successful delegations and social workers have been found on experience to be those who do sincere and practical work for the people. Notable among these was a delegation of students from the Assam Medical College to Tirap Frontier Division, who received a warm welcome.

Ammunition

459. Shri Karni Singhji: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state the number of 12 gauge and .23 ammunition that are being manufactured in Indian Ordnance Factories for civilian use only?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): Presumably, the Hon. Member has in mind cartridges 12 bore and cartridges Rimfire .22 ball; if so, the current production in Ordnance Factories is as follows:—

- (i) Cartridges 12 Bore approximately 2½
bore ½" (Shot lakhs per month.
No. 2, 4, 6 & 7).
- (ii) Cartridge Rim- Approximately 75,000
f.e. 22 bore. per month.

Ropeway over Rohtang Pass

460. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have approached the Central Government for the construction of a truckable road and a Aerial Ropeway for the Border District of Lahaul and Spiti over the Rohtang Pass and if so, when the request was received;

(b) the decision taken thereon; and

(c) for how long the request has been pending with Government?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) to (c). A request for financing the construction of a truckable road over Rohtang Pass was received by the Central Government in December 1962. No request was received from the Punjab Government for construction of an Aerial Ropeway over the Rohtang Pass.

A decision on the construction of a motorable road and the installation of ropeway over the Rohtang Pass is expected to be taken shortly.

Manali-Leh Road

461. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of the Manali-Leh Road will be undertaken by the Central Government or the Punjab Government;

(b) if by the Punjab Government, the amount of Central grant or subsidy proposed to be given for it; and

(c) if by the Central Government, whether its construction will be undertaken by the Border Road Development Organisation?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) The question whether a road should be constructed between Leh and Manali is under consideration.

(b), and (c). Do not arise at present.

Sanik School in West Bengal

462. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sainik School in Purulia (West Bengal) is managed by a governing body set up by the Defence Ministry;

(b) the number of students admitted each year and the quota, if any, fixed for neighbouring States;

(c) the medium of instruction followed in the school;

(d) whether it is a fact that a large percentage of students is withdrawn at the end of the year because of inefficiency; and

(e) whether the question of merit is tested before admission, if so, the reasons for such withdrawals?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) The Sanik Schools are managed by an autonomous Society registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1860. The Board of Governors of the Society consists of the Defence Minister, Ministers of State Government, persons eminent in the field of education and Officials of Central and State Governments. The Defence Minister is the Chairman of the Board of Governors and the State Ministers are Vice-Chairmen.

(b) 67 per cent of the seats are reserved for boys belonging to the State in which a Sanik School is located and the remaining seats are available for boys from other States. The School started on 29th January 1962. Admissions to Sainik School, Purulia, have been made as under during 1962-63:—

1962	110
1963	31
1964	20/25 (proposed)

(c) The medium of instruction in the Sanik Schools is English, and Hindi is taught as a compulsory subject.

(d) and (e). Admissions to Sainik Schools are made through an All India Entrance Examination.

So far only one boy has been withdrawn from the Sainik School, Purulia for inadequate performance in academics. This boy belonged to Punjab State.

Manufacture of Components of Aircraft

463. { Shri Heda:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. are planning to manufacture wheels, brakes and jecton seats for various types of aircraft;

(b) if so, the programme envisaged; and

(c) whether any foreign collaboration is contemplated?

The Minister of Defence Production in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The draft agreements with foreign collaborators are under examination and the programme of production would be finalised only after the agreements have been signed.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Congo Civilian Operations Fund

464. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 699 on the 16th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the request of the U.N. Secretary General for contribution to the Congo Civilian Operations Fund has since been examined by the Government of India; and

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

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The matter is still under the consideration of the Government of India.

Settlement of Ex-Servicemen in NEFA

465. **Shri Swell:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the settlement of ex-servicemen in NEFA;

(b) if so, the number thereof; and

(c) the places in NEFA selected for this purpose?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c). A pilot project for the settlement, in the first instance, of 200 ex-service families in the Vijayanagar area of Tirap Frontier Division of NEFA, has been approved in principle and is under examination in detail. Only such areas in NEFA have been or will be selected for such schemes where tribal land and property rights are in no way affected.

Income of Adivasis

466. **Shri R. Barua:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether any step was taken to ascertain the average daily income of Adivasis; and

(b) if so, how it works out in Madhya Pradesh and other parts of the country?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a). The Government have not carried out any survey to ascertain in the average daily income of Adivasis.

(b) Does not arise.

Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards

467. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 858 on the 26th August, 1963 and state:

(a) the names of the other State Governments who have sent their views on making Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards permanent and making the services of their employees on a graded scale at the State and subordinate level; and

(b) when a final decision on it is proposed to be taken?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Kerala and Punjab have since agreed to the proposal.

(b) The decision of the remaining State Governments is still awaited.

सेना छात्र, कालेज

४६८. श्री रा० स० तिवारी : : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नौगांव (मध्य प्रदेश) आर्मी केडट कालेज को बढ़ाने के लिये विद्यार्थियों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने का विचार किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये कदम कब तक उठाये जायेंगे ;

(ग) क्या सरकार इस प्रकार के सैनिक कालेजों की संख्या बढ़ाने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(घ) अन्य कालेजों के निर्माण पर अनुमानतः कितनी धनराशि व्यय होगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) जी हाँ । वर्तमान क्षमता २३० है । इस क्षमता को दो प्रावस्थाओं में ६५० तक बढ़ाने का विचार है ।

(ख) (१) जुलाई, १९६४ से ४४० तक,

(२) जनवरी १९६५ से ६५० तक ।

(ग) ऐसा कोई मुझाव नहीं है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

New Aerodromes

469. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new aerodromes to be constructed on borders during the Third Plan period with location; and

(b) when the construction work will be taken up for each aerodrome?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). The number of new aerodromes constructed or proposed to be constructed in the border States in the Third Five Year Plan period is nine. It is not in public interest to divulge other details in this regard.

Land for Soldiers

470. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States who have modified their land laws in

favour of the soldiers for getting back their land for self-cultivation on their return from service; and

(b) the steps being taken to persuade other States to bring them in line with the States who have modified land laws?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) The States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and the Administrations of Delhi, Manipur and Tripura have made provision in their tenancy laws for the leasing of agricultural land by service personnel at the time of joining the Armed Forces and for its resumption by them up to the permissible limit for their personal cultivation at the time of their release or retirement. The Government of Madras have agreed to provide necessary safeguards in regard to agricultural land belonging to service personnel in their tenancy laws when enacted.

(b) They have been requested to amend their tenancy laws so as to provide these safeguards to service personnel.

Manufacture of Defence Equipment

471. **Shri Koya:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to purchase indigenously produced instruments for defence purposes even if they are not upto the standard of imported ones; and

(b) if so, the extent to which Indian industries will be benefited, and foreign exchange saved thereby?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) It is the general policy of Government to purchase indigenously produced stores includ-

ing instruments for Defence requirements provided they meet the minimum prescribed user requirements.

(b) The substitution of indigenous produced instruments and equipment for those which were previously imported is a continuous and progressive process. Information of the exact extent of benefits to Indian indigenous industry now accrued and foreign exchange saved is not readily available.

Indian Note returned by Pak. High Commission in New Delhi

472. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Chattar Singh:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Dhaon:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pakistan High Commission returned to the External Affairs Ministry the Indian note handed over to it on the 25th October, 1963 for transmission to Rawalpindi; and

(b) if so, whether any reasons were given for the same?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). A note refuting the baseless allegations contained in a Pakistan Government's note of October 16, 1963, was handed over to the Pakistan High Commission in India on October 25, 1963. The High Commission, after keeping the note for several hours, returned it to the Ministry of External Affairs, with a covering note stating that it was "unacceptable" on the ground that it contained phrases and remarks derogatory to the Constitution of Pakistan.

Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad

473. Shri Mohammad Elias: Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether the award of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, ref. No. 6 of 1960 dated 25th May, 1960 has been implemented;

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

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure the implementation of the award?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) No.

(b) The contractor, in whose employ the workman was, filed an appeal in the High Court of Judicature at Patna on the plea that he was wrongly held as employer of the said workman and pleaded for quashing of the award. The High Court dismissed the appeal on the 27th February, 1963 and upheld the award. In the meanwhile, the contract was terminated by the principal employer towards the end of September, 1962. The principal employer now is not agreeable to implement the award in the place of the ex-contractor.

(c) The Ministry of Labour and Employment was approached in the matter by the union only in May, 1963. The matter has been examined and the Central Industrial Relations Machinery has since advised the workman to file a claim under section 33C (2) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for determination of the amount of monetary benefits due to him in lieu of reinstatement. The principal employer has also been served with a show cause notice for the alleged breach of the award.

Mine Workers in Asonsol Coal Belt

474. { Shri Mohammad Elias:
Dr. U. Misra;
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:
Shri Prabhat Kar:

Will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Indian Mine Workers' Federation regarding the non-implementation of various awards in the Asansol coal belt; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): (a) Yes, in respect of managements of New Jemehari Khas, Khas Chalbapur, Dhemo Main, Bankola and Madanpur Collieries.

(b) As a result of government's efforts the awards have been fully implemented by the managements of New Jemehari Khas, Bankola and Madanpur Collieries.

The management of Khas Chalbapur Colliery have paid the dues, according to the award, to such workers as were available. Legal action is, however, being taken against the management for non-implementation of an agreement of December 1962.

A show cause notice has been served on the management of Dhemo-Main Collieries Ltd. for non-implementation of the award.

Appraisal of Irrigation Projects

475. { Shri Dhaon:
Shri B. P. Yadava:
Shri Bishanchander Seth:

Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a circular was sent to the State Govern-

ments to undertake a comprehensive appraisal of all major and medium irrigation projects completed five years ago; and

(b) if so, whether any report has been submitted by the State Governments therefor?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No report has so far been received from State Governments; only interim replies acknowledging receipt of the Planning Commission letter have been received from some State Governments.

Sabika Foujis in Army

476. { Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Sabika Foujis are working as social workers in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, for how long; and

(c) whether they are getting any allowance from Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Defence (Shri D. R. Chavan):

(a) Government have not sanctioned any scheme for the employment of Sabika Foujis as social workers.

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

Disabled Sabika Foujis

477. { Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether disabled and old Sabika Foujis are entitled to any pensionary or other benefits; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Y. B. Chavan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1924/63.]

Border Posts set up by Pakistan along Indian Border

478. {
- Shri P. C. Borooah:
 - Shri P Venkatasubbaiah
 - Shri Hem Barua
 - Shri Y. D. Singh:
 - Shri Buta Singh:
 - Shri Bade:
 - Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
 - Shri Maheswar Naik:
 - Shri Surendra Pal Singh:
 - Shri Raghunath Singh:
 - Shri Balkrishna Wasnik:
 - Shri B. P. Yadava:
 - Shri Bishanchander Seth:
 - Shri Chatrar Singh:
 - Shri Dharon:
 - Shri Koya:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan has set up a number of new border outposts near the trijunctions of Assam, Tripura and East Pakistan opposite Dharmanagar, sub-division; and

(b) if so, their number and Government's reaction thereto?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) It has been reported that Pakistan has set up about 3 new Border Out-Posts, opposite the Dharmanagar Sub-division in the vicinity of the trijunction of Assam, Tripura and East Pakistan;

(b) Protests have been lodged at the State Government level. The matter has also been brought to the

notice of the Pakistani Government, through diplomatic channels.

Indians in South Vietnam

479. { **Shri D. D. Mantri:**
Shri Ram Ratan Gupta:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any report regarding injuries sustained by Indian Nationals and damage done to Indian property in South Vietnam on account of the recent coup in that country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) According to our information, no Indian national has sustained injuries and no Indian property was damaged in the recent coup in South-Vietnam.

(b) Does not arise.

Reduction in Construction Cost

480. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has suggested to the Central and the State Governments to set up high level Technical Committee for reduction of construction cost;

(b) if so, the ways in which the high level Technical Committee can help in reducing the cost of construction; and

(c) the Central and the State Governments' reaction to this suggestion?

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) and (b). The Planning Commission had suggested to the State Governments that they might constitute inter-departmental committees

for reduction of construction costs. These committees would keep in touch with the action taken by the different agencies in implementing proposals for economies in construction and review from time to time the further action that might be required. A committee is also proposed to be set up at the Centre.

(c) The Central Ministries and the State Governments have generally supported the suggestion and high level committees have been set up in a number of States.

Roads and Bridges in Goa

481. **Shri E. Madhusudan Rao:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the roads and bridges destroyed during the liberation of Goa have since been repaired; and

(b) if so, the total expenditure involved in each case?

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) The Government of India took immediate steps to repair all the roads and bridges destroyed by the Portuguese at the time of liberation and the work has been completed except in the cases of Sanquelim and Gauntone Bridges.

(b) Total expenditure involved is Rs 68.70 lakhs as shown in the statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1925/63].

Loans to Sugarcane Growers

482. **Shri Sarjoo Pandey:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government give assistance in

the form of subsidy or loans to the sugarcane growers; and

(b) if so, the amount given as subsidy or loan to sugarcane growers in eastern Uttar Pradesh?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). No subsidy or loan is given to Sugarcane growers regionwise direct by the Central Government. A lumpsum amount is, however, sanctioned every year as grant/loan for Agricultural Development Schemes (including Sugarcane Development) to the State Governments, who grant subsidy/loan to growers according to the approved pattern of financial assistance for each crop.

Tobacco Cultivation in Uttar Pradesh

483. **Shri Sarjoo Pandey:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any central assistance was given to Uttar Pradesh for the development of tobacco cultivation in the state during 1962-63; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). No earmarked grant was given to the Uttar Pradesh Government for the development of tobacco as such during 1962-63. That Government have, however, intimated that out of the amount spent by them on tobacco development in the State during 1962-63, an amount of Rs. 11,100 is being claimed by them from the Government of India in accordance with the pattern of financial assistance currently in force.

ताड़ गुड़ का उत्पादन

४८४. श्री सरजू पाण्डय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में ताड़ गुड़ बनाने के लिए पिछले पांच वर्षों में कुल कितनी घन राशि कर्ज तथा सहायता के रूप में दी गई ;

(ख) क्या इस अवधि में और अधिक ताड़ तथा खजूर के पेड़ लगाने के लिये क्या कुछ घन राशि दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कितनी ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री ०० धामस) : (क) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग ने सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने १९५८-५९ से १९६२-६३ तक ₹० ८.७३ लाख उत्तर प्रदेश में ताड़ गुड़ उद्योग के विकास के हेतु अनुदान व ऋण के रूप में वितरण किया है ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) ०.१२ लाख रुपया ।

Special Trains for Circus Companies

485. { **Shri A. V. Raghavan;**
Shri Kappen;

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have increased the advance payable by circus companies from Rs. 300 to Rs. 4,000 for booking a special train; and

(b) if so, the reasons for enhancing the advance?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The deposit for requisitioning a special train by the

public including circus companies which was Rs. 300 prior to June, 1961 was raised twice by stages to Rs. 500 and then to Rs. 1,000 before it was increased to Rs. 4,000 with effect from 1-9-63 in order to curtail the spurious indents for special trains and to cover empty haulage charges, should the special be not availed of.

Postage Stamps

486. **Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Postage Stamps are still being printed abroad;

(b) the country (or countries) where they are printed; and

(c) whether Government are taking steps to print postage stamps in India?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No Sir.

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

Tourist Development Council

487. **Shri P. C. Deo Bhanj:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether both the Houses of Parliament are represented in the Tourist Development Council; and

(b) if so, the number of Members of Parliament in the Council from each House?

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

(b) In the composition of the Tourist Development Council provision exists for membership, amongst others, of six Members of Parliament.

Two Members from the Rajya Sabha and Four Members from the Lok Sabha have been nominated on the Council against the six seats referred to above.

छात्रों को रेलवे रियायतें

४८८. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने विद्यार्थियों को पर्यटन के लिए पुनः रियायती टिकट देने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से ; और

(ग) इस बारे में यदि नियमों में कोई परिवर्तन किये गये हैं तो वे क्या हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० ब० रामस्वामी) : (क) से (ग). मान्यता प्राप्त शिक्षण संस्थाओं के विद्यार्थियों को १-११-६३ से रेल किराये में रियायत फिर दी जाने लगी है। यह रियायत केवल उन शैक्षणिक-पर्यटनों के लिए दी गई है जो पाठ्यक्रम के आवश्यक अंग हैं।

Indo-German Agricultural Project

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

(a) whether developmental activity, particularly in agriculture, as a result of the Indo-German programme, has been taken up in the Mandi District of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) when this programme was started and what progress has been made so far;

(c) whether after experience is gained from the above mentioned project, it is contemplated to introduce this programme in other parts of the country; and

(d) if so, where?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Yes. An intensive agricultural district programme, also called the Indo-German Agricultural Project, has been taken up in the Mandi District of Himachal Pradesh with technical and material assistance from the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany. The programme aims at achieving a rapid rise in the level of agricultural production by assisting the cultivators in adopting a package of improved agricultural practices while providing them simultaneously with all the wherewithals of production including credit and supplies. Agriculture, however, is only a part of the programme being planned for the district, and a pattern of mixed farming providing for intensive development, besides Agriculture, of Horticulture, Vegetables and Animal Husbandry including cattle, sheep and poultry programmes is being undertaken in this district.

(b) The programme was formally inaugurated in November, 1962 and will continue for a period of five years. Most of the staff required for this programme is in position. A team of six German experts is already working in the District in collaboration with their Indian counter-parts. During the current year upto the end of October, 1963, farm plans have been prepared for 23,270 out of a total of about 50,000 cultivating families. 2,318 composite demonstrations have been laid out on the cultivators' fields to demonstrate the importance of adopting the 'package of improved practices'. Over 1,500 tons of chemical fertilisers have, so far, been distributed in the district. The results achieved so far are encouraging.

(c) and (d). It is too early to say whether such a programme will be introduced in other parts of the country.

Employees of Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore

490. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state the total number of employees (men and women separately) working in the Indian Telephone Industry at Bangalore and those belonging to Scheduled Castes, Tribes and other Backward Classes?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): Yes, Sir.

The figures (as on 1-11-1963) are as under :-

(i) Total number of employees (both men & women)	9,639
(ii) Number of men	9,305
(iii) Number of women	334
(iv) Number of Scheduled Castes	1,076
(v) Number of Scheduled Tribes	41
(vi) Number of other backward Classes	Not readily available.

P. & T. Offices in Orissa

491. **Shri Rama Chandra Mallick:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Post and Telegraph Offices opened in the State of Orissa in the villages (rural areas) till the end of the Second Plan period; and

(b) the number proposed to be opened during the Third plan?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati):

(a) Post Offices :	3,513
Telegraph Offices :	302
(b) Post Offices :	1,269*
**Telegraph Offices :	112

*Out of this number, 612 Post offices and 25 Telegraph offices were already opened up to 31.10.63.

**Subject to availability of stores.

अहमदाबाद हवाई अड्डा

४६२. श्री इ० मधुसूदन राव : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अहमदाबाद हवाई अड्डे के विकास के लिये कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक पूरा होगा; और

(ग) इस पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मुहीउद्दीन) : (क) से (ग). अहमदाबाद, शान्ताक्रुज हवाई अड्डे के बदले इस्तेमाल किया जाने वाला दूसरा इंटरनेशनल हवाई अड्डा है। हवाई अड्डे की तरक्की का काम मसल्लासल हो रहा है। और हवाई जहाज की सहायित्वे हसबजसरत और दस्त-याव रकम के मुताबिक मुद्दिया की जा रही है। रनवे को १७.२५ लाख रुपये की लागत से और मजबूत बनाया गया है और इसके ७५०० फुट तक बढ़ाये जाने के लिए अन्दाजन १० लाख रुपया मंजूर हो चुका है। एक नई टर्मिनल इमारत के बनाने के सवाल पर भी गौर किया जा रहा है।

भांडागारों के कर्मचारियों का प्रशिक्षण

४६३. श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री गोकर्न प्रसाद :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार हर साल केन्द्रीय गोदामों के कर्मचारियों को प्रशिक्षण देती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रशिक्षण की अवधि क्या है ; और

(ग) उक्त प्रशिक्षण में क्या क्या विषय पढ़ाये जाते हैं ?

साथ तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ध्र० म० वामस): (क) भांडागारिकों तथा तकनीकी सहायकों के लिये प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम का प्रबन्ध केन्द्रीय भांडागार निगम द्वारा किया जाता है। सरकार द्वारा नहीं।

(ख) ५ से ६ सप्ताह तक।

(ग) प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम में भाण्डागारण का धन्या, वैज्ञानिक संचयन, परिरक्षण, सहकारिता, महाजनी, प्रचार, हिसाब, विपणन, कृषि-जन्य पदार्थों का श्रेणीकरण आदि सम्मिलित है।

Timber for Construction Work

494. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Sham Lal Saraf:

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

(a) whether successful investigations have been carried out at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun to the effect that secondary species of timber of short length and small dimension can be utilised for construction work; and

(b) whether views of State Governments have been obtained so as to effect economy in the construction works?

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

(b) A Liaison Meeting is organised annually by the Forest Research Institute Dehra Dun for exchange of opinions during which State Officers and representatives of wood-based industries are shown working models of structures made from short-length, small dimensioned secondary species of timber. Some States have

already started making such structures. The Forest Research Institute is conducting a campaign through exhibitions, publicity posters etc. to popularize the use of such material. The Institute also conducts courses, annually, for Engineers, Railway Officers, Forest Officers etc. from State and Central Organizations, which covers this subject.

Quantum of Price Distribution

495. { Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri R. G. Dubey:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal for a proper research on the distribution of quantum of price among farmers, trade and Industry; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection and the Directorate of Economics and Statistics have been undertaking certain research studies to estimate the cost of production and market margins of agricultural commodities. Relevant publications of these bodies contain the results of their studies.

Fertilizers

496. Shri P. C. Borooh: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the fertilizer requirements of the tea gardens in the North Eastern part of the country during each quarter since September, 1962;

(b) how far the requirements remained unsatisfied; and

(c) the extent to which other fertilizers were supplied in replacement of Ammonium Sulphate requirements of the gardens?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The fertilizer requirements of the Tea Industry in the North East India are seasonal as manuring is normally done from March to June only. Accordingly the annual requirements as assessed by the Tea Board for 1962-63 and 1963-64 were 1,17,285 tonnes and 1,17,687 tonnes of Sulphate of Ammonia respectively.

(b) Allotment of sulphate of ammonia during 1962-63 was made in full satisfaction of the demand. However, due to various reasons such as lack of financial arrangements by the distributing firms to lift the allotted quantities in full, strike by the Pakistani crews of the Joint Steamer Companies and the emergency conditions on our northern borders, a quantity of 73824 tonnes of sulphate of ammonia was lifted by the Distributors by the end of April 1963. A further quantity of 20560 tonnes was moved after April, 1963. Despatches against the current year's allotment are in progress.

(c) As adequate supplies of sulphate of ammonia were allotted to meet the Tea Industry's requirements in full, the question of allotting other fertilisers by the Central Pool did not arise.

Radar Equipment at Airports

497. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Warrior:
Shri B. K. Das:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 433 on the 20th August, 1963 and state the up-to-date progress made in the installation of radar equipment at the airports in question?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): The estimates for the buildings for

the precision approach radars for Bombay (Santa Cruz) and Calcutta (Dum Dum) Airports have been sanctioned and necessary formalities are being completed to start the works.

Cyclone Warning System

498. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2018 on the 17th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the two more radars proposed to be set up at Mohanbari and another suitable place have since been installed; and

(b) the salient features of the new cyclone detection system and how it works?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):

(a) One storm-detecting radar has been installed at Mohanbari and is operating from the 15th October, 1963. The other radar will be installed at Baghdogra.

(b) The radar detects storm clouds at a distance of 100 to 150 kilometers and indicates their exact location. It will be possible for the pilots to avoid such areas while in flight.

Low Cost High Protein Food

499. { Shri Bishanchander Seth:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 727 on the 17th September, 1963 and state the steps since taken for launching an experimental project to provide low cost high protein food for babies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The proposal is still in the preliminary stages of consideration and details are being worked out.

Level Crossing Accidents

500 { **Shri Balakrishnan:**
Shri P. C. Borooh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to minimise level crossing accidents; and

(b) the number of un-guarded railway level crossings in each Zone at the end of each quarter since December, 1962?

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

(a) (i) Supervision and inspection of the work of gate keepers has been intensified to make the gate keepers more alert in their duties.

(ii) Such of the unmanned level crossings where road and rail traffic has increased considerably are being manned in consultation and approval of the State Governments.

(iii) At the approaches to the unmanned level crossings, whistle boards have been erected to enjoin the drivers of approaching trains so as to warn the road users.

(iv) The State Governments have been addressed to display the word "Stop" in the regional language on the road signs erected by them on the road approaches to unmanned level crossings.

(v) The State Governments have also been requested to enact or make rules under the Motor Vehicles Act to oblige the drivers of passenger buses and lorries to stop their vehicles short of unmanned level crossings and then cross the Railway lines following the bus conductor who should walk ahead of the bus. The State Governments have not agreed to the provision of bumps or undulations in the approaches to level crossings to

slow down road traffic, as they apprehend that the vehicles will be damaged.

(vi) Warning Bells are being provided at very important and busy level crossings where traffic is very high and the view of approaching train is not clear, on a programme basis so as to give a positive indication to the gate keepers of the approach of the train.

(vii) Existing leaf type swing gates are also being replaced on a programme basis by lifting barrier gates starting with important and busy level crossings.

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

STATEMENT

Name of the Railway	Qtr. ending 31st Dec. 63	Qtr. ending 31st Mar. 63	Qtr. ending 30th June 63	Qtr. ending 30th Sept. 63
North Eastern	1535	1535	1535	1535
Western	4956	4956	4948	4936
North east Frontier	1616	1616	1616	1616
Central	2172	2172	2172	2172
Southern	5305	5301	5301	5301
Eastern	988	988	988	988
South Eastern	3131	3131	3131	3131
Northern	3683	3683	3683	3680

Import of Fertiliser and Tractors

501. { **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri P. C. Borooh:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Starred Question No. 710 on the 17th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether any decision for import of fertilisers and tractors has since been taken;

(b) if so, from which countries the additional import of fertilizers and tractors is to be made and the extent of each to be imported from each of the countries; and

(c) the amount of additional foreign exchange required for the purpose?

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

(b) and (c). *Fertilizers*—for the year 1964, foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 30 crores has been allotted for import of fertilizers. Orders for the supply of 50,000 tonnes of Urea from Japan valued at Rs. 1.95 crores have been placed so far. Purchases against the balance allocation are still under consideration.

Tractors.—Licenses have been issued during 1963 for import of 3790 tractors from U.S.S.R., Poland and Czechoslovakia. The number of tractors to be imported from each country and the foreign exchange involved in import are indicated below:

Name of country	No. tractors to be imported	Foreign exchange involved
		Rs.
U.S.S.R.	2,290	150.00 lakhs
Czechoslovakia	200	46.63 lakhs
Poland	1,000 (in S.K. D. packs)	Exact amount not known as a number of locally manufactured components are to be fitted in the imported tractors.

Arrangements for import of tractors during 1964 have not yet taken a final shape.

Expansion of Railways in Western Rajasthan

502. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to carry out any developmental expansion of the railways in Western Rajasthan in the remainder of the Third Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). Apart from Udaipur-Himmatnagar—133.53 miles M.G., and Hindumalkot-Sriganganagar—17.12 miles B.G., which lines fall wholly or partly in Rajasthan and which have already been sanctioned for construction, no other new lines in Rajasthan are programmed for construction during the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan, as there is no provision in the Third Five Year Plan for any more new lines.

Telephone Department

503. Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints of deteriorating efficiency in the Telephone Department and particularly in the decline of promptitude and courtesy among telephone operators;

(b) whether Government have undertaken or propose to undertake work studies to investigate and assess the working of the Telephone Department; and

(c) the steps Government have taken during the last two years for improving services in the Telephone Department and to what extent these steps have proved satisfactory and efficacious?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No. There has not

been complaints showing deteriorating efficiency. However, in any public utility since there are complaints and complaints are received from the public with regard to telephone services and some of these complaints pertain to inattention or discourtesy on the part of the operating staff. Our observation is that the number of complaint faults are also systematic upon certain remedial measures taken during the recent years.

(b) To assess the quality of service and evaluate the improvements effected, sampling of service is undertaken through centralised service observation, and test calls in most of the telephone systems. Routine and complaint faults are also systematically analysed to locate the areas of trouble and to take remedial action.

(c) Some of the major steps taken recently are:

- (1) Opening of new exchanges and increasing the capacity of existing ones, thereby reducing complaints due to congestion and over-loading and also due to old equipment in some of the telephone systems.
- (2) Replacement of overhead lines by underground cables.
- (3) Replacement of manual exchanges by automatic ones.
- (4) Introduction of mechanised system of maintenance of local telephone systems.
- (5) Refresher course for various cadres of staff in telephone exchanges for effecting proper supervision and inspection.
- (6) Strengthening of maintenance and supervisory staff in Telephone Districts.
- (7) Re-arrangement of telephone systems for effective control of major telephone systems.
- (8) Laying of co-axial cables on main routes.

(9) Introduction of single link operator dialling system on important trunk circuits.

(10) Introduction of subscriber trunk dialling service, etc.

The above measures are being progressively implemented and have brought about some improvement in the telephone services. However, the additional load introduced in telephone systems is considerable, and the improvements made therefore do not show as much as would be the case otherwise.

Development of Forests

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the scheme of developing forests on village waste lands under the management of Panchayats, has more or less failed; and

(b) if so, the main reasons for the same, and whether Government are considering taking over such village forests under their control?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) A scheme on Farm Forestry for developing forests on common lands; wastelands and field boundaries in the villages in order to meet the fuel requirements of the villagers is being implemented during the Third Plan period. While no detailed information about the exact progress of the scheme in the various States is available, it is known that the scheme has achieved good progress in Madras and appreciable progress in, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh and some others. The position varies from State to State in regard to transfer of waste lands to the village panchayats. While, in Madras, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, wastelands as well as some arable lands are placed at the disposal of the village panchayats, in States like Rajasthan, not much progress has yet been registered. In Madras, these waste lands are being put

to good use including the development of local manurial resources, fuel trees, plantations, etc. It is, therefore, not correct to say that the scheme for the development of forests on village lands under the management of panchayats has failed.

(b) Does not arise.

Training Programme of Workers

505. { Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:
Shri D. N. Tiwary:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal for an integrated training programme for gram sahayaks, youth workers and women workers at village, block and district levels; and

(b) if so, when and how it is going to be implemented?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. According to the re-organised programme about four Gram Sahayak Camps will be held per Block per year for progressive farmers, including in particular, members of the younger age group and active members of the Village Volunteer Force. It is also proposed to hold about two camps per year per Block for active women workers. Camps of longer duration for youth leaders and associate women workers will continue to be held as at present at the training centres. This programme will be implemented during the remaining period of the Third Five Year Plan.

Over-crowding in Trains

506. { Shri Kachhavaiya:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great rush in passenger trains during the summer months;

(b) whether a number of complaints were received by the railway authorities regarding inadequate accommodation in the trains particularly during the last summer; and

(c) the steps being taken to alleviate suffering caused by suffocation due to congestion in the trains and lack of drinking water facilities even on important stations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) There is generally a rush of traffic during the summer months.

(b) On some Railways a few complaints were received in this regard.

(c) Having regard to the quantum of traffic to be cleared the loads of a number of normal train services including Mail and Express trains running between various points are strengthened to the maximum extent feasible. Arrangements are also made to run special trains during the summer months to clear the extra rush, the number of such special trains being dependent upon the volume of traffic and the resources available. During the last summer over 300 specials were run on Broad Gauge and 11 specials on the Metre Gauge to clear the extra rush.

Adequate arrangements are made for supply of drinking water to passengers both at stations and on trains at the train side. During the summer months additional watermen are appointed to meet the needs of passengers.

Cheese Processing Plant in Delhi Milk Scheme

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

(a) whether Government propose to instal the Cheese processing plant in the central dairy of Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) if so, the capacity of the plant; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The capacity of the Plant, if worked for one shift of 8 hours, will be approximately 400 kg. of hard cheese daily.

(c) Does not arise.

Loans from foreign countries for Railways

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

(a) the total amount of loans received by Railways from different countries for the implementation of various Railway schemes included in the Third Plan; and

(b) the money which has been repaid to those countries?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The information is furnished in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1926/63].

फालतू माल-डिब्ब

— — — { श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :
५०६. { श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण रेलवे के पास बहुत से माल-डिब्बे फालतू पड़े हैं और व्यापारियों को नहीं दिये जा रहे हैं ;

1500 (Ai) LSD—5.

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने डिब्बे फालतू हैं ; और

(ग) उनको व्यापारियों के प्रयोग में क्यों नहीं लाने दिया जा रहा है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री स० ब० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

चावल का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए अनुसन्धान

५१०. { श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :
{ श्री चतर सिंह :

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

(क) क्या नमीन स्थित चावल अनुसन्धान केन्द्र में धान उत्पादन में वृद्धि के बारे में कोई अनुसन्धान किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह): (क) सम्भवतः इसका सम्बन्ध उत्तर प्रदेश के उस अनुसन्धान केन्द्र से है जो कि नमीन में नहीं अपितु नगीना में स्थित है । यदि ऐसा है, तो इसका उत्तर हां में है ।

(ख) हमारी सूचना के अनुसार केन्द्र ने उन्नत किस्मों के विकास तथा कृषि खाद, जलप्रयोग तथा हेर फेर से फसल उगाने के सही तरीकों को विकसित करने के सम्बन्ध में बड़ा लाभप्रद कार्य किया है । संलग्न विवरण में विस्तार से ब्योरा के बारे में एक सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । बेल्जिये संख्या एल० टी० १६२७/६३]

भारतीय रेलवे के लिए ब्रिटेन से सामान
मंगाना

५११. { श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा :
श्री चतर सिंह :
श्री भी० प्र० यादव :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एक ब्रिटिश कम्पनी भारतीय रेलों को ३३ लाख रुपये का माल सप्लाई करेगी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस रूपया भुगतान पर क्या सामान सप्लाई किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यह सामान कब तक आ जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी हां । उत्तर रेलवे के मुगलसराय सूबेदारगंज-कानपुर सेक्शन पर बिजली गाड़ी चलाने के लिये स्विचिंग स्टेशनों की सप्लाई और उनकी स्थापना के लिये १८-७-६३ को ब्रिटेन की एक फर्म मैसर्स ब्रिटिश इन्सुलेटेड कैबेल्स लिमिटेड को ठेका दिया गया है, जिसकी लागत लगभग ३४.३५ लाख रुपये है ।

(ख) इस ठेके के अनुसार ये सामान सप्लाई किये जायेंगे :—

२५ के० वी० सर्किट ब्रेकर, सर्किट ब्रेकरों के लिये कंट्रोल बोर्ड, २५ के० वी० इन्टरप्टर, सिगल और डबल पोल २५ के० वी० आइसोलेटर, २५ के० वी० पोटेशल ट्रांसफार्मर आदि । इनमें से विदेशी मुद्रा का खर्च केवल उन्हीं पुर्जों और कच्चे माल आदि पर होगा जो देश में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

ठेके के अनुसार कुल २४.७६ लाख रुपये का भुगतान रूपयों में और लगभग ६.५६ लाख रुपये का भुगतान विदेशी मुद्रा में होगा ।

(ग) आशा है कि (१) मुगलसराय-सूबेदारगंज सेक्शन पर उपस्कर जनवरी १९६५ तक और (२) सूबेदारगंज-कानपुर सेक्शन पर नवम्बर, १९६५ तक प्राप्त । निर्मित और स्थापित हो जायेगा ।

Loans for Hotels

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

(a) whether loans have been given to some businessmen to construct hotels for the tourists in many places from 1961 to 31st August, 1963;

(b) if so, under what scheme; and

(c) on what basis?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Loans have been given to private entrepreneur by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the State Financial Corporations for construction of new hotels, addition to the existing hotels, purchase of equipment and machinery etc. Complete information is being obtained from the authorities concerned and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). According to the Industrial Finance Corporation/State Financial Corporations Acts, Hotel Industry is eligible for grant of loans. These Corporations generally give loans upto 50 per cent of the fixed assets of a hotel.

Derailment of Passenger Train near Vijayawada

513. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a passenger train derailed near Vijayawada on the 28th September, 1963;

(b) any casualty or injury involved; and

(c) the cause of this accident?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) Four persons sustained minor injuries.

(c) The wheel of the engine rode over a brake block lying on the track resulting in derailment of the engine.

International Conference on Air Law

514. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether India attended an International Conference on air law held in Tokyo recently;

(b) if so, the nature of her participation;

(c) whether India signed an International Convention on crimes occurring on board the aeroplanes; and

(d) if so, the important features of such convention?

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

(b) The Air Law Conference in Tokyo was convened by International Civil Aviation Organisation and India's participation in the Conference follows from her membership of the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

India was represented by one officer, who was also elected as a Vice-President of the Conference.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The Convention is under study by the Government of India.

सहकारी कृषि समितियां

५१५. श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में सबसे अधिक सहकारी कृषि समितियां बनीं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके द्वारा कितने एकड़ भूमि में कृषि कार्य किया जा रहा है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री श्यामधर मिश्र) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) कुल ७१७ समितियां लगभग ८२,००० एकड़ भूमि पर खेती कर रही हैं ।

Quality of Milk supplied by Delhi Milk Scheme

516. { Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Vishram Prasad:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality of milk supplied by the Delhi Milk Scheme in Delhi has gone down; and

(b) the normal requirement of Delhi citizens and the quantity supplied by the Delhi Milk Scheme during the last three months?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No. The standards regarding quality of milk are being maintained. Milk is checked for its quality at all stages of procurement and processing and only such milk as conforms to the prescribed standards is released for sale.

(b) The daily requirement of milk of Delhi varies. It is more during summer than winter. While the present requirement is not known, it was estimated at 7,000 maunds per day in 1956. The requirement will have increased since.

Delhi milk Scheme supplied for sale on an average the following quantities

of buffalo, cow and toned milk daily during the 3 months period August to October, 1963:—

Month	(in maunds)			
	Buffalo Milk	Cow Milk	Toned Milk	Total
August	3,136	193	636	3,965
September	2,860	215	927	4,002
October	3,041	123	706	3,870

Farm Experts

517. { Shri R. G. Dubey:
Shri Vishram Prasad:

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

(a) whether the Punjab Government have suggested a plan for farm experts in each Tehsil; and

(b) if so, whether the Central Government are in touch with this proposal and favour its extension to other States in the country?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Advisory Board for Hill Development

518. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 486 on the 20th August, 1963 and state the further progress since made towards the appointment of Advisory Board for Hill Development?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): The proposal for setting up an Advisory Body for Hill Development was referred to the Chief Ministers of the States concerned for eliciting their views. Replies from some of them are still awaited. Final decision will be taken in the light of the replies received.

Forest Survey

522. { Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the details of Indian Forest Survey Project with the U.N. assistance have been completed; and

(b) if so, whether the work thereon has since started and the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No. The project has been accepted by the U.N. Special Fund and the detailed plan of operation is awaited.

(b) Does not arise.

Underground Lakes in Rajasthan

523. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have undertaken any search for underground lakes in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, whether any success has been achieved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Under the Groundwater Exploration Project, the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, is at present engaged in the exploration of groundwater resources in Rajasthan with a view to find out areas where tubewells giving adequate quantities of water could be constructed for irrigation. As a result of exploration carried out so far, some areas in Jaisalmer and Barmer districts have proved to be successful for groundwater development by means of tubewells.

Cattle Wealth

524. { Shri Maheshwar Naik:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

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

(a) whether Government have made any latest census of the cattle wealth in India;

(b) how the latest figure compares with the previous census; and

(c) whether Government have ascertained the extent to which the serviceability of the cattle population has improved in comparison with any previous assessment?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The data on livestock numbers are regularly collected during the quinquennial Livestock Censuses. The Ninth Livestock census was conducted in 1961 with April 15, 1961 as the reference date.

(b) A statement showing the increase in the number of cattle and buffaloes in 1961 over 1956 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1928/63.]

(c) No regular assessment about the improvement in the serviceability of the cattle population has been made.

बम्बई में लोकल गाड़ियां

५२५. श्री बाल्मीकी : क्या रेलब मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले ५ वर्षों में २० सितम्बर, १९६३ तक बम्बई की लोकल ट्रेनों की कितनी दुर्घटनायें हुई ;

(ख) उनमें कितने व्यक्ति मारे गये ;

(ग) वे दुर्घटनायें बम्बई के किस भाग में हुई ;

(घ) इन दुर्घटनाओं के क्या कारण थे ; और

(ङ) उनकी रोकथाम के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) गाड़ियों के बीच टक्कर, गाड़ियों के पटरी से उतर जाने और उनमें भ्राम लगने की कोटि में आने वाली ४० दुर्घटनायें ।

(ख) कोई नहीं ।

(ग) मध्य और पश्चिम रेलों के उपनगरी खण्डों पर ।

(घ) इन ४० दुर्घटनाओं में से ७ दुर्घटनायें रेल कर्मचारियों की गलती से, ५ दुर्घटनायें रेल कर्मचारियों के अतिरिक्त दूसरे लोगों की गलती से और १९ उपस्कर की खराबी के कारण हुई । ६ दुर्घटनायें दैवयोग से हुई, जिनके लिये कोई दोषी नहीं पाया गया । बाकी तीन दुर्घटनाओं के कारण का पता नहीं चल सका ।

(ङ) दुर्घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिये इन बातों पर उत्तरोत्तर अधिक ध्यान दिया जा रहा है :—

(१) रेल कर्मचारियों से व्यक्तिगत सम्पर्क स्थापित करके और व्यापक प्रचार द्वारा उन्हें सुरक्षा के प्रति सजग किया जा रहा है ;

(२) रेल पथ, चल-स्टाक, सिगनल और अन्तर्पाश व्यवस्था और अन्य परिसम्पत्तियों का समुचित अनुरक्षण किया जा रहा है । भ्राम की दुर्घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिये समाचार पत्रों और सिनेमा स्लाइडों द्वारा यात्रियों को सावधान किया जाता है ।

Investment in Agriculture

526. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount invested in agriculture during the first twelve years of planning in the country;

(b) the increase in agricultural production achieved during this period;

(c) how much of this increase has been due to additional areas brought under cultivation; and

(d) how much is accountable to the improvement in productivity?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) During the 12 years ending with 1962-63, an outlay of about Rs. 536 crores has been incurred on the schemes relating to agricultural production including land development, minor irrigation and soil conservation under the Plans.

(b) As compared to the base level index of 100 for 1949-50, the level of agricultural production reached in 1962-63 has been 136.8.

(c) and (d). Estimates of increased production due to additional areas brought under cultivation are not framed separately. However, between 1949-50 and 1962-63 the index of area under agricultural crops has risen from 100 to 121, the index of production from 100 to 136.8 and that of productivity from 100 to 113. The year 1962-63 has been climatically unfavourable for agricultural production and the index of productivity during the previous two years was about 117.

Japanese Method of Paddy Production

527. { Shri Soubdoh Hansda:
Dr. P. N. Khan:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether the Japanese method of cultivation has made any appreciable change in the production of paddy in our country;

(b) if not, the defects noticed in the procedure; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to do away with the defects?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) On the basis of the data relating to 1960-61, the average yields of paddy under traditional and Japanese methods are estimated to be 15.95 maunds and 25.92 maunds per acre respectively, showing an average increase of about 10 maunds per acre. During 1960-61, an area of about 83 lakhs acres was covered under Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation. This increased to about 92 lakh acres during 1961-62, resulting in additional production of paddy by about 16 lakh tons.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Cattle Protection Trenches

528. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether Government have studied the effect of cattle protection trenches around the forests as well as cross trenches inside the forest in some of the States, on food production;

(b) whether it has also been surveyed as to what percentage of paddy lands are usually cultivated in and around the forest of different States; and

(c) whether complaints have been made to Government to stop the digging of cattle protection trenches and if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected from the States/Union Territories and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Production in Government Farms

529. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the production in Government farms in some eastern States is always less in comparison to the amount of expenditure;

(b) whether the reasons for the low production in Government farms have been enquired into; and

(c) if so, what are they?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the concerned States and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Agricultural Colleges

530. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:

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

(a) whether the present strength or number of agricultural colleges is enough to meet the demand of agricultural graduates or post graduates in the country; and

(b) if not, the steps taken to bridge the gap of shortage of agricultural graduates?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The existing agriculture colleges are enough to meet the country's demand as a whole. There may, however, be some local shortages, which are being met by expanding the facilities in the existing institutions or by starting new colleges where necessary.

बांदा जंक्शन पर पीने का पानी

५३१. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय द्वारा आश्वासन दिये जाने के बावजूद बांदा जंक्शन रेलवे स्टेशन पर यात्रियों को नदी का बिना साफ किया हुआ पानी पीने को दिया जाता है; और

(ख) पानी को साफ करके पेय बनाने के निमित्त आवश्यक कार्यवाही कब की जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) जी नहीं। पीने के लिए क्लोरीन से साफ किया हुआ कुओं का पानी दिया जा रहा है।

(ख) इस समय जो पानी दिया जाता है, वह पीने योग्य है।

Stations between Narsinghpur and Gotegaon

532. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether booking offices have not been opened or tickets for passengers are not being issued at a number of stations between Narsinghpur and Gotegaon on the Central Railways;

(b) whether it is proposed to commence booking early, if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). There are only two stations between Narsinghpur and Gotegaon, viz. Karakbel and Ghatpindrai, Karakbel is already open for booking of passengers and goods traffic. Ghatpindrai, at present a cross-

ing station, is not open for booking of passengers.

Opening of Ghatpindrai station for booking of passengers has been examined but it has been found that adequate justification does not exist for the same.

Post Office Accounts of Displaced Persons

533. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 317 on the 2nd March, 1963 and state the number of cases still pending of displaced persons who have got their savings certificates and other bank accounts in the Post Offices of Pakistan and have not been made provisional payments?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagvati): Approximately 6958.

Loans to Dairy Farms

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

(a) the amount of loan and grants sanctioned and given by the Central Government to the private dairy farms through States in the country during 1961-62 and 1962-63;

(b) the number of milch cattle of improved variety distributed to the dairy farms and to the individual agriculturists through State Governments by the Centre since 1960;

(c) the special steps Government have taken to improve the supply of pure milk to the common man; and

(d) the amount actually spent for this purpose since the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (d). The required information has been called for from the State Governments and

will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Development of Fisheries

535. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the value of aid given during the last three years by the Central Government to the Government of Kerala for the development of the fishing industry;

(b) how much of this aid was for development of fishing boats and how much for fish preservation industry; and

(c) whether the Kerala Government have asked for additional aid for the development of the fishing industry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha as soon as possible.

Theft of Insured Postal Bags

536. Shri Warior: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of insured postal bags stolen during 1962-63;

(b) the loss involved therein;

(c) the amount of loss recovered; and

(d) the number of postal employees involved in these thefts?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 20.

(b) Rs. 1,57,134.33 nP.

(c) Rs. 46,433.03 nP.

(d) Only five persons have been apprehended. In other cases culprits remain untraced.

Post Office Buildings

537. { Shri Warlor:
Shri P. Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Posts and Telegraphs Offices in the Kerala Postal Circle located in departmental buildings and the number of those in rented buildings;

(b) the total rent paid for rented buildings during 1962-63; and

(c) the basis of assessment of rent for buildings rented out?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) In Departmental buildings.—94.

In rented buildings.—487.

(b) Rs. 2,55,400

(c) The annual rent is assessed on the basis of 6 per cent of the estimated capital cost of the building and 3 per cent of the cost of land. The rent prevalent in the locality for similar buildings is also ascertained and both these factors are taken into consideration by the competent authority for determining the rent which should be paid.

Aerodromes

538. **Shri Warlor:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aerodromes in India used for commercial flights in 1947 and the number of such aerodromes at present; and

(b) the number of such aerodromes envisaged at the end of the Third Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):

(a) 35 aerodromes in India were connected by scheduled services on

the 31st December, 1947, as compared to 57 aerodromes so connected today.

(b) 62 aerodromes are expected to be connected by Scheduled services at the end of the Third Plan period.

These figures do not include places to which services are operated on a non-scheduled basis.

Additional Price payable to Sugarcane Growers

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

(a) whether the Sugarcane (Additional) Price Fixation Authority has completed its work;

(b) for how many years the Indian Sugars and Refineries Ltd., Hospet and Salarjang Sugar Mills Ltd. of Mysore State have not given the additional price to cane growers; and

(c) the steps Government proposes to take to expedite the long-due rights of sugarcane growers of that area?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Indian Sugars and Refineries Ltd., Hospet has already paid to the cane growers the additional price for sugarcane according to SISMA formula upto 1961-62 season and the Salarjang Sugar Mills Ltd., Munirabad upto 1959-60. The latter factory have also claimed that no additional amount is due to the cane growers for the seasons 1960-61 and 1961-62 under SISMA formula. However further liabilities, if any, will be determined by the Authority as soon as accounts of these factories are checked. Efforts are being made by the Authority to finalise the accounts of the various factories expeditiously.

Foodgrain Prices

540. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Anjanappa:

Will the Minister Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States who have used or are using the Defence of India Rules to stop profiteering in food;

(b) the reasons for the remaining States having not utilised Defence of India Rules in spite of abnormal rise in prices; and

(c) the nature of punishment given to those who were prosecuted under Defence of India Rules?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The State of Asam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and the Union territories of Goa, Delhi and Tripura have used the provisions of the Defence of India Rules to prevent profiteering in foodgrains or sugar or both.

(b) Some of the other States are taking action to issue orders under the Defence of India Rules. The rest think that the situation does not warrant recourse to Defence of India Rules as other laws are adequate to deal with the situation prevailing there.

(c) Sentences of imprisonment or fine or both were awarded by the courts according to the nature of the offence.

जापानी प्रदर्शन फार्म

५४१. श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री दिनांक ३ सितम्बर, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४७१ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन राज्यों में जापानी प्रदर्शन फार्म खोले गये हैं; और

(ख) इन फार्मों में क्या प्रगति हुई ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) चार जापानी प्रदर्शन फार्म बिहार, गुजरात, उड़ीसा और पश्चिमी बंगाल में खोले गये हैं ।

(ख) जून, १९६२ में जापानी विशेषज्ञों के भारत आने पर ये फार्म शुरु किये गये थे । खेतों को समतल करने और सिंचाई के लिए नहर बनाने आदि का काफी प्रारम्भिक काम करना था । इस के अलावा पहले में तो काम सचमुच ही प्रयोगात्मक ढंग का था, क्योंकि विशेषज्ञ धान की उन किस्मों को सुनिश्चित करना चाहते थे जोकि सघन खेती के लिए उपयुक्त हैं और साथ ही वे उन तरीकों को भी ढूँढ रहे थे जिन से कि स्थानीय परिस्थितियों में वे अपने तकनीक को अपना सकें ।

पहले वर्ष में फार्मों का कार्य यद्यपि असाधारण तो नहीं फिर भी काफी अच्छा रहा है । इन फार्मों में धान की विभिन्न किस्मों की औसत उपज २० से ४६ मन प्रति एकड़ हुई जोकि राज्यों के कृषि विभागों के सर्वोत्तम फार्मों की उपज के मुकाबले ज्यादा अच्छी है ।

आशा की जाती है कि पिछले साल के मुकाबले इस साल नतीजे ज्यादा अच्छे रहेंगे क्योंकि जापानी विशेषज्ञों को स्थानीय भूमि और जलवायु सम्बन्धी परिस्थितियों और सघन खेती के लिए उपयुक्त धान की किस्मों के बारे में काफी ज्ञान प्राप्त हो चुका है ।

चीनी उद्योग संबंधी समिति

५४२. { श्री सरजू पाण्डेय :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री दिनांक ३ सितम्बर, १९६३ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४६० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विशेषज्ञों की जो कमेटी चीनी उद्योग में अलाभप्रद मिलों की समस्याओं का अध्ययन करने के लिये नियुक्त की गई थी क्या उसने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है :

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री० म० धामस) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

पशुपालन

५४३. श्री मोहन स्वरूप . क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय गोसंस्वर्धन परिषद् की ओर से पशुओं की नस्ल सुधार पर बम्बई में एक गोष्ठी का आयोजन किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस गोष्ठी द्वारा क्या सिफारिशें की गईं; और

(ग) उन को कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या सक्रिय कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री० म० धामस) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). गोष्ठी द्वारा की गई सिफारिशें तथा उसकी क्रियान्विति के लिये किया गया / किये जाने वाले कार्य के विषय में एक विवरण संसद् पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया है ।

Navigation in Ganga and Yamuna Rivers

544. **Shri D. D. Puri:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to make Ganga and Yamuna rivers navigable in part or whole; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). No proposal is under consideration for making the river Yamuna navigable.

As regards the river Ganga, it is already navigable for vessels drawing about 5 ft. of water, throughout the year between Raj Mahal and Buxar. The need for extending the navigable channel from Buxar to Allahabad by dredging, bandalling and other conservancy measures is under consideration.

Supply of Sugar to Co-operative Stores

545. **Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad:** Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made to ensure that licensed wholesale co-operative stores are enabled to lift sugar upto maximum capacity they can satisfactorily handle directly from factories; and

(b) if so, whether State Governments have been taking action in this direction?

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

Covering Sheds on Platforms

546. **Shri G. Mohanty:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide covering sheds on all station platforms; and

(b) the criteria for selecting stations for providing covering sheds on platforms?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). The need for and extent of cover over platforms is assessed on the basis of climatic conditions and number of passengers dealt with at the station.

Actual execution of work at individual station, is however, dependent on availability of funds and the priority allotted to the work in consultation with the Divisional and Zonal Users' Consultative Committees.

Train Collision at Chittari Station

547. { Shrimati Savitri Nigam:
Shri Maheswar Naik:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Gokaran Prasad:
Shri Heda:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri P. K. Ghosh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on the 7th October, 1963 the Bangalore-Madras Mail ran into the rear portion of a stationary goods train at Chitari Station Yard on the Katpadi--Arkonam section of the Southern Railway;

(b) if so, the number of casualties and loss of property involved;

(c) the cause of the accident; and

(d) whether any enquiry has been instituted?

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

(b) Thirty persons sustained injuries of whom one was seriously injured. Cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 30,000.

(c) and (d). The accident was enquired into by a Committee of Senior Scale Officers who have concluded that the accident was caused by the reception of the Mail train on an obstructed line.

West Coast Road

548. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the alignment of the West Coast Road at Kallai in Kerala has been finalised;

(b) whether the design and estimate of the bridge and by-pass road have also been approved; and

(c) if so, when the work will commence?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A proposal for the construction of a by-pass around the Calicut town has been received from the Kerala Government and is under technical examination. The portion of the road at Kallai falls on this by-pass. The design and estimate will be drawn up after the alignment for the by-pass is finally decided upon.

Postal Appraising Unit at Cochin

550. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Pottekkatt:

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a postal appraising unit at Cochin; and

(b) if so, when the same will be established?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). Some time back such a proposal was examined but it was not approved for want of sufficient traffic.

हुगली में नावों में आग लगना

५५१. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर, १९६३ में हुगली नदी में तेल से भरी नावों में आग लग गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने का नुकसान हुआ;

(ग) आग लगने का क्या कारण था; और

(घ) सरकार इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

परिवहन मंत्रालय में नौबहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) २५ सितंबर १९६३ को लगभग ७ बजे शाम ईस्ट बंगाल रीवर-स्टीम सर्विस लिमिटेड के एक फ्लैट "चार-मुगरिया" पर आग लग गयी थी। उस समय यह कलकत्ता पत्तन में बज बज पैट्रोलियम घाट में छटे पन्तून पर ठहरा हुआ था। यह आग धीरे धीरे पास के अन्य जहाजों और घाटों तक फैल गयी। ११-३० बजे के लगभग उसी दिन आग को काबू में कर लिया गया और बुझा दिया गया।

(ख) इस अग्निकांड से हुई हानि नीचे दी गयी है :—

- (१) कलकत्ता पत्तन कमिश्नर की एक 'हीव अप बॉट' अंशतः जल गयी थी।
- (२) इस अग्निकांड के फलस्वरूप एस० एस० ए० पी० जे० अम्बर को क्षति पहुंची। उस की रक्षा नौकाएं झुलस गयीं और उसमें अन्दर के रंग में आग लग गयी। इसके अलावा कुछ और क्षति भी हुई।
- (३) फ्लैट "चारमुगरिया" स्वयं बुरी तरह नहीं जला। उसमें रख हुए कुछ मिट्टी तेल के टिन सुरक्षित मिले। पैट्रोल के टिनों की बहुत बड़ी संख्या जल गयी।
- (४) फ्लैट के पीछे स्थित इस्पात का बजरा जिसमें पैट्रोल था पूरी तरह जल गया।
- (५) अग्निजीत नामक दमकल नाव में आग बुझाते हुए, आग लग गयी परन्तु उसे गंभीर क्षति नहीं पहुंची।
- (६) एक काठ की गुमटी और घाट की कुछ इमारतों को क्षति पहुंची।

(ग) पता चला है कि फ्लैट 'चार मुगरिया' या उसके पीछे स्थित बजरे की खुली रोशनियों के कारण आग लग गयी थी।

(घ) जल परिवहन विभाग के प्रधान अधिकारी ने इस दुर्घटना की जांच का कार्य पहले ही से प्रारंभ कर दिया है।

चलता फिरता पशु चिकित्सालय

५५२. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या ल्लाछ तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ब्रिटिश जीव दया मण्डल की तरफ से भारतवर्ष को एक चलता फिरता पशु चिकित्सालय भेंट किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस चलते फिरते पशु चिकित्सालय का देश में किस प्रकार उपयोग किया जायगा ?

ल्लाछ तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ० म० धामस) : (क) ब्रिटिश जीव दया मण्डल ने नहीं बल्कि पशुओं के साथ निर्दयता को रोकने वाली लंदन की रायल सोसायटी की किडरमिन्सटर ब्रान्च ने जीव दया मण्डल को एक चलता फिरता चिकित्सालय भेंट किया है।

(ख) यह चलता फिरता चिकित्सालय जो हाल ही में मद्रास बन्दरगाह पर पहुंचा है, पशुओं के साथ निर्दयता को रोकने वाली मद्रास सोसायटी को दे दिया जाएगा और इसे जीव दया मण्डल मद्रास तथा पशुओं के साथ निर्दयता को रोकने वाली मद्रास की सोसायटी की संयुक्त परियोजना के रूप में चलाया जाएगा। इस चिकित्सालय में मद्रास शहर और उसके आस-पास के देहाती क्षेत्रों के बीमार तथा घायल पशुओं के इलाज के लिए पशु-चिकित्सालय के साज-सामान जुटाए जायेंगे।

मुगलसराय-गया पैसेंजर गाड़ी

५५३. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सितम्बर, १९६३ में मुगलसराय-गया पैसेंजर ट्रेन की जंजीर खींच कर कुदरा तथा शिवसागर स्टेशनों के बीच दो वैगनों का माल लूट लिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या माल लूटा गया और कितनी राशि की क्षति हुई ; और

(ग) सरकार इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) केवल एक माल डिब्बा खतरे की जंजीर खींच कर और होज पाईप निकाल कर कुदरा और खुर्माबाद रोड ब्लाक हट के बीच लूटा गया।

(ख) १५०० रुपये की कीमत के १९ बंडल जिनमें सेना के लिए कपड़े और अन्य वस्तुएं रखी थीं।

(ग) स्थानीय पुलिस, गवर्नमेंट रेलवे पुलिस और रेलवे सुरक्षा दल ने मिल कर घटनास्थल के पास तत्काल छापा मारा और तलाशी ली। इस मिलसिने में उन्होंने ३ आदमियों को गिरफ्तार किया है और ५ आदमियों की गिरफ्तारी के लिए वारंट जारी किया गया है जो फ़रार है। बिहार की खुफ़िया पुलिस भी इस मामले की छानबीन कर रही है। इस बीच इस तरह की घटनाओं की रोक-थाम के लिए गाड़ी में रेलवे सुरक्षा दल का पहरा लगा दिया गया है और संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी जा रही है।

खतरे की जंजीर

५५४. श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय : क्या बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे प्रशासन रेल के डिब्बों से खतरे की जंजीरें हटा देना चाहता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन किन रेलवे जोनों ने इनको निकालने का निश्चय किया है ;

(ग) खतरे की जंजीर निकालने का क्या कारण है और कब से यह कार्य आरम्भ होगा ; और

(घ) यदि खतरे की जंजीर रेलवे के डिब्बों से निकाली जायेगी तो मुसाफिरों की सुरक्षा की क्या व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) से (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता।

दुग्ध प्राप्ति केन्द्र

५५५. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जितना दूध दिल्ली के लिये आवश्यक है उतना दूध अभी तक दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना को नहीं मिल रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो अधिक दूध प्राप्ति के लिये क्या सरकार अन्य ग्रामों में दूध लेने के केन्द्र खोलने का विचार रखता है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह योजना कब तक तैयार हो जायेगी ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ० म० यामस) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). इस समय दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना ने १२ दुग्ध संग्रह केन्द्र और चिल्ड्रेन केन्द्र खोले हुए हैं। ६ केन्द्रों में काम प्रगति पर है तथा ६ केन्द्र और खोले जायेंगे ताकि चालू पंच वर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक ३० कुल केन्द्र हो जायें।

सरकार द्वारा दूध की खरीद

५५६. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जिन ठेकेदारों से दिल्ली दुग्ध केन्द्र १६ रुपये मन की दर से दूध खरीदता है खुद वह दूध वालों से १२ रुपये मन के भाव पर खरीदते हैं; और | |

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार सीधे दूध वालों से दूध खरीदने का विचार कर रही है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) जी नहीं ; दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अध्यक्ष को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा एक शिकायत मिली थी जिसकी जांच की गई थी । आरोपों को सिद्ध नहीं किया जा सका ।

(ख) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना हमेशा इस बात का स्वागत करेगी कि दुग्ध उत्पादकों की सहकारी संस्थायें उसे दूध बेचें । परन्तु सहकारी संस्थाओं की स्थापना करना सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों का कार्य है ।

दूध का उत्पादन

५५७. श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दूध देने वाले पशुओं की कमी के कारण दूध दुर्लभ होता जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा दूध की इस कमी को दूर करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार पशु पालकों को ऋण देने का विचार कर रही है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) और (ख).

पशुधन गणना के अनुसार तीन साल से अधिक की प्रजनन योग्य गायों और भैंसों (दूध देने वाली और सूखी) की संख्या सन् १९५६ के ६८.६२ मिलियन से बढ़ कर सन् १९६१ में ७५.२५ मिलियन हो गई है । दूध देने वाली गायों और भैंसों की संख्या के बढ़ने और पशु विकास सम्बन्धी विभिन्न योजनाओं के चालू होने के कारण दूध का उत्पादन सन् १९५६ के लगभग ५२८ मिलियन मन से बढ़ कर सन् १९६१ में ५८१ मिलियन मन से भी अधिक बढ़ गया है । फिर भी जन संख्या के सन् १९५६ के ३६८ मिलियन से बढ़ कर सन् १९६१ में ४४३ मिलियन में हो जाने से दूध की यह वृद्धि पर्याप्त नहीं है ।

(ग) पशु विकास और डेरी एवं दूध सप्लाय योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत राज्य सरकारें दूध देने वाले पशु खरीदने के लिए किसानों को ऋण देती हैं ।

Refrigerated Rail Vans for Fish

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

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

(a) how the two refrigerated rail vans introduced between Palasa and Howrah to supply fish to Calcutta market are working;

(b) whether sufficient fish is available for carriage; and

(c) when two other vans are proposed to be introduced between Madras and Howrah?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The working of the refrigerated rail vans introduced between Palasa and Howrah is satisfactory.

(b) Yes.

(c) On account of certain operational difficulties in running the service from Madras to Howrah, it has now been decided to run two refrigerated rail vans between Vijayawada and Howrah. This service is expected to start shortly.

Agronomical Experiment Centres

559. Shri Maheswar Naik: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the recommendation of the Union Government, the Bihar Government have drawn up a scheme for setting up model agronomical experimental centres in the State;

(b) whether the scheme has been examined by the centre; and

(c) the estimated cost of the scheme and whether the cost is being borne by the Union Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Two Centres for conducting model agronomical experiments, one at Sabour, and the other at Chakia are in operation in Bihar State, under the scheme of Coordinated Agronomic Experiments, since the Second Five Year Plan period. An additional Centre to be located at Chhota Nagpur is proposed to be set up during the Third Five Year Plan period. The State Government have been requested to take necessary steps to establish the third centre.

(c) The estimated expenditure on this work at each Centre is Rs. 10,000 non-recurring and Rs. 15,000 per year recurring.

Upto 1961-62, the entire cost of the scheme was met by the Government of India. From 1962-63 onwards, the expenditure is being shared by the Government of India and the State Government on 50:50 basis.

Tuticorin Port Development Project

560. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by the Tuticorin Port Development Project; and

(b) the steps taken to ensure satisfactory progress in the matter?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A site off Hare Island has been selected for the construction of the harbour. A Project Report and a broad lay-out of the scheme was prepared in February 1963 by the Technical Wing of the Department of Transport. A Technical Committee has been constituted to examine the project report and the details of the layout. A Chief Engineer and Administrator for the project took charge in May, 1963. The necessary staff has been sanctioned. Acquisition of land required for the harbour estate, quarries and railway sidings is proceeding. The construction of railway siding to the harbour point at an estimated cost of Rs. 75 lakhs has been taken up by the Railways. The construction of a highway connecting the harbour area to the main Tuticorin-Tiruchendur Road is in progress. Tenders have been invited for the construction of staff quarters. An under-ground reservoir for water supply is expected to be ready by December 1963.

Arrangements for the preparation of detailed designs are being made. It is hoped that sanctions for the various items of the project will be issued as and when the designs and estimates for each item are ready.

Telephone Exchange

561. Shri Ansar Harvani: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Posts and Telegraphs Department have received any representation for installing a new Tele-

phone Exchange at Sunder Nagar—Tatanagar (Singhbhum); and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is being examined.

मछली का निर्यात

५६२. { श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री नरसिन्हा रेड्डी :
श्री गोकरन प्रसाद :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत से मछली का निर्यात किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन किन देशों को मछली का निर्यात किया जाता है ; और

(ग) इन मछली पकड़ने वालों को सरकार ने निर्यात के लिये क्या-क्या सुविधाएं दे रखी हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ० म० थामस) : (क) और (ख) जी हां। मछली और मछली से बनी चीजों का निर्यात मुख्यतः अमेरिका, लंका और बर्मा को किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) मछली पकड़ने के धंधे को बढ़ावा देने के लिए मछलियारों को यंत्रिकृत नावें, मछली पकड़ने के लिए अपेक्षित सामान और नमक सहाय्य मूल्यों पर उपलब्ध किये जाते हैं। राज्य सरकारों ने प्रमुख अवतरण केन्द्रों पर स्वास्थ्यकर मछली संसाधन यार्ड स्थापित कर रखे हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त वास्तविक निर्यातकों को 'निर्यात प्रेरक योजना' के अन्तर्गत मछली पैक करने का सामान, मछली पकड़ने के लिये अपेक्षित सामान और मशीनों के फालतू पुर्जों का आयात, निर्यात मूल्य के 1500(Ai)LSD—6.

१५ प्रतिशत तक, करने की अनुमति दी जाती है। मत्स्य टेक्नोलॉजी का केन्द्रीय संस्थान, कोचीन मछली की चीजों के गुण का स्तर बनाये रखने के लिये मार्ग दर्शन करता है।

Diesel Rail-Car Service

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

(a) whether Government are considering the introduction of diesel rail-car services between the big cities and their satellite towns;

(b) if so, when Government expect to complete the necessary surveys and also procure the rail-equipment needed; and

(c) the present mileage of the diesel rail-car service operating in the country?

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

(b) The diesel car services will be introduced when the efforts to develop the manufacture of the engines, indigenously, prove to be successful.

(c) Present daily Kilometrage:

B.G. 2675
M.G. 2448
N.G. 487

Wool Grading Centres

564. Shri Heda: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of wool grading centres started in Rajasthan and other parts of the country and their exact locations;

(b) the assistance obtained in this regard under Colombo Plan and other agencies; and

(c) the capacity of each centre and its target?

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

Subhag Singh: (a) Two wool grading centres have so far been started in Rajasthan at the following places:

1. Nawalgarh in Jhunjhunu District.

2. Jodhpur.

No centre has been started in any other part of the country.

(b) Services of five experts under the Colombo Plan were obtained to impart training in Wool, Grading.

(c) 5 lakh lbs. of wool per annum are expected to be graded at each centre.

Bikaner-Delhi Mail

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the Bikaner-Delhi Mail is always crowded and fully packed and that at many intermediate stations passengers are left behind for want of space in the train; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). There is some overcrowding on 91 Up and 92 Dn. Delhi-Bikaner Mails on certain sections but there had been no occasions when passengers were left behind for want of accommodation. The extent of overcrowding on these trains is not such as to justify the introduction of an additional train. Augmentation of loads of Bikaner Mails is also not feasible, as there is no room on these trains for putting on an extra bogie.

Automatic Telephones in Rajasthan

566. { **Shri Karni Singhji:**
Shri V. B. Deo:

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state the total number of automatic telephones in Rajasthan at present together with the names of the places?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati):

The information is given below:—

Name of Place	No. of automatic telephones working
1. Jaipur	364
2. Hanumangarh town	21
3. Chirawa	12
4. Jhalara Patan City	21
5. Surajgarh	23
6. Neem Ka Thana	26
7. Sawai Madhopur	11
8. Shri Dungar Garh	22
Total	377 ⁰

Air Accident near Pathankot

567. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 20 on the 13th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the inquiry into the cause of accident to the IAC Dakota on the 3rd June, 1963 near Pathankot has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sealdah Station

568. **Shri Rishang Keishing:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a remodelling scheme of Sealdah Station involving an expenditure of about

Rs. 25 lakhs has been formulated by the Eastern Railway Authority;

(b) if so, the important items of the scheme; and

(c) when the scheme will be put into operation and completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). Extensive remodelling of Sealdah yards, including the latest safety measure of route relay interlocking, is being carried out at a total estimated cost of Rs. 134.14 lakhs. This includes construction of new station building jointly for the North and Main stations at an estimated cost of Rs. 27 lakhs. Details of works included in the remodelling scheme are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1929/63].

Tellicherry-Mysore Line

569. { Shri A. V. Raghavan:
Shri Kappen:
Shri Koya:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railway Board is considering any proposal for the extension of railway facilities in the Malabar region of Kerala to meet the demands of passenger traffic, trade industry and commerce; and

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to take up the Tellicherry-Mysore railway line?

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

(b) No.

Survey of Minor Irrigation Potential

570. **Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central and State Governments have any proposal to

carry out integrated survey of minor irrigation potential; and

(b) if so, the main features of the survey and whether it is proposed to raise the limit of minor irrigation works to be undertaken by State Governments?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The question of integrated survey of minor irrigation potential has been engaging the attention of the Government of India as well as the State Governments for the last few years. The matter had been discussed in the Regional Conferences on minor irrigation held in 1961 and recommendations made in this regard had been communicated to the State Governments for necessary action. Recently, a few model maps have also been sent to the State Governments for preparation of integrated district plans.

(b) In regard to the main features of the survey it may be stated that the surveys and investigations are required to be intensified to serve the following two basic objectives:—

- (i) Preparation of regional master plans which would enable taking up the programme on a phased priority basis with a fairly long-term perspective in view, and in co-ordination with different categories of schemes so that there is intergrated development of irrigation resources without any duplication of efforts; and
- (ii) Collection of hydrological and geological data and preparation of contour maps for enabling projection and preparation of design and construction details of the individual schemes,

It is necessary that both these objectives should go hand in hand. If individual schemes only are surveyed and taken up for implementation in isolation, without any long-term perspective in view and co-ordination with

other feasible schemes, there would be considerable risk of duplication.

These plans would however continuously require to be modified in the light of development taking place and as more knowledge and experience about the region are available.

The question of raising the limit of the minor irrigation works to be undertaken by the State Governments is under consideration of the Government of India.

Jute Development Board

571. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2034 on the 17th September, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the decision to set up a high-powered Jute Development Board has since been taken; and

(b) if so, when this Board will come into operation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). The proposal to set up a Jute Development Board is still under Government's consideration. No final decision has been taken in the matter so far.

Cement for Agricultural Purposes

572. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the special steps being taken to ensure adequate supplies of cement for agricultural needs particularly minor irrigation schemes and construction of wells; and

(b) whether Government have also a proposal to give a subsidy for cement supplies to meet agricultural programmes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) The following suggestions have been made to the

State Governments|Union Territory Administrations in the matter:—

- (i) Giving top priority to agricultural programmes over all other civilian requirements and making adequate supplies available to agricultural programmes by cutting down, if necessary, the quotas to other programmes.
- (ii) The State Cabinet Sub-Committee dealing with agricultural production presided over by the Chief Minister in each State should earmark sufficient quantity of cement, out of its own State quota for agricultural purposes including Minor and Medium Irrigation and wells, etc.
- (iii) The quota so earmarked should be at the disposal of authorities incharge of the execution of minor and medium irrigation schemes and of the concerned Department in charge of granting loans for wells etc. to the farmers to ensure that the cement quotas are actually utilised for the purpose for which they are earmarked.

(b) No.

Cooperative League of U.S.A.

573. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti;
Shri P. C. Borooah:

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

(a) whether the Executive Director, Cooperative League of U.S.A., visited India for consultation with the authorities in charge of cooperation here;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Leage is collaborating with the Government of India in implementing three projects;

(c) whether there is any additional scheme to be set up with the techni-

cal advice made available through this League; and

(d) if so, the outlines thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The scheme envisages assistance in the form of experts, know-how and equipment from the Cooperative League of U.S.A. in the field of Co-operative processing.

Train Robbery near Kasganj

574. { Shri Ramchandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 22 on the 13th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the Assistant Inspector General, Railway Police, U.P. has since investigated the failure of Railway Police to take any action against the dacoits who entered into a II class compartment between Kasganj and Saron Station (N.E. Railway); and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

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

(a) and (b). The matter has been investigated by the Assistant Inspector General, Railways, U.P. The Government Railway Police Constables were not found guilty of negligence on duty. They took prompt action in reporting the incident to the proper authorities. Hence, no action has been taken against them.

Price Fluctuation Fund

575. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri N. R. Laskar:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 311 on the 27th August, 1963 and state:

(a) whether the details of manner of creation and operation of a special price fluctuation fund have since been considered by the National Cooperative Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra):

(a) These are still under the consideration of the national Cooperative Development Corporation.

(b) Does not arise.

Bridge on River Hadap

576. { Shrimati Basant Kunwari:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any bridge on the River Hadap near Linkhedo District in Gujarat has been constructed;

(b) if so, when this bridge was completed and how much amount was spent on its construction;

(c) whether this bridge is serving satisfactorily; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) It was constructed at a cost of Rs. 4,52,577.83 nP. and opened to traffic on 14th April, 1959.

(c) and (d). Small pieces of concrete have spalled off at the girder ends, necessitating imposition of a speed restriction. The cause thereof and remedial measures to be taken are under consideration.

Rail Link between Robertsganj and Garwa Road

577. { Shri P. R. Chakraverti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri D. D. Puri:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new railway link between Robertsganj in U.P. and Garwa Road in Bihar has been opened for goods traffic;

(b) how far it is expected to facilitate direct movement of coal from Bihar and West Bengal Coalfields to U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Delhi regions; and

(c) the estimated cost of transport per ton of coal compared to that under the existing system of carrying coal to such a long distance by road, water and railways intermittantly?

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

(a) Yes. The line was opened to goods traffic on 19th October, 1963.

(b) The opening of this line has provided an alternative out-let, avoiding the congested Mughalsarai Yard, for the movement of coal traffic from Bengal-Bihar coalfields to U.P., Central and Western India.

(c) The information is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Second Telephone Factory

578. { Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Basumatari:
Shri Daji:
Shri Kajrolkar:

{ Shri Morarka;
Shri Ravindra Varma:

Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a second telephone factory will be constructed at Bangalore;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the financial implications of this new project, both Indian and foreign; and

(d) the sources from which it will be financed?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No final decision has been taken, but the present view of the Government is that it will be more advantageous to set up the manufacture of the new equipment in the existing telephone factory at Bangalore itself.

(b) to (d). The details are still under consideration.

Central Road Research Institute

579. Shri R. Barua: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the services of Central Road Research Institute are being made available for the roads and embankments in Assam; and

(b) whether the question of high water affecting roads in Assam is being investigated and remedies found out?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) The services of the Central Road Research Institute are available to all the State Governments on request.

(b) The question of high water tables affecting roads in Assam is certainly taken into account when preparing designs for roads, and suitable remedies evolved for the problems as they arise.

Highway in Assam

580. **Shri R. Barua**; Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been put forward by the Government of Assam to convert Dhodar Ali into a National Highway; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur); (a) Dhodar Ali falls on the Kamargaon-Dhodar Ali Golaghat road which is a State road. No proposal for the declaration of this road as a National Highway has been put forward by the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

चीनी की मिलें

५८१. { श्री रामसेवक यादव :
 श्री शिवमूर्ति स्वामी :
 श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
 श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
 श्री अ० क० गोपालन :
 श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के विचार से नई चीनी मिलें खोलने के लिए लाइसेंस देने जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या लाइसेंस देने में सहकारी आधार पर चीनी मिलें खोलने को प्राथमिकता दी जाएगी ; और

(ग) नई मिलें किन-किन स्थानों पर खोलने का विचार है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ० म० धामस) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक ही स्थल या क्षेत्र के लिये सहकारी समितियां या संयुक्त पूंजी कम्पनियों

से लाइसेंस के लिए आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त होने पर कृषक सहकारी समितियों को तरजीह दी जावेगी ।

(ग) इसका पता इन आवेदन-पत्रों पर जिन पर अब सक्रिय विचार हो रहा है, निर्णय लिये जाने के बाद ही लगेगा ।

Catering Shops

582. **Shri D. N. Tiwary**: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that settlements with vending and catering shops on Railway Stations are done after advertisements; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that during the last one year vending contracts on several stations have been settled by N.E.R. authorities specially in Sonapur District without any proper notice?

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

(b) No; except at one way-side station where no contractor was forthcoming for some time and the contract was awarded to the person who applied, at other stations in Sonapur District, contracts were awarded by inviting applications.

चीनी का तस्कर व्यापार

५८३. { श्री मोहन स्वरूप :
 श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पंजाब व उत्तर प्रदेश को दिल्ली से चीनी की तस्कारी बढ़ रही है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे रोकने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अ० म० धामस) : (क) और (ख)।

दिल्ली से पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश को जो शर्करा का तस्कर व्यापार हो रहा है उस में मात्रा घांकी नहीं गयी है। तथापि, दिल्ली प्रशासन ने शर्करा का तस्कर व्यापार रोकने के लिये अपने प्रयत्न बढ़े कर दिये हैं।

Privately Operated Railways

584. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the assets and liabilities of the privately operated railways have been of late assessed; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1930/63.*]

Imphal-Cachar Road

585. Shri Rishang Keishing: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the progress of the new Imphal-Cachar Road upto the end of September, 1963;

(b) whether any earth moving tools like tractors and bull-dozers have ever been used;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the names of major bridges to be constructed on this road?

The Minister of shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The earth work for the road formation is in progress in a total length of about 110 miles, of which the work has been completed for a total length of about 95 miles.

(b) and (c). Owing to the difficult foreign exchange position, it has not been possible to import the requisite earth moving machinery to be employed on this road. The work, if therefore, being carried out by manual labour.

(d) The major bridges to be constructed on this road are over the Jiri, the Makru, the Barak, the Iraug and the Iyei rivers.

Electrification of Stations on Northern Railway

586. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the stations on the Northern Railway proposed to be electrified during the remaining period of 1963-64 and 1964-65; and

(b) the names of the stations on the said railway electrified during the Third Plan period so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1931/63.*]

Community Development Blocks in Punjab

587. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state the total amount given to the Punjab Government during 1962-63 and 1963-64 so far for the Community Development Blocks in the State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): 1962-63—Central assistance given to the State Government was Rs. 135.32 lakhs (Rs. 83.98 lakhs as grant and Rs. 51.34 lakhs as loan); 1963-64—Central assistance allocated is Rs. 155.40 lakhs (Rs. 93.70 lakhs as grant and Rs. 61.70 lakhs as loan).

Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi

588. Dr. Melkote: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether industrial safety rules concerning utilisation of electrically

operated machines are not being observed in the Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi;

(b) whether a foreign-trained official brought this to the notice of the officers concerned and offered suggestions for improvement; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to encourage sound and constructive suggestions from workers and implement them after examination?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts & Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) The rules are observed.

(b) Certain indicator lamps have recently been fitted as an experimental measure in C.T.O. for improved supervision. A further modification to this scheme using low voltage lamps has been decided by the Telephone District for implementation on receipt of stores. A similar suggestion was also received from a member of the staff of C.T.O., New Delhi.

(c) Constructive suggestions from workers are always encouraged.

Telegraph Masters

589. Dr Melkote: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Telegraph Masters are employed to work as operators on overtime payment;

(b) whether it is also a fact that unqualified operators are employed to perform the duties of Telegraph Masters on over-time payment and supervise the work of qualified Telegraph Masters;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) if not, why such procedure is being adopted in the New Delhi Central Telegraph Office?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, in special circumstances.

(b) and (c). In the absence of regular Telegraph Master on duty, the senior Telegraphists may be required to exercise supervision on officials doing operative duties.

(d) Does not arise.

R.M.S., Delhi

590. Dr. Melkote: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the present R.M.S. Divisional Office to a place on Alipur Road, Delhi;

(b) whether most of the officials employed in this office have been provided with Government accommodation at Vinayanagar which is over 10 miles from the newly proposed office;

(c) whether Government have received representation from the workers protesting against such a change of office; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to ameliorate the workers' grievances in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) No. Out of 341 Class III and 107 Class IV officials attached to the R.M.S. 'D' Division at Delhi only 52 have been allotted Government accommodation. Of these 52 officials 34 Class III officials have been allotted accommodation in Vinay Nagar and Moti Bagh and 6 Class IV officials, in Sewa Nagar. The remaining 12 Class III officials are residing in the Civil Lines.

(c) Government have received representations from the Union as well as directly from members of the staff. Whereas the Unions do not favour the proposed shift, representations have been received from the members of the staff to effect the change.

(d) As stated at (b) above a total of only 40 officials have been provided

with Government accommodation in distant colonies. Of these only 5 officials are doing stationary duty and have to attend office on all working days. The remaining 35 officials perform duty in travelling sections and have to attend office about 6 times only in a month. The question of exploring the possibilities of allotting to those few officials who perform stationary duty, alternate quarters in places as near to their place of duty, as possible, is under consideration.

Telegrams

591. Dr. Melkote: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telegrams sent by post instead of being transmitted on line as scheduled during the period 1st April 1962 to 1st October 1963 to and from various Telegraph Offices in India;

(b) the revenue collected from the public towards telegraphic transmission for the above said messages;

(c) the amount actually refunded to the public being the difference between postage and telegraphic charges during this period for the telegrams sent by post; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to refund the difference to others as well, who have not been paid so far?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 19,49,470 telegrams were disposed of by post either fully or partially, i.e., between two intermediate points.

(b) Since Inland message drafts after disposal are destroyed after 3 months and the Department records only the total collection of revenue, charges for such messages which are disposed by post are not known.

(c) Refunds are granted not merely for the fact of posting at any stage but for inordinate delay, mutilation,

non-delivery and such other lapses due to any cause when brought to the notice of the Department. Postage charges are not deducted from the refunds so granted. Therefore, the figures of refund due to posting of telegrams alone minus the cost of postage are not available.

(d) Does not arise.

Rules for Allotment of Quarters

592. Dr. Melkote: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rules framed by Government to regulate allotment of quarters for Government servants are not applicable to Posts and Telegraphs employees;

(b) whether separate rules have been issued by the Director General, Posts and Telegraphs to regulate such allotment of quarters for the Posts and Telegraphs employees and the said rules are at variance from those issued by the President; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the discrimination?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (c). The rules framed by the Works, Housing and Rehabilitation Ministry regulating allotment of General Pool quarters to Government servants, are applicable to P. & T. employees when such employees are allotted the General Pool Quarters. These rules, however, are not applicable when the P. & T. employees are allotted P. & T. quarters. For such allotments, separate rules have been framed by the P. & T. Department. These rules are slightly different from those of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation Ministry because the requirements and conditions in the P. & T. Department are different from those in the General Pool.

Seminar on Tourism

593. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 999 on the 27th August 1963 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the suggestions of the Seminar on "the Impact of Tourism on Notional Integration" organised by the Indian Conference of Social Work, Madras Branch;

(b) if so, what are the salient points thereof; and

(c) which of them have been accepted by Government and with what result?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): The Seminar on the Impact of Tourism on National Integration was organised by a non-official body.

(a) The Department of Tourism have received a summary of recommendations made by the Seminar on "The Impact of Tourism on National Integration" organised by the Indian Conference of Social Work, Madras State Branch.

(b) Ten recommendations which have been referred by the Seminar to the Department of Tourism are as follows:—

1. The Indian Airlines and the Railways be requested to encourage Government recognised travel agencies in the interest of tourist traffic.
2. arrange to provide hospitality through committees of voluntary agencies to tourists from outside and to start branches in important tourist centres.
3. Documentary Feature Films on Dances may be made in their native background, colour and costume, to stimulate the interest of people to visit those places.

4. Theatres may be encouraged to exhibit also films produced in other states so as to enable the people to appreciate their art, culture and achievements and create in them a desire to visit other States.

5. The public may be made aware of the Scheme of Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes with a view to make them avail of the opportunities to know about the various regions of India. In staging their performances, the co-operation of the local voluntary agencies may be availed of.

6. Documentary films with special appeal to children may be made depicting the pageantry of India to inculcate in them a desire to know more and more of the various parts of the country.

7. organise short course of lectures highlighting the cultural aspects calculated to promote national integration.

8. request the Government of India to undertake the compilation of Folk-lore and folk-songs current in the various languages at all-India level by a Committee.

9. encourage publication of Guide Books and briefs about places of historical and archaeological interests to the tourists containing authentic information and interpretation.

10. organise "Souvenir Shops" and promote courteous behaviour on the part of general and tradesman in particular, towards tourists.

(c) The recommendations made by the Seminar on the Impact of Tourism on National Integration do not call for Government's acceptance as such. However, since they have a bearing on tourism, the Department of Tourism have taken note of them, though

not all recommendations fall within the purview of the activities of the Department of Tourism. Those that concern the Department of tourism are already being dealt with in the normal course. Those that are the concern of other Government Departments are being brought to their notice.

Tourism in Kumaon Hills

594. Shri K. C. Pant: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to include a few more towns of Kumaon Hills in the tourist map of India;

(b) whether Ranikhet is among the towns to be included;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the above town has been recommended by the Uttar Pradesh Government; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Tourist Bureau of India in this regard?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Nainital, Ranikhet, Almora and Corbett National Park (Dhikala), the 4 principal centres in the Kumaon Hills are already included in the list of tourist centres. These resorts are described in detail in the tourist literature published by this Department and circulated widely in India and abroad through Government of India Tourist offices, Travel agencies, air lines and Indian Missions abroad.

(c) and (d). The latest thinking of the Government of India with regard to the development of tourist centres is that the available resources should be concentrated on the integrated development of selected tourist centres/ areas. In view of this policy it is not intended to include any additional centres in Kumaon Hills in the list of tourist centres.

Development of Fisheries

595. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to survey the Malape area to develop the fisheries wealth with Yugoslavian collaboration;

(b) if so, whether any technical team from Yugoslavia will arrive or has already arrived in India for this undertaking; and

(c) the approximate capital investment necessary to make this Malape fisheries development scheme a complete success?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, a proposal to develop Malape as a fishing harbour with Yugoslav assistance is under consideration.

(b) The Government of Yugoslavia have been approached to send their technical team for surveying the facilities available at Malape. The team has not yet arrived.

(c) Any estimate of the expenditure necessary for making this scheme a success will have to await the results of the study to be undertaken by the Yugoslav technical team.

Development of Fisheries in Mysore

596. Shri Rama Chandra Mallick: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the assistance given by the Government of Japan and Norway to the State Government of Mysore through Centre for the development of fisheries wealth.

(b) the progress of the project achieved so far; and

(c) the total amount of money required and sanctioned for this project?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas) (a) and (b). *Japan:* The Government of Japan have given assistance for the setting up of a Marine Products Processing Training Centre at Mangalore, by providing necessary equipment as well as technical experts.

The Centre has already been established and the training of a batch of 29 students from Mysore, Kerala, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra has been started from 1st July, 1963.

Norway: The Norwegian Agency for International Development has agreed to the extension of the activities of the Indo-Norwegian Project to Mysore State. A Fishing Harbour, a Boat Building Yard and a Fishermen Training Centre are being established at Karwar under this scheme. The Norwegian Agency has agreed to provide necessary equipment and also Norwegian Experts for this purpose.

Work on the construction of the Fishing Harbour, the Boat Building Yard and the Training Centre at Karwar has been taken in hand. Exploratory and experimental fishing off the Karwar coast has been started.

(c) It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 16.90 lakhs would be required for the Marine Products Processing Training Centre upto the end of 1965-66 and a sum of Rs. 11.23 lakhs for the Norwegian Project to the end of 1964-65.

दिल्ली-बम्बई रेलवे लाइन

५६७. श्री बड़े : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जुलाई या अगस्त मास में पश्चिम रेलवे की दिल्ली-बम्बई रेलवे लाइन खराब हुई थी ;

(ख) क्या इसी वजह से पश्चिम रेलवे को अपनी गाड़ियां मध्य रेलवे की ओर से भेजनी पड़ी थी ;

(ग) क्या इस वजह से बम्बई जाने वाले यात्रियों से किराया और अधिक लिया गया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री सै० वें० रामस्वामी) : (क) जी हां, ५-७-६३ से ६-७-६३ तक बम्बई डिवीजन के संजान और उबरगांव स्टेशनों के बीच ।

(ख) जी हां ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

पूना में लोकल गाड़ियां

५६८. श्री बड़े : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई उपनगरों में जो लोकल रेलवे चलती है वैसे ही लोकल रेल पूना के आस पास भी चलती है ;

(ख) क्या उपमंत्री की पूना यात्रा के दौरान पूना के नागरिकों ने यह मांग की थी कि उपनगरीय लोकल गाड़ियों के यात्रियों को उपलब्ध सभी रियायतें पूना के यात्रियों को भी दी जानी चाहियें ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (ग). जिस तरह की उपनगरी गाड़ियां बम्बई और उसके उपनगरों के बीच चलती हैं, उस तरह की गाड़ियां पूना और उसके उपनगरों के बीच नहीं चलतीं । लेकिन पूना और लोनावला के बीच स्थानीय गाड़ियां चलती हैं ।

मराठा चेम्बर आफ कामर्स एंड इंडस्ट्रीज, पूना ने ८-८-६३ को उप-रेल मंत्री के साथ अपनी बैठक में यह सुझाव दिया था कि पूना लोनावला खण्ड को उपनगरी खण्ड घोषित किया जाये और जिस तरह बम्बई के उपनगरी खण्डों के लिये रियायती सीजन टिकट जारी किये जाते हैं उसी तरह सीजन टिकट पूना लोनावला खण्ड के लिये भी जारी किये जायें । इस प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया गया है, लेकिन इसे मंजूर करना सम्भव नहीं हो सका ।

Telegraph and Telephone Trainee Centre

599. **Shri M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that centre for telegraph and telephone trainee classes has been shifted from Ajmer to Jaipur; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes.

(b) A properly organised training centre for training all the engineering cadres of the Rajasthan P & T Circle at Jaipur, the headquarters of the Circle, had become necessary. The trainees were so far being sent to a number of places including Ajmer, in Rajasthan and also places outside Rajasthan. Jaipur is the most appropriate location for such a centralised institution, on administrative and technical grounds.

Minor Irrigation

600. **Shri Jashvant Mehta:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the short-falls in minor irrigation in first two years of the Third Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes. The Third Plan target for Minor Irrigation programme is 12.8 million acres made up of 9.5 million acres under the G.M.F. Sector and 3.3 million acres under the C.D. sector. In the first two years of the Third Plan i.e. 1961-62 and 1962-63 as against a target of 2 million acres fixed for each of the years the achievement under both the C.D. and G.M.F. Sectors in

terms of area benefit is reported as 1.8 million acres in 1961-62 and 2.14 million acres in 1962-63. With a view to further accelerating the programme additional finances have been made available to the States and with sustained efforts made under the programme it is hoped that the Third Plan target would not only be fully achieved but also exceeded.

Ban on Export of Gur

601. { **Shri Jashvant Mehta:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Central Government that the Government of Maharashtra have banned the export of Gur from Maharashtra;

(b) whether the Central Government's sanction was taken before taking such step; and

(c) whether Western Zonal Council was consulted before such action?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). Inter-State movement of Gur has been regulated by the Central Government under the Gur (Movement Control) Order 1963 issued on 30th October, 1963 in consultation with the State Governments. Movement is permitted under and in accordance with permits issued by importing and exporting States on the basis of quotas fixed by the Central Government. Difficulties if any arising out of such regulation should be capable of being settled by mutual consultations.

Distribution of Land Among Agriculturists

602. { **Shri P. K. Ghosh:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:

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

(a) how much land received in bhoodan has been transferred to

Acharya Vinobha Bhave and how much of this has been distributed to agriculturists; and

(b) what is the balance and how it is proposed to be utilised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh, about 41.87 lakh acres had been received (upto Septemer, 1963), of which about 10.48 lakh acres were distributed. 14.85 lakh acres of the donated lands have been rejected and for the distribution of the remaining 16.54 lakh acres, efforts are being made. The problem basically is one of speeding the process of verification of title deeds. As soon as the deeds are verified it would be possible to distribute the land to the landless agricultural workers. It has been suggested that lands which are unfit for cultivation and which cannot be utilised as house-sites, could be made over to the village community for community purposes such as pastures etc.

Catering at Airports

603. Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) the names of airports where there are no catering arrangements and reasons therefor in each case;

(b) whether it is a fact that at Silchar aiort the building for a refreshment room was constructed almost two years ago but it is lying vacant and no catering arrangements have since been made; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the

House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1932|63].

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Attempts were made to make catering arrangements but they were not successful as no caterer came forward to undertake the work due to low business potential. A proposal for the award of catering contract has been received recently and is under consideration of the Director General of Civil Aviation.

Cattle Breed

604. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scientific study has been made as to why in dry parts of Rajasthan and Gujarat the breed of cattle is far superior to the cattle in wetter parts of India; and

(b) whether grass and fodder of Rajasthan and Gujarat cannot be grown in wetter parts in order to build up a buffer stock of fodder for cattle in Rajasthan and other drier parts of India?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No comprehensive study has been made. A Climatology Unit has recently been set up at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute Izatnagar, to undertake studies on the effect of different climatic conditions on the physiology of animals. A hot and humid climate puts a greater stress on the physiological functions of the animals than a hot and dry climate. In the drier parts of the country, the pattern of agricultural production also provides more nutritious fodder for the cattle. It is also the experience that in the wetter areas there is comparatively higher incidence of disease, particularly of parasitic origin. Further in the dry regions, farmers generally devote greater attention to cattle rearing as they derive a substantial part of their

income from sale of cattle, milk and milk products.

(b) The reconnaissance survey of grass land carried out in the country during 1954—62 has shown that the type of grass cover naturally associated with wetter parts of the country is materially different in species composition from that occurring in drier regions of Rajasthan and Gujarat. Although some varieties of fodder and grasses indigenous to Rajasthan and Gujarat could be grown in wetter parts of the country it may not be possible to build up buffer stock of fodder in view of the small-sized holdings, limited area which farmers could devote to fodder cultivation and the cost involved in harvesting, conservation and transportation. However, natural grasses can be conserved from the forest areas for supply to drier areas during scarcity periods. A fodder bank for this purpose has been established near Dhulia (Maharashtra) during the Second Five Year Plan.

Boat Building Yard at Ernakulam

605. **Shri Imbichibava:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have submitted any proposal to the Centre for setting up a boat building yard at Ernakulam under the Indo-Norwegian Fisheries Project;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal and the estimated cost thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Centre in this connection?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) to (c). No such proposal has been received by the Government of India from the Government of Kerala.

Coal Industry

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

(a) the amounts collected by the Railways as demurrage and overloading and underloading charges from the coal industry during the last five years; and

(b) the reason for the abnormal increase and decrease, if any?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The required information is furnished in the statement laid on the Table, of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1933/63].

Fair Price Shops in Madras

607. **Shri Balakrishnan:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of fair price shops which have been opened in Madras State so far;

(b) the number of Consumer Co-operative Societies opened so far; and

(c) how long the fair price shops will continue?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) 1612.

(b) 96.

(c) The fair price shops selling wheat are to continue so long as the need remains. The fair price shops for rice have been sanctioned for the present up to the end of December, 1963.

Railway Line from Trichy Madurai to Tuticorin

608. { **Shri M. G. Thengondar:**
Shri Balakrishnan:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert the meter gauge line into broad gauge line from Trichy, Madurai to Tuticorin; and

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been finalised?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Shipping Capacity

609. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the question of providing Indian ships for Czech imports has been considered;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter to increase the foreign exchange earnings; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the shipping capacity in the country as a whole?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Indian vessels operating in the India-U.K. Conference and the Indo-Polish Shipping service transport parcels of iron ore imported by Czechoslovakia from India. However additional ships are needed to fully cater to the requirements of the trade.

(b) Indian shipping companies have been asked to consider berthing vessels for this trade. Their response is still awaited.

(c) As the House is aware, the Third Plan target for acquisition of tonnage has already been exceeded but still efforts are being made on self-financing basis to acquire additional tonnage.

Mormugao Port

610. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

1500 (Ai) LSD—7.

(a) whether a scheme for the development of Mormugao port drawn up some time back and estimated to cost Rs. 20 crores has been referred to expert consultants for advice;

(b) whether the consultants have completed their work; and

(c) if so, the nature of the advice given and the steps taken to implement the same?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). The scheme referred to consists of broad and tentative proposals for the development of the port of Mormugao. A Technical Committee has been set up to prepare concrete proposals. The Committee have not yet completed their work. As soon as their proposals are received, they will be examined and the advice of expert consultants will be sought on the scheme.

Roads in Andhra Pradesh

611. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) total mileage of roads in Andhra Pradesh taken up for construction during 1963-64 under National Highways Scheme;

(b) the total mileage already completed under this scheme during 1962-63; and

(c) the total expenditure for (a) and (b) above?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Milk Procurement

612. Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total milk procured daily from U.P., Punjab and Rajasthan for

the Delhi Milk Scheme; and

(b) the total amount paid by the Delhi Milk Scheme to the milk men daily?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture Shri A. M. Thomas: (a) During the 8-days period from 1st to 8th November, 1963, the following quantities of milk were purchased from Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan:-

	Buffalo milk (quintals)	Cow milk (quintals)	Total (quintals)
Uttar Pradesh	9386.94	—	9386.94
Punjab	1222.29	9.05	1231.34
Rajasthan	—	297.43	297.43

(b) The total amount paid for the foregoing quantities of milk worked out to an average of Rs. 61,414.95 nP.

Deep Sea Fishing in Andhra Pradesh

613 Shri E. Madhusudan Rao: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Central Government for help to carry out deep sea fishing in the sea around the coastal line of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the nature of help given by the Central Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No help has been asked for by the Government of Andhra Pradesh specifically for carrying out deep sea fishing in the sea around the coastal line of Andhra Pradesh.

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

विपणन समितियां

६१४. श्री इ० मधुसूदन राव : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश भर में इस समय कितनी विपणन समितियां चल रही हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें से आन्ध्र प्रदेश में कितनी हैं ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री इयामवर मिश्र) :

(क) और (ख). अब तक उपलब्ध सूचना नीचे दी जाती है :

किस्म	३० जून, १९६२	३० जून, १९६२
कारो विपणन समितियों की संख्या	१८	२
सहकारी विपणन समितियों की संख्या	१३१	१५
कुल	३००६	२६१

राज्य समितियां	१८	२
केन्द्रीय समितियां	१३१	१५
प्राथमिक समितियां	३००६	२६१

Bombay-Howrah Mail

615, Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Second Class accommodation is inadequate on the Bombay-Howrah Mail; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to increase the said Class of accommodation?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The Second Class accommodation provided on both the mail trains between Bombay and Howrah, one via Nagpur and the other, via Allahabad, is considered adequate.

(b) Does not arise.

Bridge on Narmada at Burmahan

616. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2071 on the 17th September, 1963 regarding bridge on Narmada at Burmahan and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that owing to approach roads not having been built, the bridge will not be opened to traffic early next year; and

(c) if so, the measures being taken to adhere to the target date?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The work of construction of the approaches to the bridge is going apace, and every effort is being made to complete it simultaneously with the bridge. It is expected that the opening of the bridge will not be delayed on this account.

Jabalpur-Hoshangabad National Highway

617. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to construct a national highway from Jabalpur to Hoshangabad is under consideration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur):

(a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Railway Track Between Itarsi and Jabalpur

618. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the doubling of the Railway track between Itarsi and Jabalpur includes the remodelling of the various stations on the said section; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) In connection with the doubling of the section, the yards at 27 stations between Itarsi and Jabalpur are required to be remodelled to suit double line working. During the remodelling, the existing loops will be lengthened to the standard length of 2250' and additional passenger platforms and loops for the new double line provided. Foot overbridges connecting the up and down platforms are also proposed in some cases where they are justified according to traffic density.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

इविन अस्पताल में डिप्युटी सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट पुलिस की मृत्यु

S.N.Q. १.

- श्री कञ्जराय :
- श्री राम सेजक यादव :
- श्री किशन पटनायक :
- श्री मनो राम घाण्डी :
- श्री कपूर सिंह :
- श्री प्र० कु० घोष :
- श्री यशपाल सिंह :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि डाक्टरों की लापरवाही के कारण इविन अस्पताल में दिल्ली के एक डिप्युटी सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट पुलिस की मृत्यु हो गई ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि पुलिस का वह डिप्युटी सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट अस्पताल के एमरजेंसी वार्ड में लगातार बारह घंटे तक मृत्यु से संघर्ष करता रहा ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इंसपेक्टर जनरल पुलिस डाक्टर की व्यवस्था करने के लिये स्वयं अस्पताल पहुँचे, परन्तु डाक्टर के पहुँचने तक रोगी की मृत्यु हो गई ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (डा० सुशैला नारर) :

(क) यह सच नहीं है कि डिप्युटी सुपरिन्टेन्डेंट

आफ पुलिस की मृत्यु डाक्टरोंकी जापरवाही के कारण हुई है ।

(ख) रोगी १५ नवम्बर को मुद्रह को इमरजेंसी वाई में दाखिल किया गया था और १६ नवम्बर को उन्हें एम० एम० ३ वाई में बरल दिया गया था ।

(ग) जी नहीं । रोगी की और उनके दाखिल होने के समय से ही डाक्टरों ने पूरा पूरा ध्याा दिया । आई० जी० पुलिस रोगी को देखने के लिये १६ तारीख मुद्रह वाई में आये थे । तब उनकी हालत बहुत गम्भीर थी । उसके कुछ ही देर बाद रोगी की मृत्यु हो गई ।

(घ) यह प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

12.01 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATIERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED NEWS ABOUT HANDING OVER OF INDIAN TERRITORY TO EAST PAKISTAN

Mr. Speaker: Shri Dinan Bhattacharya is not present here. Shri Vishram Prasad,

Shri Bagri rose—

Mr. Speaker: I have called Shri Vishram Prasad.

श्री बागड़ी (दिमार) : अल्पमूचना का प्रश्न कल २५ तारीख का था । कल छुट्टी हो गई थी । उसको आप अलग

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने जो कल रखा हुआ था, उसको लिया है । आज वही ले रहा हं ।

Shri Vishram Prasad (Lalganj): I call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported news about Government considering handing over two square miles of Indian territory in Chilahati area along with Berubari to Pakistan and the Pakistan Government's order to East Pakistan Rifles to enter Berubari."

The Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and Minister of Atomic

Energy (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The House will remember, this matter came up before Parliament and actually an amendment of the Constitution took place on this to give effect to certain agreements arrived at with Pakistan. The question of Berubari came up because the original Radcliffe Award was not clear about it. There were two interpretations. According to the interpretation of Pakistan, they wanted a large tract of territory there whereas, according to our interpretation, the tract was much smaller. Ultimately, it was decided by an agreement with Pakistan that Berubari Union No. 12 should be divided in such a manner that half goes to Pakistan, the other half remaining with India. Parliamentary approval was given to this in the form of Constitution Amendment Bill in 1960.

Then the question was how to divide this. There was some trouble about that in 1961 and progress of demarcation was hampered. In August, 1962 this was started again and preliminary work has been proceeding.

I do not know what the hon. Member refers to, particularly about these two miles, but the whole place has to be demarcated according to the decision we have arrived at in Parliament. Then the matter will come up before us and the Pakistan Government.

Mr. Speaker: Probably, the apprehension of the hon. Member according to the notice is, besides Berubari, additional two miles are being handed over to Pakistan.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Yes, in the Chilahati area.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not think there is any question of any additional area being handed over to Pakistan. It is a question of demarcation, where the demarcation should be made.

Shri Hem Barua: No, Sir. There is an agitation over it. People have been fired upon.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Fired upon by whom?

Shri Prabhat Kar rose—

Mr. Speaker: I will allow him to put questions later, not now.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not know what the hon. Member, Shri Hem Barua, refers to about firing etc. There has been some agitation, I regret to say, by some persons against the whole basis of the Berubari partition, that is, against the basis we had arrived at when we agreed to it by an amendment of the Constitution, apart from an agreement with Pakistan.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Not against the basis arrived at.

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : सबसे पहले तो मैं दुःख प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ कि बिना हमारे सवाल को समझे प्रधान मंत्री जवाब देने लगे। इसको देख कर उनको जवाब देना चाहिये था।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि वहाँ की पुलिस ने जूलूम निकाला था और क्या उस पर वहाँ की स्टेट पुलिस ने फायरिंग किया था? क्या इस बात की जानकारी सरकार को है?

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Has the hon Prime Minister completed his statement?

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): The hon. Prime Minister has completed his statement.

Shri Prabhat Kar rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Let us hear the answer. He should have patience.

श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू : मैं ने अभी अर्ज किया है कि जहाँ तक हमारा इल्म है, कुछ वहाँ डेमस्ट्रेशन हुए हैं कि बेल्वाड़ी का कोई हिस्सा पाकिस्तान को न जाये। मुझे इल्म नहीं है कि वहाँ फायरिंग हुआ। डेमस्ट्रेशन हुए हैं। हमने बंगाल गवर्नमेंट से रिपोर्ट मांगी है, वह अभी हमारे पास नहीं आई है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On a point of order, Sir. We have the 'Calling

attention' notice five or six days back. We have been waiting patiently all these days because we were told that these two things were clubbed together, namely, firstly, giving an additional area to Pakistan, that is about Chilahati and, secondly, ordering of the East Pakistan Rifles by the Pakistan Government to enter that territory and to shoot. Now, the reply which comes after five or six days shows as if the hon. Prime Minister does not know anything. It is something very wrong. I would request you to give us protection and to ask the Government to take us more seriously. This is a very serious matter.

An Hon. Member: Or we may change the rule.

Mr. Speaker: Certainly those notices were sent to the hon. Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has said that the information was called for from the West Bengal Government which has not yet been received.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: We have repeatedly asked for this information. Unless the report or some other information from the West Bengal Government is received, we cannot say how far in that suggested partition of Berubari this particular area is affected. (Interruption)

Mr. Speaker: Again the same thing has been repeated. There was a separate notice about Chilahati where hon. Members alleged that besides Berubari an additional area of 2 square miles was being given to Pakistan. That was the fear and they want a definite answer to that question.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I cannot answer that because I have received no report or anything from the West Bengal Government. I have specially asked them about this area . . . (Interruption).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Let it be postponed.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Let the information come.

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members' desire is that the information should

[Mr. Speaker].

be received first, I am prepared to keep it pending and ask the hon. Prime Minister that the information should be sought. When it is received from the West Bengal Government, we can take it up. (*Interruption*).

Shri Prabhat Kar: I may point out (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. There is one appeal that I have to make and that is that there ought to be only one hon. Member on his legs at a time and not four or five. When hon. Members find that one hon. Member is standing, others should sit down and wait.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): On a point of information.

Shri Prabhat Kar: On the basis of the map on which the partition of Berubari was agreed upon Chilahati was not included but now Chilahati has been given over. The information to be sought is whether this is a fact. We want to know how it has been given away.

Shri Hem Barua: The judicial papers are in our favour. There is official bungling on that. That also should be ascertained.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: May I say, Sir, that I do not know what the hon. Member means by saying that it has been given over? Nothing has been given over. The revenue officials and others are trying to find a suitable division. (*Interruption*).

Shri Prabhat Kar: He is wrong.

Mr. Speaker: If this is the desire of hon. Members that that information should be received before we can ask those questions, I am prepared to wait.

Some Hon. Members: All right.

Mr. Speaker: Then I will keep it pending.

Shri Tyagi: But there is another part for which information need not be awaited or asked for.

Mr. Speaker: I am not taking it up in parts

Shri Tyagi: Nothing has been said about the Pakistan Government's order to East Pakistan Rifles to enter Berubari. This is an independent question and is an External Affairs Ministry affair. On this there must be some light thrown.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know nothing about it. (*Interruptions*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: This has appeared in all the West Bengal newspapers with banner headlines. It has agitated the entire country. How is it that the Prime Minister does not know anything about it? (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If the hon. Members do not obey my directions and do not cooperate with me and go on speaking in spite of my requests to the contrary, then the only remedy left with me would be that I shall say that whoever flouts those directions of the Chair, his remarks should not go on record. Therefore, I would request the hon. Members to speak one after the other. I will give them the opportunity.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When I tabled this Calling Attention Notice, I quoted a banner headline news of a Bengali newspaper. I have quoted one newspaper, whereas it was almost in all the newspapers. The news was like this: The Pakistan Government ordered the East Pakistan Rifles to enter Berubari and even the disputed area forcibly. I want to know how far this is correct because all the newspapers, not belonging to Opposition but belonging to the ruling party have come out with editorials. I want to know whether the Government have any information, whether the joint Survey Committee committed a mistake and additional two square miles are being handed over to Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker: About the latter portion, no information has yet been received. But about the first portion. (*Interruptions*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: By the time he gets the answer, the East Pakistan Rifles might be there.

Shri Ranga: They have displayed their incompetency.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The news is about what the Pakistan Government ordered. The fact that it appears in the newspapers does not necessarily mean that it is absolutely correct. I have enquired about it. I have no information.

Shri Tyagi: It is an important matter.....

Mr. Speaker: He should not begin to speak like this.

It is my request that if such a news appears in all the newspapers, then the Government should try to find out whether there is any truth in it or not and they should be prepared to give answer to the Members in the House.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I accept that. We have tried and we hope to get the information.

Mr. Speaker: So, we will keep it pending.

Shri Ranga: I would like to know the usual procedure that you follow. Are we to understand that you do not give any notice at all of the Calling Attention to the Government with the result that the Government is completely unprepared and, therefore, is not able to give the information to us? I understand that we give notice of the Calling Attention and then you send the notice to the Government and the Government has got sufficient time to get themselves ready for it. If that is so, it only proves my general contention that it is high time that the Foreign Affairs Ministry is separated from the Prime Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is a suggestion for action.

Mr. Speaker: This is not the time for giving that suggestion. But so far as the procedure is concerned, I would only say that it is compulsory for the Member giving a notice of the Calling Attention to give one

copy of that to me and the other to the Minister concerned. Then, I also send a copy to the Minister concerned. Therefore, there is no doubt about that. The Minister gets the information.

Shri Hem Barua: May I seek information from you on this particular point? When you include a particular Calling Attention motion in the agenda, I think your decision in final and the Minister has to come ready with the necessary material to give the information. If he does not do that, is it not flouting the prestige or the order of the Chair?

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of flouting the order of the Chair. We have got a federal Government. There are State Governments also; some information is with them. Attempts are being made to secure the information.

I have kept it pending. The Government should try to get the information as soon as it is possible.

Now, we take up the other one. Shri Kishen Pattayak.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): When you include an item on the agenda, it is taken for granted that the answer will be readily available with Government.

Mr. Speaker: It cannot be taken for granted that Government are ready with the answer also.

Shri Ranga: Then, they should be able to say so.

Mr. Speaker: It is my business to put it on the agenda, and Government can give the information if they have it.

Shri Prabhat Kar: You do not generally put an item on the agenda immediately after we give the notice.

Mr. Speaker: As soon as I receive the notice, I have to find out whether Government are ready with the answer and then only include it, I do not know what hon. Member's reaction to that would be.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Generally, you do not include an item unless you are

[Shri Prabhat Kar].
satisfied that the answer would be available.

Mr. Speaker: Do the Members want that I must first find out whether Government are prepared to give the information and they are ready with the answer, and then only I should put it on the agenda?

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: No.

Shri Prabhat Kar: No.

INCIDENCE OF CHOLERA

श्री किशन पटनायक (सम्बलपुर) : मैं स्वास्थ्य मंत्री का ध्यान निम्न अत्रिलम्बनीय लोक महत्त्व के विषय की ओर आकृष्ट करना हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि वे इस सम्बन्ध में अपना वक्तव्य दें :

"उड़ीसा, पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार, महाराष्ट्र आदि में हैजे का महामारी के रूप में फैलना, जिस के कारण बहुत से व्यक्ति मर गये हैं।"

स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (डा० द० स० राजू) : कई राज्यों से यह खबर मिली है कि उड़ीसा, महाराष्ट्र और वेस्ट बंगाल में हैजे की बीमारी बहुत फैल गई है। उड़ीसा में धानासांर और कटक, महाराष्ट्र में ईस्ट खान्देश और वेस्ट खान्देश और वेस्ट बंगाल में कलकत्ता, हावड़ा, मिदनापुर और चौबीस परगना से भी खबर मिली है कि यह बीमारी बहुत फैल गई है। बिहार में गया और पटना से भी यह खबर मिली है कि मई से सितम्बर तक बहुत से केसेज हुए हैं। हमें वेस्ट बंगाल, बिहार और महाराष्ट्र में सन् १९६२ से १९६३ में ज्यादा केसेज मिले। मद्रास और आंध्र प्रदेशों में भी मरने वालों की संख्या अधिक थी। उत्तर प्रदेश में और मैसूर में यह बीमारी बहुत कम थी। असम, गुजरात, जम्मू तथा काश्मीर, यूनियन टेरिटरीज आफ ग्रंडमान और निकोबार आइलैंड्स, दिल्ली, हिमाचल प्रदेश, त्रिपुरा और मणिपुर से यह खबर मिली है कि वहाँ पर यह बीमारी नहीं

है। महानदी बेल्ट में हैजा बहुत ज्यादा होता है और जिन जिलों में यह बीमारी ज्यादा हुई है वह इस बेल्ट का वह भाग है जोकि उड़ीसा के पूर्वी भाग में है। (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक तरफ तो मेम्बर साहबान चाहते हैं कि मंत्री महोदय हिन्दी में जवाब दें, और जब वे जवाब देते हैं तो माननीय सदस्य सुनते नहीं हैं।

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम तो बड़े गौर से सुन रहे हैं। वही लॉग हल्ला मचा रहे हैं जो सुनना नहीं चाहते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सभी सदस्यों को सुखातिब कर रहा हूँ, सिर्फ बागड़ी साहब से नहीं कह रहा हूँ।

श्री द० स० राजू : यह बात भी सच है कि फेब्रुअरी और फेस्टिवल्स के बाद यह बीमारी आम तौर से शुरू होता है। माननीय सदस्यों को शायद यह भी मालूम है कि कालरा हमेशा गन्दा पानी पीने और खराब चीजें खाने के बाद शुरू होता है। इस के बारे में स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के कर्मचारी हर एक कदम उठा कर इस को रोकने का काम कर रहे हैं। इस को रोकने के लिए उड़ीसा में ६ लाख १७ हजार ९५० लॉगों को टीके लगाये गये और महाराष्ट्र में ८ लाख ४३ हजार ६३९ लॉगों को टीके लगाये गये, दस महीनों के अन्दर। उड़ीसा में जिस जगह यह बीमारी पहले हुई उस को आठ भागों में बांट दिया गया और वहाँ पर सीनियर पब्लिक हेल्थ आफिसर्स के साथ में ३५ मेडिकल आफिसर्स, ७० डी०ए०एम०एम० प्रकृतिगणनर्स, १९६ सैनिटरी इन्स्पेक्टरस और ११ फर्मेसिट्स काम कर रहे हैं। यह खबर मिली है कि यह महामारी रुक चली है। अभी पूरी रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

श्री किशन पटनायक : क्या यह सही है कि उड़ीसा में हैजे की मौतों की जो संख्या बतायी जा रही है उस से कई गुना ज्यादा लोग मरे हैं, लेकिन ज्यादा तर को डाइरिया या अखाद्य के कारण बता

[श्री किशन पटनायक]

उन को हैजे में नहीं गिना जा रहा है ? यदि हाँ, तो क्या मंत्री जी के पास उन ल के की कुल मौतों की संख्या मौजूद है जिससे कि तूलना की जा सके ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: In the State of Orissa, in 1963 there were 2,891 cases of attacks out of which 161 died. In 1962—for the sake of comparison—there were 1,653 cases of attack of which 548 died.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद) : जिस तरह सरदी बुखार यानी मलेरिया को खत्म करने के लिए सरकार ने विश्व स्वास्थ्य संघ से मदद ली है, उसी तरह हैजे को हिन्दुस्तान से खत्म करने के लिये सरकार विश्व स्वास्थ्य संघ से मदद क्यों नहीं ले रही ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: No help is necessary from WHO. The States are competent enough to deal with the matter. They did not even ask for help from the Central Government.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह व्यवस्था का सवाल उठाता हूँ। जब हमारी तरफ से असंगत सवाल होते हैं तब आप रोक देते हैं। इस वक्त मैंने हिहोदुस्तान में महामारी के बारे में एक सवाल पूछा। क्या इस तरह का जवाब देना सीना ज़ारी नहीं है ? मैंने कहा था कि अगर विश्व स्वास्थ्य संघ की मदद से बीस या २५ लाख आदमियों को मार देने वाली इस महामारी का खातमा किया जा सकता है तो फिर उसे करना चाहिये न।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहला हमला तो इसमें मेरे ऊपर है कि आप जब असंगत सवाल करते हैं तो मैं रोक देता हूँ। दूसरी बात यह है कि आप कहते हैं कि उससे मदद क्यों नहीं ली जाती तो गवर्नमेंट कहती है कि हमें मदद की जरूरत नहीं, हम खुद इस काम को कर सकते हैं। तो बताइये इसमें मैं कहां आपकी मदद कर सकता हूँ ? आप मिनिस्टर सहाय से सवाल पूछिये।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं तो आप के जरिये ही पूछ सकता हूँ।

श्री योगेन्द्र झा (मधुपूर) : क्या यह सही नहीं है कि बिहार में हर साल जब तापिक में लोग गंगा स्नान के लिये बड़ी संख्या में आते हैं तो वहां गन्दगी फैलती है और शुद्ध जल की व्यवस्था के अभाव में वहां हर साल हैजा फैलता है ? यदि हाँ, तो वहां का गन्दगी को दूर करने के लिये और स्वच्छ जल की प्राप्ति के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The disease is generally epidemic in all the river basins, in Orissa, Andhra, Calcutta and Bihar also. We can never control cholera unless we can provide pure water supply and improve the sanitation of these areas. That is the ultimate solution. Till that time we have to rely upon temporary measures like inoculation and other measures. That is the only solution for the time being. We cannot do otherwise.

Shri Nath Pai: Do you call that a reply?

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : उन्होंने मेरा सवाल समझा नहीं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि जहाँ जहाँ दरियाओं का बहाव है वहाँ आम तौर पर शुद्ध जल की व्यवस्था न होने के कारण, जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने दुर्लभ बतलाया है, यह बीमारी फैल जाती है। उनका कहना है कि जब तक वहाँ पर लोगों के लिये शुद्ध जल का बसोला न बनाया जाय तब तक इसको दूर करने का दूसरा उपाय नहीं है। सरकार इसके लिये यत्न कर रही है।

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : उन्होंने मेरा प्रश्न नहीं समझा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी आप बैठिये। यदि नहीं समझा है तो समझाने की मैं कोशिश करूंगा।

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Is it a fact that before a decade cholera was not prevalent in epidemic form, but in the last two years cholera and small-pox have broken out in epide-

[Shri Sonavane].

mic form in Maharashtra? Is it due to lack of precautions taken by the health authorities both at the Centre and in the States?

Dr. D. S. Raju: No, it is not quite correct. Actually, the epidemic of cholera has been occurring from time to time. Like small-pox, there is a periodicity for cholera also, and every five years there is an incidence. In 1952 we had an epidemic, then in 1958 and this is the third epidemic. Probably the immunity does not last longer than three or four years. So, other measures have also to be taken.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Jha's question was not that cholera spreads due to drinking water being bad, but that people going there and bathing in the Ganges spread their filth and other materials. Have steps been taken to check that, that was his question.

Dr. D. S. Raju: By bathing in such a huge volume of water, the bacteria will be diluted. Contaminated drinking water is a far greater reason for spreading this disease.

Mr. Speaker: What he insists on knowing is whether on the banks of the Ganges, where large numbers collect, arrangements are being made for cleaning all the filth and dirt that collects there.

Dr. D. S. Raju: It is during festivals, State Governments are taking adequate measures for making sanitary arrangements for such festivals.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): May I know if the Central Government is rendering any help to the States where cholera is found to be endemic?

Dr. D. S. Raju: The Orissa Government stated particularly that they did not want any help from us and no other Government has asked for any particular help.

Shri S. C. Samanta (Tamluk): Is it not a fact that the WHO in collaboration with the Indian Medical Council made an extensive survey

of cholera epidemic in India and found that gangetic delta and other places were most endemic? Is any long term measure contemplated by the Government like malaria eradication programme?

Dr. D. S. Raju: It is in view of that report water-supply schemes have been undertaken; rural and urban water-supply schemes are contemplated. Unless and until we provide good water-supply to the rural and urban areas, we cannot solve this problem. Hon. Member knows all that we are doing in regard to water-supply scheme.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अभी तक इस बारे में मंत्री जो काँ मैंने जो कहते सुना वह यह कि हैजे के बारे में एक तो क्रम है जिसको कि उन्होंने "पीरियाडिसिटी" कहा, अब क्या वह हमेशा होता ही रहेगा ? दूसरे उन्होंने कहा कि हमारे यहाँ की जलपूर्ति खराब है इस लिये यह होता है । यह सिर्फ कारण उन्होंने बताया । लेकिन उन को दूर करने के लिये जो सारे उपाय हैं जब वह खुद तो उन को कर नहीं पा रहे हैं तो विश्व स्वास्थ्य संघ की मदद से क्यों नहीं करना चाहते ? खाली एक अपनी इज्जत पर खड़े रहते हैं और लाखों लोगों की जानें हर साल जाती रहनी हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्हें जवाब दिया कि हमें जरूरत नहीं है । Papers to be laid

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा नाम भी दिया हुआ है । लेकिन बगैर आपके बुलाये में कैसे पूछ सकता हूँ ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बगैर बुलाये ही बोल दिया करते हैं । खैर सवाल पूछ लीजिये ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि महामारी के द्वारा इस देश के अंदर जानों इंसान मरते हैं, उन में

मरने वाले ब्रेष्ठर गरीब, दलित, हरिजन और गंदी बस्तियों के लोग होते हैं, उस के बारे में अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया कि पानी की गंदगी की बिना पर और खाद्य पदार्थों के अन्दर जो मिलावट होती है उन की बिना पर यह महामारियां फैलती हैं, इस की रोकथाम का प्रबन्ध भी सरकार करती है. मैं मंत्री महोदय से सिर्फ इन बीमारियों के फैलने के बजूहात ही नहीं जानना चाहता—और जहां तक इस महामारी को रोकने का सम्बन्ध है हर वक्त की हुकूमत रह बहती है कि हम इसको रोकेंगे—जानना यह चाहता हूं कि कितने समय में आप इसे रोक सकेंगे ? जब किसी प्रांत की सरकार इन्हें रोकने में असमर्थ होती है

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सवाल न पूछ कर स्पीच ही करने लग गये ।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं सवाल ही कर रहा हूं । अब दिक्कत यह है कि मंत्री महोदय चूँकि अंग्रेजी ही जानते हैं इसलिये वह मेरी बात को समझेंगे नहीं

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर वह नहीं समझेंगे तो मैं उन को बतला दूंगा ।

श्री बागड़ी : अब जैसे उड़ीसा के अन्दर अकाल है इसलिये वहां पर कुछ हैजा ज्यादा हुआ तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा इस कारण को समझने की कोशिश की गई कि यह महामारी सिर्फ बीजों में गंदगी की बिना पर ही नहीं फैलती है बल्कि खुराक की कमी की बिना पर महामारी का अटक ज्यादा होता है वरना इसका अटक वहां पर बड़े लोगों पर क्यों न हो और

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर ।

श्री बागड़ी : कितने साल में हो जायेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर आर्डर ।

Dr. D. S. Raju : Hon. Member would like to know that cholera was epidemic in some of the most advanced countries of Europe till about 50-60 years ago. With the improve-

ment in water supply, it was completely eradicated in England, Canada and all these countries. We have got to wait for such a stage when we can improve our water supply—it is important—and sanitation.

Mr. Speaker : Hon. Member is confronting the doctor Minister in this sense that cholera is not only due to filthy water but also due to mal-nutrition and other causes.

Dr. D. S. Raju : That is not true.

Mr. Speaker : His second question is how long Government would take to make arrangements?

Dr. D. S. Raju : By the end of the Fourth Plan we hope to provide pure water supply to the whole country.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कितने वर्ष में इन्होंने कहा है कि यह हो जायगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चौथे प्लान के आखिर तक के लिये उन्होंने कहा है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि अभी २-१० वर्ष और लगेगे ।

श्री बागड़ी : अथवा महोदय, मैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब भारतीय सदस्य और अधिक नहीं पूछ सकते हैं । वे क्लॉक मत डालें और अपनी जगह पर अब बैठ जाय ।

12.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENTS SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON ASSURANCES, PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN; RULES UNDER CINEMATOGRAH ACT, 1952 AND RULES UNDER PRESS AND REGISTRATION OF BOOKS ACT, 1867.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha):
I beg to lay on the Table:

[Shri Satya Narayan Sinha].

(1) the following statements showing the action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each:—

(i) Supplementary Statement No. I	Fifth Session, 1963 (Third Lok Sabha) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1902/63].
(ii) Supplementary Statement No. V	Fourth Session, 1963 (Third Lok Sabha) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1903/63].
(iii) Supplementary Statement No. IX	Third Session, 1962-63 (Third Lok Sabha) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1904/63].
(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XI	Second Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1904/63].
(v) Supplementary Statement XIV	First Session, 1962 (Third Lok Sabha) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1905/63].
(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XVI	Twelfth Session, 1960 (Second Lok Sabha) [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1906/63].

(2) a copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952:—

(i) The Cinematograph (Censorship) Second Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1514 dated the 21st September, 1963.

(ii) The Cinematograph (Censorship) Third Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1728 dated the 30th October, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1908/63].

(3) a copy of the Registration of Newspapers (Central) Third Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Noti-

fication No. G.S.R. 1687 dated the 26th October, 1963, under sub-section (2) of section 20A of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1908/63].

PAPERS UNDER TARIFF COMMISSION ACT AND REPORT (1963) OF TARIFF COMMISSION re POWER AND DISTRIBUTION TRANSFORMERS INDUSTRY

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

(1) (i) Report (1963) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance

of protection to the Bicycle Industry.

- (ii) Government Resolution No. 3(1)-Tar/53 dated the 23rd November, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1910/63].

- (2) (i) Report (1963) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Power and Distribution Transformers Industry.

- (ii) Government Resolution No. 5(1)-Tar/63, dated the 23rd November, 1963.

- (iii) Government Notification No. 5(1)-Tar/63, dated the 23rd November, 1963.

- (iv) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (i) to (iii) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1911/63].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT, 1958

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958:—

- (i) Notification No. G.S.R. 1393 dated the 24th August 1963 containing Corrigenda to the Merchant Shipping (Shipping Office Forms) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 455 dated the 16th March, 1963.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1812/63].
- (ii) Notification No. G.S.R. 1511 dated the 21st September,

1963 containing Corrigendum to the National Shipping Board Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1242 dated the 22nd October, 1960.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1913/63.]

THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN—MID-TERM APPRAISAL

The Minister of Planning (Shri B. R. Bhagat): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of "Third Five Year Plan—mid-term appraisal." [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1915/63]

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): Are we to understand that copies of this report are placed in the Library?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Orders under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) The Indian Maize (Temporary Use in Starch Manufacture) Second Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1519, dated the 21st September, 1963.
- (ii) The Rice and Paddy (Assam) Second Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1520, dated the 21st September, 1963.
- (iii) The Rice (Punjab) Price Control Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1570, dated the 27th September, 1963.
- (iv) The Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1963

[Shri A. M. Thomas].

published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1617, dated the 4th October, 1963.

- (v) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1673, dated the 19th October, 1963.
- (vi) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Price Control Amendment Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1732, dated the 4th November, 1963.
- (vii) The Rice (Punjab) Price Control Amendment Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1733, dated the 4th November, 1963.
- (viii) The Rice (Punjab) Price Control Second Amendment Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1760, dated the 8th November, 1963.
- (ix) The Tripura Foodgrains Movement Control (No. 2) Amendment Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1769, dated the 16th November, 1963.
- (x) The Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. 1777, dated the 13th November, 1963.
- (xi) The Uttar Pradesh Paddy and Rice (Restriction on Movement) Second Amendment Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1778, dated the 13th November, 1963.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-1914/63].

**NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MATERNITY
BENEFIT ACT, 1961**

**The Deputy Minister in the Ministry
of Labour and Employment (Shri**

R. K. Malviya): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Maternity Benefit (Mines) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1642, dated the 12th October, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1916/63.]

12.37 hrs.

CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE BILL

EVIDENCE BEFORE JOINT COMMITTEE

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Barrackpore): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend and codify the law relating to marriage and matrimonial causes among Christians.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I beg to present the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend and codify the law relating to marriage and matrimonial causes among Christians.

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON
PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS
AND RESOLUTIONS**

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Twenty-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): I beg to move;

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the

manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the term ending on the 30th April, 1964, vice Shri Bhakt Darshan ceased to be a member of the Committee on his appointment as a Deputy Minister."

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, on a point of order, I resigned from the Estimates Committee long ago but I do not know why the papers are being sent to me and why no by-election is taking place to fill the vacancy. I request that it should be done very soon.

Shri Tyagi: This is about the Public Accounts Committee. I am sorry I am not responsible for what the hon. Member says.

Mr. Speaker: I am very sorry why this opportunity is taken to raise such a point of order. First, this is about the Public Accounts Committee in relation to which this motion has been made. Second, this is no point of order at all. Third, the hon. Member should write to me about the papers being supplied to him since it does not concern the whole House very much.

Now, the question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the term ending on the 30th April, 1964, vice Shri Bhakt Darshan ceased to be a member of the Committee on

his appointment as a Deputy Minister."

The motion was adopted.

12.39 hrs.

UNIT TRUST OF INDIA BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Corporation with a view to encouraging saving and investment and participation in the income, profits and gains accruing to the Corporation from the acquisition, holding, management and disposal of securities.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a Corporation with a view to encouraging saving and investment and participation in the income, profits and gains accruing to the Corporation from the acquisition, holding, management and disposal of securities."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I introduce the Bill.

COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 1956."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 26.11.63.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

12.40 hrs.

GOLD (CONTROL) BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide, in the economic and financial interests of the community, for the control of the production, supply, distribution, use and possession of, and business in, gold and ornaments and other articles of gold and for matters connected therewith.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide, in the economic and financial interests of the community, for the control of the production, supply, distribution, use and possession of, and business in, gold and ornaments and other articles of gold and for matters connected therewith."

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, we have received numerous telegrams and representations.

Mr. Speaker: Does he oppose the introduction of the Bill?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Oppose in the sense . . .

Mr. Speaker: I do not know how he qualifies it. I am putting this question whether he opposes the introduction of the Bill. Mr. Banerjee is an old parliamentarian and he knows that at this stage only if he wants to oppose the introduction of the Bill, I can give him an opportunity.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to put a question to the Minister. He assured us that the goldsmiths' associations will be consulted. I want to know how the Bill is being introduced when there is unanimous opposition to this Bill by all goldsmiths' associations. He should answer that question.

Mr. Speaker: That question does not arise at the introduction stage.

Shri Ranga (Chittoor): I wish to oppose this Bill.

Mr. Speaker: I will have to ask the hon. Minister to give some brief explanation.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Sir, the rules that are now in operation regarding gold control are under the Defence of India Rules. Last session, almost on the last day, I made certain announcements relaxing certain provisions of those rules and at the same time I made a promise to this House that I would bring before the House a measure so as to put them on the statute-book permanently, and also obviate the necessity of having to use a very temporary device like the Defence of India Rules for this purpose. It is in pursuance of that promise that this Bill is being sought to be introduced.

I may also assure hon. Members that it is our intention to take the House and Members into the fullest confidence in this matter and to have, if the House will so permit, a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses to go into these matters. I would suggest that if any minor variations are to be suggested, that would be the time to seek clarifications or to seek the incorporation of those variations. So far as the principle of the Bill is concerned, it is now supported by being in actual use as a measure which the Government has promulgated, which has statutory authority. I can say nothing more in support of the introduction of the Bill.

Shri Ranga: Sir, in the beginning, we understood from the former Finance Minister that it was to be a measure for this emergency. Later on, he modified it and said, it was a matter of social reform and therefore it was going to be a permanent thing. Now my hon. friend, the

Finance Minister, is bringing this Bill as a permanent measure. Therefore, it affects the interests of a large number of people, not only the self-employed goldsmiths, but a very large number of people who are employed by jewellers and others interested in this industry. The Bill seeks to extend the power of the Government to control the activities of these people also. My hon. friend is under the impression that the House has already accepted the principle underlying the gold control order. I wish to say that we do not accept that principle.

Mr. Speaker: The objections raised by Mr. Banerjee and Mr. Ranga are both objections that could be taken up after the Bill is introduced. When the motion for consideration of the Bill is made, they can certainly move that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon. That would be the stage to move that all interests should be consulted. That course would be open to Members. Now, should I put it to the House that Mr. Ranga objects to the introduction of the Bill?

Shri Ranga: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce Bill to provide, in the economic and financial interests of the community, for the control of the production, supply, distribution, use and possession of, and business in, gold and ornaments and other articles of gold and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I introduce the Bill.

BANKING LAWS (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) BILL*

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1935, the Banking Companies Act, 1949 and the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1935, the Banking Companies Act, 1949 and the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I introduce the Bill.

CENTRAL BOARDS OF REVENUE BILL*

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of separate Boards of Revenue for Direct Taxes and for Excise and Customs and to amend certain enactments for the purpose of conferring powers and imposing duties on the said Boards.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): He is breaking all records—one Minister introducing so many Bills!

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of separate Boards of Revenue for Direct Taxes and for Excise and Customs and to amend certain enactments for the purpose of conferring powers and imposing duties on the said Boards."

The motion was adopted.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated
†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I introduce the Bill.

DELHI (DELEGATION OF POWERS)
BILL*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shrimati Chandrasekhar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the delegation of certain powers vested in the Administrator of the Union Territory of Delhi.

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the delegation of certain powers vested in the Administrator of the Union territory of Delhi."

The motion was adopted.

Shrimati Chandrasekhar: I introduce the Bill.

12.47 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS
FOR GRANTS (GENERAL)
1963-64—Contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1963-64. Shri B. K. Das may continue his speech.

Shri B. K. Das (Contai): Sir, last time when we were discussing the supplementary demands for grants, I offered some remarks regarding Demand No. 15—the establishment of Youth Vocational Centres. I pointed out that from the notes that have been given here, it was not very clear how the intended purpose of offering employment to the age group of 11 to 14

years would be served. This is, of course, provocational training, but still it would be offering employment, after they have received training, to the age group of 11 to 14 years.

In clause (f) I find that the course will be of three years duration and there will be general education and also vocational training. Also, the instructional programme will include first hand experience of improved methods and techniques for increased agricultural production and allied activities related to the development of the rural economy. My idea is, if these centres are to be developed, they are to be developed in the rural areas. The main purpose of these centres should be the last one I have mentioned. The training course should be so chalked out that this purpose is fulfilled. The instructional programme, it appears, will be only a subsidiary thing. When we are looking forward for increased production in the rural areas, it is very proper and necessary that we should try to organise a band of workers who would be properly trained for taking up agriculture in an improved way. They should be trained for the use of improved agricultural implements, improved agricultural practices and so on. If so many items are there for training I feel that this purpose may be lost sight of and they may not be properly useful in the rural areas. Probably, they may find employment in some other place, they may leave their rural surroundings and in order to find employment they may go to some urban areas. So, I was pointing out, the main purpose of these centres should be to orient the course in such a way that these persons who are poor, who have no means enough to go in for higher education and who have finished only their primary education, are able to find employment after their training for these three years. From

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary, Pt. II, Section 2, dated 26-11-63.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

personal experience I can say that after these youths are trained in the high school surroundings they do not generally find any employment in agriculture and other avocations that are available in the rural areas. So it is high time that we should take care and this opportunity should be taken for forming a band of workers for this purpose.

It is intended that in the five centres that we open during 1963-64 there will be a course for training the instructors. Care should also be taken in this connection. We have always found that these people who are employed for imparting instructions in the rural areas are not generally acquainted with the rural surroundings. They might be good for examination and other purposes. They might have qualified themselves. But, when we put them on the job in rural areas we do not find them to be suitable there. This has been happening with regard to our block development programmes also. We have so many extension officers. They might be good students and they might have passed their examinations very well; but we find that they are not able to impart training to the rural people. So I thought that this should be clear enough that these youth vocational centres, as they are intended for rural areas, should be such that the real purpose is served, and agricultural training should form the main item of our training programme.

I want to offer some remarks about one or two other Demands also. Coming to Demand No. 113, we find that a new corporation known as the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation for handling export of minerals and metals, which would require a specialised technique, has already been started. Last time, when we were discussing the report of the State Trading Corporation in this House, it was felt and was pointed out that for specialised purposes some other corporations might be started. It is good that this has been done. But I would like to

point out that there are other matters also where our attention should be properly given and it should be considered whether a corporation like the STC in foodgrains also may be taken up. If this thing is not now thought of it may be difficult to eradicate the evil that has crept in in the handling of foodgrains in this country.

I also want to refer to Demand No. 146. A Supplementary Grant is asked for purchase of shares in the Janpath Hotels Limited. The Government has decided that a new Government company should be formed to take over and run the hotel. The company so formed will have an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore consisting of 10,000 shares of Rs. 1000 each. The primary purpose, when the Ashoka Hotel was started in the public sector, was to see that a high standard is maintained and also to check the soaring hotel rates in the city. I beg to point out that there is tourist development in our programme and in many places, which are not so big as cities like Delhi, Bombay or Calcutta, there is need for hotels. It should be looked into whether such hotels could be started in those places also where accommodation can be provided at moderate rates.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barackpore): Mr. Speaker, Sir I would like to say a few words, firstly, on Demand No. 104 (regarding expenditure on displaced persons. This actually deals with two items where the Government had to pay an extra amount for the cost of fire-wood which was sold by a contractor to a person who had left for Pakistan and which, after that person left for Pakistan, was taken away and used as firewood by the inmates of the relief camp. It has been said that the High Court had granted this amount to be paid under the Evacuee Property Law to the contractor. Normally, we would have thought that this Evacuee Property Law related only to matters which had been dealt with by the Custodian. But the law courts have interpreted the law in a much wider way. They have said that

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

those who have become evacuees or those who have remained here as refugees and have utilised any property which originally belonged to Muslims who migrated to Pakistan come under the purview of this law and it is the liability of the Government to pay. I would like to mention here that in the case of East Pakistan we have no such law. Of course, the hon. Minister has always said that there was no property left, Muslims have not migrated to that extent, we could form no pool and therefore we could give nothing to the refugees from the compensation pool. While that may be correct to a certain extent, I would submit that in the eastern sector even today the Muslims who have returned are not able to get back their houses because they are still being used by Hindu refugees; and those Hindu refugees are not evicted even till today. Although they are *bona fide* refugees, they have never been a burden upon Government by taking doles and even today they are not given any rehabilitation benefits even though they have got certificates from competent authorities and they come under the category of E.P. Act cases. Since the High Court has made such a wide interpretation in the case of West Pakistan refugees, I would again request the hon. Minister to expedite this matter instead of keeping it pending because these gentlemen who have come from East Pakistan and who have been living in Muslim houses are poor people. Further, these Muslim houses are being sold away by auction on the ground that they have not paid taxes. So, it is a double-edged weapon. So, I would urge upon Government to take a decision and expedite matters.

13 hrs.

Then I would like to say something on Demand No. 1 on page 1, which relates to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Here we have got a sub-head under which grants have been asked for in respect of the Department of Company Law Administration for pay of officers, pay

of establishments, allowances, honoraria etc. and other charges. Actually, the shifting of this department from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to the Ministry of Finance is something that has taken the whole House by surprise. Perhaps, even now many Members do not know that a change has taken place. This Department of Company Law Administration, which is looking into the functioning of companies in the private sector and their malpractices, which according to us, especially after a discussion on the Vivian Bose Commission Report which showed terrible malpractices of the private sector, required further tightening, may be even by certain amendments of the Companies Law, and which required greater powers to be vested in it but we find to our surprise that suddenly this department, which originally had been part of the Finance Ministry and which during the time of the present Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, during his first tenure of office was shifted to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has been again shifted back to the Finance Ministry. It has gone, it has just disappeared and probably it has been shifted somewhere under the files of the Central Board of Revenue. The whole thing has been done in a very secretive manner without anybody knowing anything. We were promised further tightening of controls, further powers being vested in the Company Law Administration so that we are able to keep a proper check and see that the private sector behaves itself and does not go in for such transactions and such malpractices which have come to the fore during the Vivian Bose enquiry, and now this department has been shifted from one Ministry to another without anybody knowing about it.

I have come to know that the Minister of Industry also did not know about it when it was shifted back to the Finance Ministry. Of course, my hon. friend, Shri Kanungo is generally in the air. He knows nothing about

anything. Even during question hour we have that feeling.

An Hon. Member: He is not here.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He should have been here especially when the Demands for Grants relating to his Ministry are being discussed. He is never present here. We know Shri Kanungo well and it is our experience that he knows nothing about anything. It is a fact that he did not know that this change was taking place. As a matter of fact, I am told that the Finance Minister got the permission of the Prime Minister almost like the Voice of America deal and the whole thing has been put through.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is very harsh towards the Minister.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: He should respond to that.

Mr. Speaker: If he responds in the same tone, I shall have to protect the hon. lady Member.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: You may protect him now and you may protect me later. There is nothing wrong in what I say.

Shri Jashvant Mehta (Bhavnagar): Sir, on a point of order.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): May I submit, Sir, that I have been made in charge of this subject? The hon. lady Member is wrong when she says that there is nobody present here to represent the Department of Company Law Administration. The Department of Company Law Administration has now been transferred to the Ministry of Finance and I am present here to represent it....

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: I did not yield to the hon. lady Member. I had yielded for the point of order (*Interruption.*)

Mr. Speaker: Let me hear the point of order.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: The supplementary demands presented to this House is out of order in the sense that this demand under the Department of Company Law Administration has been put under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry when in fact the Company Law Administration has been transferred to the Ministry of Finance.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: That is exactly my point also. This department has suddenly disappeared and we know nothing about it. Now, we find that under the Ministry of Industry, there is a sub-head "Department of Company Law Administration" for which some grants are asked for. The way in which the whole thing was done creates grave suspicions in our minds, because Shri T. T. Krishnamachari has all along been speaking of giving incentives to the private sector; may be, this is one of the incentives that he wants to give them. At least we want to be very clear on this point. The amending Bill which he has brought to the Companies Act is certainly not what we had expected from him especially when he had repeated the grandiose promise that he will see that all the loopholes in the Act are plugged. This is not enough. Therefore, I am surprised why after he has got the Prime Minister to give his OK for the disappearance of the Company Law Administration it should come here at all. I am not able to understand it. I say, it has got to be explained why it was necessary again to shift it back to the Finance Ministry. Now, we do not know where it has gone. It has just disappeared like P. C. Sircar's magic. I do not know what is the idea of this at a time when we want to keep a strict watch on the private sector in order to implement the assurance given to the House after the discussion on the Vivian Bose Commission Report. This has created grave suspicions in our minds and we hope that the Finance Minister will clear all those doubts in his reply.

[Shrimati Renu Chakravartty]

Then I come to another very important demand, Demand No. 56. When we go into the details of Demand No. 56 on pages 14-15 we find we are being asked to make certain supplementary grants to the Indian Statistical Institute and also some supplementary grants to make up for some additional money which was improperly withheld from an employee of the National Sample Survey and also some extra money, quite a substantial amount for work connected with the UNTAA Sector, which relates to the Institute's project for the commercial manufacture and marketing of calculating machines in the country, known as *Sankhya Yantra*.

Now, I took the trouble of looking into the working of this Committee which has been set up for going into the working of the Institute, specially because I am deeply interested in this question of national sample survey and the other statistical work which is of national importance. And it was for this reason that we have readily supported the idea of declaring the Indian Statistical Institute as an institute of national importance. But, I am afraid, this Institute has not functioned in the way in which it should have functioned even though it is dealing with important work. I have looked into the report to find how the Committee has been functioning. This Committee, by the way, is headed by my illustrious friend, Shri D. C. Sharma and I am sure, he will be able to tell us much more about it. The Committee has met four or five times, once in Calcutta and two or three times in Delhi. For the National Sample Survey Project Sector I think payments have been made from time to time according to the computation made by the Institute itself. But neither the work has been submitted according to the proposals nor the work implemented and it has not happened only once.

For example, the first contract in the year 1959-60 was based on the insti-

tute's proposal that in regard to the work that they had in hand relating to the various N.S.S. surveys they would clear during the year certain percentages of the specific components of work described in the schedule. The contract proposals envisaged estimation of the total quantum of work involved in terms of appropriated units in each of the above processes for each survey and specification in terms of percentages to total of the quantum of work targeted to be completed during the year for each stage of work and the corresponding payments therefor. Actually, however, the contract proposal indicated the quantum of work only in regard to stages 3, 5, 7, 8 and 10. They could not complete the work because, according to the Committee, there was frequent revision of the total quantum of work involved and, secondly, because of the inherent difficulty of measuring such items of work etc. It looks very funny. If you read this, you will think the difficulty is to measure the quantum of work. It may be that it is very difficult but still if it is a contract, some sort of an agreement has to be arrived at. I hope, Shri D. C. Sharma will certainly enlighten the House on this point. But I find that there has been difficulty even in such things change-over from machine tabulation to manual tabulation and therefore they cannot tell you as to how much has to be paid.

Finally, they said, "All right; we will not take up the computation according to this but will charge according to the end-products." After that was decided upon we find that no firm contract could be entered into for two years, that is 1960-61 and 1961-62, and the work done and the payments made therefor are now to be regularised on the basis of a memorandum of agreement. I presume that this amount which we are voting for is this proposal. I am not very clear about it because that is not made clear in the explanatory note which has been given to us. As a matter of fact, the explanatory note which, as the Chair has

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ruled should be quite specific is very vague. If you read it, you will find that it says that the Committee recommended that in the "meantime" the Institute may be paid grants for running it. But I do not see how exactly that comes about. About the National Sample Survey Project it says:

"The Committee's report became available to Government in June, 1963 and on the basis of its recommendations it has become necessary to seek additional provision to the extent of Rs. 18.64 lakhs for payment to the Institute."

Funnily enough after it was decided that they will pay according to end-products now we find that for the year 1962-63 the Institute has submitted proposals for the delivery on contract of end-products aggregating to Rs. 20.64 lakhs and end-results aggregating to Rs. 56.72 lakhs or, in all, for a work of Rs. 77.36 lakhs. It says:

"We understand that the Government and the NSS Programme Committee are not satisfied with the rate of progress of tabulations."

So, we must know why we should pay it and on what basis we are paying this.

Then, it says:—

"In regard to the estimates of cost shown in the contract proposals for 1962-63 received from the Institute, the Committee had asked the technical officers of the CSO to ascertain through mutual discussions with their counterparts in the Institute the basis on which these estimates had been framed by the Institute itself....."

Then it continues:—

"The Institute authorities, while clarifying the position in regard to these points, have stated that as regards the volume and rates for different stages and items, it was extremely difficult for it to supply the required break-downs".

The Committee says:—

"We are therefore unable to arrive at any conclusion regarding the reasonableness of the amounts quoted for the contract or make recommendations regarding the basis on which the contract should be drawn up and contract amounts fixed in respect of such works."

In the final paragraph the Committee says:—

"The Committee has however examined whether it can make any recommendation in regard to the quantum of financial provision that should be made in the Government budget, for the NSS contract for 1962-63; The volume of work for which payments would have to be made in 1962-63. . . . should also be viewed against the performance in the earlier two years. Even after making due allowance for any likely increase in the output resulting from the proposed reorganisation or otherwise, an increase of 15 per cent over the last year's performance may be a reasonable estimate of the out-turn that may be expected from the Institute....."

So, it is by the rule of thumb that we come to an increase of 15 per cent over last year's performance. I think that we should really look into this whole matter and in a scientific institute should really find out a scientific formula by which we function with some scientific precision. If it cannot be added up according to very correct tabulation or mathematical calculations, we should see to it that some sort of an agreement is arrived at and if it is a piece rate or a contract rate we should pay according to that.

In the National Sample Survey reports we find so much delay. I do not know who is doing the tabulation of the national income report and the field surveys etc. for the Mahalanobis Committee report for the break-up of the national income. All these things we find are not being done properly. I know, this Institute has offices at

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three places, one at Delhi, another at Giridih and the third at Calcutta. After they have the field surveys they send the paper work to these three places. Sometimes it gets lost and then the whole thing has to be done again. There is thus interminable delay. So, I think, the matter should be gone into.

But even more interesting is the question of the UNTAA Sector about the commercial manufacture of calculating machines. It has been decided that the project has to be entrusted to a separate organisation because of its commercial nature and accordingly a company known as the Sankhya Yantra (Private) Limited has been set up to take over the activity from the Institute. I know definitely that very valuable machinery has been given as a gift to the Institute by the Russians, if I am not mistaken, and maybe by some other sources also. That is also lying idle and funnily enough we find that it says:—

"...as it has not yet been possible for the Company to take over the project from the Institute, the Committee recommended that in the meantime the Institute may be paid grants for running it."

Why should we pay grants for running it? Why should it be that a company which has been set up for the purpose cannot function? Why can they not utilise this valuable machinery which is already there in a commercial manner? I am not able to understand the reason for the company which has been set up not being able to run and produce those calculating machines which are of such great importance in all statistical work in our country with developmental planning. Therefore I see absolutely no reason why we should pay Rs. 13 lakhs as grants when it has already been decided to set up a Company and a company has been set up for this commercial venture and I say that this particular item should not be voted. They say:—

"As it is not possible to foresee at this stage as to when the Sankhya Yantra (Private) Ltd. would take over the UNTAA project and also the likely savings that may become available within the Grant, a Supplementary Grant of Rs. 16 lakhs only is sought for the present."

Mr. Speaker: The hon. lady Member should try to conclude now.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Then I just want to make a small point about the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (Demand No. 132). I did not know that so much would come out of these small supplementary demands. In the Demand of the Information and Broadcasting Ministry I find that it is a peculiar thing. Compensation for land which was originally determined by the Ministry came to Rs. 42,561. Of course, most of us in this House are against the way compensation is computed. I grant that, but then we find that when it went up to the court of the Additional District Judge, Delhi, it was increased to Rs. 135,993 and when it went to the Circuit Bench of the Punjab High Court, it was increased to Rs. 3,11,585. I find that the Government did not appeal against it either in the Supreme Court or in any other court. I am really surprised at it because normally we find that if any labour decision goes against the employer or even against the Government, they go right up to the Supreme Court. But here originally it was Rs. 42,561. And what is the final computation? It is Rs. 3,11,585. So, there is something wrong somewhere. Quite obviously the compensation was absolutely *mala fide* but then it has increased seven times and the Government does not even appeal against it. I would like to know what is the Information and Broadcasting Ministry's function. I have heard many things about this Ministry which functions like the Grand Moghul. After the VOA contract we must be wary about it and we must find out what is happening. It is an amazing thing which has come to my notice and it has not

even gone up to the highest court, not even to the Supreme Court. So, I would like to know the reason for that.

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, last April we passed the Budget and on the 17th August last this House passed a Supplementary Demand of nearly Rs. 33 crores. Now we are asked to pass a Supplementary Demand of Rs. 11,33,00,000. The Supplementary Demands are necessary evils. They should have been foreseen and should be brought forward only in exceptional circumstances. But we have seen that they have become a regular feature. It is due to bad budgeting. Probably at the time of the preparation of the Budget they do not see that this expenditure is to be incurred during the course of the year. I do not think any plea could be taken that there has been a change in the personnel of the Finance Ministry that necessitated the Supplementary Demands. It is not so. As I said, these Supplementary Demands have become a regular feature with this Government and we are asked to pass Supplementary Demands amounting to large sums of money. I think, there should be an end to it. I feel that there has been no planned approach in the preparation of the Budget. Even though we have completed a decade of planning, I find that there has been no planning even at the highest level of this country's administration. Take the case of rationalisation of the Ministries. This thing was stressed by the previous speaker. I would like to point out about what they call the rationalisation of the Ministries that there has been absolutely no rationality. After Maulana Azad, probably nobody was found suitable to step into his big shoes. So, the Ministry was bifurcated into two: the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. At that time it was considered irrational to have these two Ministries together. But now when Mr. Chagla has come, they have again become rational by combining these two Ministries. When Mr. Malviya was promoted to the Cabinet rank, the mining was considered to be a perfect

combination with petroleum. Now, after a few months, when he goes out of office, the mining has been tagged with the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries. Probably this Ministry of Steel and Heavy Industries was first created to give an assignment to the present Finance Minister to a Cabinet rank. Then, take the case of the Ministry of Defence Production. This defence production was an indispensable part of the Ministry of Defence so long as Mr. Krishna Menon was in charge of that Ministry. But when Mr. Chavan came, the Defence Production was separated from the Defence Ministry. The Department of Company Law Administration which was tagged with the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has now been separated and has been added to the empire of the Finance Ministry. This point was also stressed by the previous speaker. Even in industrial activity, the oil, steel and heavy industries are under the charge of the Cabinet rank Ministers, but the industrial policy has to be formulated by a Minister of State. Industries, like, tea and jute are in the hands of the Minister of International Trade. After the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has been bifurcated into so many branches, I do not think there could be any need to have a separate Ministry for Commerce and Industry. Take the Parliamentary Affairs Department. The Department of Parliamentary Affairs and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have been tagged together. I do not think there is any rationality in having these two departments together which are poles apart. I submit that there has been absolutely no rationality in the so-called rationalisation of the Ministries. These frequencies in the changes of the Ministries are devoid of any relationship. The chopping and slicing and permutations and combination of the departments and Ministries create such a confusion in the country that it is very difficult for we MPs. not to speak of the lay-man, to keep pace with the changes.

Coming to the various Demands, I would beg to submit that this Demand

[Shri P. K. Deo]

No. 113. envisages the creation of a new corporation, that is, the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation. It is envisaged that it will handle trade to the tune of Rs. 250 crores by 1970. At the same time, it will handle the export trade of the present S.T.C. to the tune of Rs. 175 crores. The S.T.C. was primarily sponsored to deal with ore exports to countries with State controlled economy. It has started spreading its tentacles and has diversified its various operations in various spheres and it now covers all countries. It also steps into the internal distribution of various essential commodities. I beg to submit that the S.T.C. has not fared well as it should have in the field of ore exports. In the year 1962-63, iron ore exported has been to the tune of 3.7 million tons as against the target of 10 million tons of the Third Plan. In the case of manganese ore, the export target has dwindled much below the existing level. Our traditional markets have been lost. We are told that the factors responsible for this state of affairs have been beyond our control. There has been a large production of manganese ore elsewhere, in Congo, Brazil and U.S.S.R. But, in spite of the various pleas made, I beg to submit that the S.T.C. has failed in the field of ore exports. We know there is a great scope for barter deals and if the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation will proceed on proper lines, they could explore new avenues for export. They should try to find out new markets and they should be able to export more of manganese ore. But my fear is that the world reserve of such of these ores estimated at 100,000 million tons in 1950 has increased to 250,000 million tons in 1962 and in the case of world ore production, it has increased from 242 million tons in 1950 to 513 million tons in 1961. I beg to submit that if the Government is anxious that there should be real promotion of her export trade in this regard, they should try to have better transport facilities, try to reduce the cost of production and have better

relations with the labour. At the same time, I would submit that the private entrepreneurs should not be squeezed from the export trade. We have had a bitter experience in having the monopoly in the field of exports. After all, if the private parties are capable of exporting more on their own and trying to explore new markets, all facilities should be given to them. After all, they are also doing patriotic work in earning foreign exchange for this country. The Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce have brought this thing time and again to the notice of the Government and I hope the Government will give their due consideration to this matter.

Now, I come to Demnd No. 132 which is regarding land acquisition. It has been a 'charged' item, we cannot say 'No' to this in this House because it has been a court decree. But it should be an eye-opener to the Government and to everybody else. The compensation for the acquisition of certain lands near about Delhi was paid at Rs. 42,000 which ultimately at the High Court stage was increased to Rs. 3,11,000, that is, nearly seven times. In this regard, I beg to submit that those who could afford to go to the High Court could get a higher rate of compensation. You, Sir, know how litigation is expensive in this country and how many people can afford to go to the various stages into the High Court and the Supreme Court for purposes of getting their due compensation. Now, the Seventeenth Amendment of the Constitution is on the anvil of this Parliament and if that Constitution Amendment Bill is passed, then these poor ryots will be deprived of the due compensation: they would have to reconcile to whatever compensation would be settled by the respective State Legislatures as these would not be justiciable in any court of law. They would be deprived of the fundamental right of getting adequate compensation for their land which may be taken over,

maybe for State purpose or for some other purpose. At the same time, I would like to bring to your notice the state of affairs which is obtaining in Delhi and also elsewhere. Take the case of Rourkela or Ghaziabad. The people of Ghaziabad came here and squatted before the Parliament for the same grievance. Take the case of the people of Jagannathpur in Ranchi. Those people have come here all the way to represent their grievances and about the inadequate compensation that they are getting for being displaced from their hearth and home. If they were people of means, then they could go to the proper court and get adequate compensation. But, after all, how many of them could go to the court?

So, I beg to submit that Government if they claim themselves to be socialist and helping the poor should pay adequate compensation to these people who are being deprived of their land for these public purposes.

Lastly, I would like to comment on Demand No. 37, regarding certain grants to the State of Nagaland. When the State of Nagaland Bill was passed by this House, many Members on this side of the House expressed their genuine doubts that this tiny State might not be a viable unit. That has been proved by the fact that for the day-to-day administration of these small States, continuous grants-in-aid have to be given from the Centre. Is it not high time that in a strategic area like the north-east corner of India, instead of having these small or tiny States, all these should be integrated together and a bigger State should be formed? Now, the hill people are also claiming to have a separate hill State in Assam. Then, the Khasis will have a small States, then the Misimis, then the Mikirs and then the Lushai people and so on, and there will be no end to it.

I beg to submit that from the point of view of proper emotional integration and also from the strategic point of view, Nagaland, NEFA, Tripura, Manipur and Assam should be integrated to form one State.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): First of all, I wish to make a few observations on Demand No. 56 to which my hon. friend Shrimati Renu Chakravartty has referred. I think that budget-making is a continuous process. In the case of those institutions which go on growing, it is a process which entails heavy expenditure. In other words, there are some institutions which are not stagnant but which grow from day to day. Therefore, their budget also grows from year to year.

13.33 hrs.

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

The Indian Statistical Institute is one of those national institutes, which is of national importance. It is growing from year to year, and, therefore, the budget estimates of this institute are bound to grow. For instance, if during one year we give it a crore and some lakhs of rupees, during the next year we have to give it a crore and some more lakhs of rupees. So, there should be no anxiety so far as the increase in the budget of this institute is concerned. It only shows its sound health, its sound development and its greater utility in terms of its services.

A question has been put so far as the National Sample Survey is concerned. I had the honour to chair the committee which was appointed by Parliament, and all the members of the committee spent many hours in discussing the problem with the gentlemen who were running the National Sample Survey. We wanted a rational break-up of the activities of the National Sample Survey, from the collection of material up to the delivering of the end-product. We wanted that we should be able to define certain stages so that the National Sample Survey could ask for money from the Government of India at those several intervening stages. But, our human ingenuity, our technical resources, and our expertise all failed to form some kind of a rational break-up of the National Sample Survey. We did our best but we failed, and if the lady Member comes to our

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rescue, I shall be very happy. Since I am again the chairman of this committee during this year, I shall go to the lady Member and ask her to suggest to me the several steps which would lead to the end-product and also to the linking of the various steps with the getting of money from the Government of India.

After all, this National Sample Survey is a contract work. It is not work of a kind which is a losing thing. It is a kind of work where we get back what we spend. Therefore, we have been increasing the budget of the National Sample Survey in course of time, in view of the requirements of the workers there. When I go to Calcutta, I am told that these workers go on strike, because they do not get the salaries at the right time. And who are the persons who ask them to go on strike? I do not know.

.. **Shri S. M. Banerjee** (Kanpur): It must be my hon. friend.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not know.

They stage demonstrations, and sometimes, when we go there, we find all kinds of posters written. In order to satisfy the workers, because a satisfied worker means good work, we tried to advance this money to the National Sample Survey, and I may tell you that this money is only contract money and it has to be reimbursed by Government, and, therefore, there should be no difficulty about it, and there should be no ado about spending this money.

This arrangement has been made in the light of three things. In the first place, it has been done so that the workers can get their salaries in time, whether Government advance money or not. Secondly, it has been done so that the workers can perform their work, irrespective of any cloud of unemployment hanging over their heads. In the third place, it has been done so that even though Government may not give money, until the end-product comes, the work goes on.

I think that it is a very rational arrangement which has been made by the institute for doing this very important work.

It has been suggested that sometimes, these national sample surveys are delayed. That is true, but we must understand that we cannot make quick estimates of these things. We cannot give a bird's eye-view of these things, because these things deal with very big figures. You have to go through those figures and after having gone through them, come to results, which are very good. Of course, sometimes the results are not very good. I know there are some persons who will point out that some of the results that are there do not square with our conception of things. But that does not matter. In all human institutions, there is room for mistake. But on the whole, this National Sample Survey has done very good work and has given us some data on which we can base the progress of our country. So far as the National Income Committee is concerned, it has nothing to do with this Institute. So it is not relevant here.

I come to the second point, the UNTAA business. There is no doubt about the fact that I feel grateful to the Soviet Union for giving us this huge machinery for manufacturing computer machines. I think it is a very friendly gesture made by the Soviet Union to us. But the difficulty has been that the Institute was not able to find proper personnel to run these machines. There was also a legal objection, that the Indian Statistical Institute being primarily an educational institute, it could not undertake any commercial work. So a long time passed before we could find out whether the Indian Statistical Institute was able to run them or not. Afterwards, the legal opinion was to the effect that it could not do it. Therefore, it was decided that a company should be formed called Sankya Yantra (Private) Ltd. But even there, there are so many legal hurdles to be overcome

and it is very difficult to shortcircuit these legal hurdles. Therefore, this thing has been held up. If they have asked for Rs. 13 lakhs, it is only for the reason that they want some money for recurring and capital expenditure. All this money will be reimbursed as soon as the company comes into being.

Now I come to another point—I had many points to make, but since you have rung the bell I will conclude after this. It is about the Commerce and Industry Ministry. If there is one Ministry which has given the lie to the sense of emergency prevailing in the country, it is this Ministry. While every other Ministry is talking about the sense of emergency in the country, this Ministry is trying to show that there is no sense of emergency. I do not know in which world this Ministry lives. If anyone says I am wrong, I would point to the supplementary demand presented by this Ministry. It imposed on itself a 10 per cent cut because there was a sense of emergency. But what it gave at that time, it has now come forward to take; but not only 10 per cent, but it wants more. Therefore, this Ministry is a spendthrift Ministry in our Government and this Ministry still believes in galivanting all over the world. It has increased its expenditure on delegations. Every other delegation is being cut. Even the delegation to the U.N. has been cut, and we are trying to curtail the number of persons we are sending in our delegations. But this Ministry, out of its bountifulness, generosity and large-heartedness sends delegations to all kinds of places. Of course, I have not got the names here to tell you that it sends out outsize delegations. It sends delegations which are more prestigious than functional; it sends out delegations which are more social than expert; it sends out delegations which are more for non-trade, non-international trade purposes. When I go over my paper and read about the delegations which this Ministry sends, I feel not very happy. I do not say

that I feel unhappy, because if I start feeling unhappy over this, there will be no end to my unhappiness.

Look at the number of officials that it wants to have in addition. While we are cutting down the number of officers, while we are introducing economy, this great Ministry—God knows who presides over its destinies, God knows who runs it—is having more and more officials, inspectors, accountants, officers, technical assistants, joint secretaries, directors etc.

Therefore, this Ministry should be made aware of the sense of emergency in the country. It should be asked not to do anything which will mean more expenditure for the Indian taxpayer. It should curtail its travelling allowances and other things. Office contingencies like furniture, typewriters, stationery, telephones, liveries etc., are expected to need larger provision.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are twelve more Members wanting to speak and the time is limited.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I am concluding.

Therefore, I say that some sense of economy should be introduced into this Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

I respectfully submit that some sense of reality should be inculcated in our Ministry of Education. Our Ministry of Education is a Ministry of experiments. I do not worry about scientific experiments, but our Ministry of Education goes on experimenting with human lives, the lives of boys, young men and everybody. The unfortunate victims of these experiments are our young men, students. As if the experiments we are already doing are not enough, a new experiment is being done by this Ministry. It is fond of new things, new-fangled ideas. The new

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idea is—it is called a new service—youth vocational centres. Where is the need for this? What are the advantages? How are 40,000 students going to do it? There is already unemployment in our country, and these 40,000 students will be trained and after training, they will also be unemployed. I want to know why this Ministry, which knows how to kill its Ministers, change its Ministers very soon, does not want to full-fledged programme for the education of the young men of this country and their training, and why it is tinkering with this problem from day to day.

Some of my friends are there, I respect Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandram, but they have nothing to do with this. I would say this Ministry should be asked to think realistically, act practically, and act also for the good of the nation, which means the youth of the country. If it cannot do so, I think God will have to save our country and our young men and young women.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: First of all, I would like to deal with Demand No. 37 relating to the Planning Commission. This Demand is in respect of research programmes. The Research Programme Committee had taken up 170 schemes, and nearly 100 have been completed. Under Demand No. 56 also we find money is required for the Indian Statistical Institute which has been declared to be an institution of national importance, and it is also taking up work of research, educational training and other activities. So, the problem of co-ordination of the different research schemes arises. I would like to know whether the reports in respect of the 100 schemes completed have been received, whether there is an organisation in the Planning Commission which is taking the follow-up work. So many expert committee reports on research work are there lying idle, and as there is

no machinery in the Planning Commission to deal with them, the country is not benefited. People in the Planning Commission do not get time to read these reports, because they are very busy with the day to day administrative activities, so that, in spite of spending lakhs of rupees on research work, we do not derive any benefit. This should be attended to.

Secondly, co-ordination is important. Different Ministries are dealing with different research programmes; sometimes universities, and the Statistical Institute are also working on these programmes. So many research programmes are carried on for years together, and we do not see an end to it. So, besides co-ordination, there should be a time-bound programme for any work taken up by Government.

The supplementary demands do not reflect the reorganisation of the Ministry. As was rightly pointed out, the Company Law Administration was transferred to the Finance Ministry, but the Demand submitted to the House is under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. There is a lacuna in the reorganisation of the Ministry, and it took such a long time that administration was hampered and work was delayed. So, whenever there is reorganisation, there should also be a time limit for it. A lot of time has gone in reorganisation after the Kamaraj Plan. The main lacuna in regard to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is that the main policy making work is with the Ministry of Industry, and not a single Cabinet Minister is in charge of this policy making work. The reorganisation is incomplete in that sense. So, Government should make a move to finalise the reorganisation as early as possible.

Coming to Demand No. 15, 65 vocational centres are proposed to be set

up. Government is dealing with education in a half-hearted way, making new experiments and changing again. Multi-purpose schools were introduced, but they were given up afterwards. The higher secondary programme was taken, but it was also not carried out. So, there is no consistent policy. We are dealing with lakhs of young students and the future generation. How long can we go on experimenting in this way? Why not finalise our approach to primary education, secondary education etc., and what we are going to do with higher education. Different States also follow different policies, there is no uniformity which can help students in higher education.

These vocational centres will deal with people who have completed their primary education, and the programme is for three years. I think it is too long, it should be for not more than two years, so that people can get a livelihood soon after finishing their primary education.

There should be co-ordination between the multi-purpose and technical courses that we have introduced, and there should be uniformity in higher secondary schools throughout the country.

14 hrs.

श्री श्रीनारायण दास (दरभंगा) :
 उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह दूसरा मौका है कि पूरक अनुदान को मंजूर करने के लिये मांग सरकार की तरफ से सदन के सामने आयी है ।

यह सही है कि अभी हमारा देश विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विकास कर रहा है और साल के अन्दर ऐसी बातें हो सकती हैं जिनके लिए पूरक मांग की जाए । लेकिन यह भी देखना है कि हम एक योजना के अनुसार काम कर रहे हैं और एक बहुत बड़ा महकमा प्लानिंग कमीशन का कायम है जो विकास सम्बन्धी विभिन्न विषयों पर, चाहे वे केन्द्र के सम्बन्ध में हों, चाहे विभिन्न राज्यों के सम्बन्ध में हों, बहुत गौर से विचार करता है और पंच वर्षीय योजना के लिए विभिन्न रकमों विभिन्न विभागों

के लिए मंजूर कर देता है, तब फिर बार बार पूरक मांग की मंजूरी के लिए सदन के सामने आना यह बताता है कि हमारे जो विभाग हैं वे पूरी तरह से दूरदर्शिता से काम नहीं लेते । अगर वे दूरदर्शिता से काम लें तो यह पूरक अनुदानों की मांग की मंजूरी के लिए सदन के सामने आने का मौका अधिक से अधिक साल में एक बार आना चाहिए । लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हर साल दो बार और कभी-कभी तीन बार भी सरकार इस तरह की पूरक मांग की मंजूरी के लिए सदन के सामने आती है । इससे पता चलता है कि जो विभाग बजट करने वाला है वह सारे प्रश्नों पर गम्भीरता से और दूरदर्शिता से विचार करके निर्णय नहीं करता और तभी ऐसा मौका आता है ।

अभी एक दो माननीय सदस्यों ने १५ नम्बर की मांग का उल्लेख किया । एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हम कब तक प्रयोग करते रहेंगे । लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि मनुष्य का जीवन ही एक प्रयोग का जीवन है । विशेष कर शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई ऐसा समय नहीं आएगा कि जब प्रयोग की आवश्यकता नहीं होगी । मनुष्य का विकास प्रयोग के आधार पर ही होता है । किसी खास प्रणाली को अपना कर अगर हम चाहें कि शिक्षा में उन्नति करे तो यह असम्भव है । बच्चों या युवकों के मानसिक स्तर को कैसे ऊंचा किया जाए, उन का सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से विकास कैसे हो, इन सब बातों के लिए कौनसी प्रणाली अच्छी होगी, यह प्रयोग द्वारा ही सिद्ध हो सकता है । इसलिए अगर हमारा शिक्षा विभाग या हमारी सरकार नए नए प्रयोग करती है तो मैं तो उसका विरोध नहीं कर सकता, मैं तो इसका स्वागत करता हूँ । लेकिन जो विषय हमारे सामने आता है उसका पूरा खाका सदन के सामने रखा जाए और जो योजना या जो प्रोजेक्ट पूरक अनुदान की मांग के लिए सदन के सामने रखी जाती है उसका पूरा ब्यौरा सदन के सामने रखा जाना चाहिए । अगर ऐसा किया जाए तो मैं

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

समझता हूँ कि उस के लिए पूरक मांग पर विचार करने में सदन को अधिक सुविधा होगी। १५ नम्बर की भांग एक नई संस्था कायम करने के लिए है जिसमें यूनाइटेड नेशनल इंटरनेशनल चिल्ड्रन्स इमरजेंसी फंड और इंटरनेशनल लैबर आरगेनाइजेशन की सहायता मिलेगी। विषय उसका यह है कि जो ११ से १४ वर्ष तक के बच्चे आर्थिक कठिनाई के कारण या अपना मानसिक विकास काफी दूरे के कारण आगे शिक्षा जारी नहीं रख सकते ऐसे लोगों को कुछ आंगीरों का काम सिखाया जाए जिससे वे अपना निर्वाह कर सकें। इस काम के लिए यह योजना है। मैं तो इस योजना का हृदय में समर्थन करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि धीरे धीरे इस योजना का और भी विस्तार होगा। हमारे देश में जो बहुत बड़ी तादाद में लोगों को प्राइमरी शिक्षा दी जाती है, उनकी माधरता को कायम रखने के लिए या उनके हाथ में कोई हुनर देने के लिए जिस का उपयोग करके वे अपना निर्वाह कर सकें और देश के निर्माण में सहायता कर सकें, किसी योजना की आवश्यकता थी। इसलिए इस काम के लिए जो यह योजना सरकार ने अपने हाथ में ली है, उसका मैं हृदय से समर्थन करता हूँ।

लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में एक बात मेरे मन में आती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जो इस बड़े काम में अपने हाथ में ले रही है, इसके अंगण के लिए क्या व्यवस्था है। इस बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया गया है। जैसा मैंने कहा कि दो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाएँ और केन्द्रीय सरकार इस योजना का खर्च वहन करेंगी, लेकिन सारे देश में, विशेषकर देहाती क्षेत्र में और ऐसे क्षेत्रों में जो न देहात हैं और न शहर हैं, जो यह संस्था खोली जाएगी माध्यमिक स्कूलों के साथ या बुनियादी स्कूलों के साथ, तो इसका संचालन किस प्रकार होगा। इसका संचालन केन्द्र सरकार करेगी या इस काम को राज्य सरकारों के हाथ में दिया जाएगा यह

स्पष्ट नहीं है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस पर किसी तरह का विचार नहीं किया गया है। हमारे सामने यह बात नहीं आयी है। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार इस काम को करेगी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें बहुत कठिनाइयाँ आयेंगी क्योंकि कि हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है, बहुत विस्तार में फैला है। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार सारे देश में इस काम को चलाएगी तो उसकी निगरानी ठीक प्रकार नहीं हो सकेगी और अगर यह काम राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा चलाया जाने वाला है तो मालूम नहीं कि राज्य सरकारों ने इस समस्या पर गम्भीरता के साथ विचार किया है या नहीं। हमारा यह अनुभव रहा है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार बहुत नी योजनाएँ बनाती है और उनके लिए रुपया मंजूर करती है, लेकिन राज्य सरकार उस रुपए का सदुपयोग नहीं करतीं और काम ठीक से आगे नहीं बढ़ता। सरकार को सोचना चाहिए कि अगर यह काम तीसरी योजना में समाप्त नहीं होता और आगे की योजनाओं में भी इसको जारी रखना है तो इस काम के लिए कौन सी एजेंसी कायम की जाए जो कि इस को पूरे तौर से कर सके। इस प्रकार प्रकाश डाला जाना चाहिए।

दूसरा अनुदान जिसके सम्बन्ध में मुझे कुछ कहना है, वह प्लानिंग कमीशन के सम्बन्ध में है। प्लानिंग कमीशन, जैसा कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा, एक बढ़ती हुई संस्था होने जा रही है। बहुत से लोगों का ख्याल है कि यह तो एक दूसरी समानान्तर सरकार ही बन रही है। उसके मकानात को देखिए, उसके विभागों को देखिए और उसके काम को देखिए, मालूम पड़ता है कि सरकार की तरह का एक दूसरा संगठन कायम हो रहा है जो कि देश के आर्थिक विकास में प्रगति लाने की उम्मीद से खड़ा किया गया है।

इस संस्था का काम है योजना बनाना। जैसा कि कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है, इसका

काम एग्जीक्यूशन करना नहीं है, यह विचार करके सरकार को सुझाव देती है कि क्या काम किस तरह से करना चाहिए। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि प्लानिंग कमीशन भी कुछ खर्च करती है। वह विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों और केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिए रुपया मंजूर ही नहीं करती बल्कि स्वयं भी रुपया खर्च करती है। उसके नीचे एक विभाग रिसर्च प्रोग्राम के लिए बना हुआ है। इसका काम है देश की सामाजिक, आर्थिक और प्रशासन सम्बन्धी समस्याओं पर अनुसंधान करना, और वह अनुसंधान स्वयं न करना बल्कि योजनाओं के जरिए कराना और उन संस्थाओं के जरिए से कराना जो कि देश में चल रही हैं। प्लानिंग कमीशन दूसरों से कहती है कि खर्च कम करो, लेकिन प्लानिंग कमीशन से यह प्लानिंग ठीक से नहीं हो सका कि उसके अधीन यह जो रिसर्च का काम चल रहा है उसमें उतना ही खर्च करती जितना कि मंजूर हुआ है। लेकिन प्लानिंग कमीशन ने ऐसा नहीं किया और वह सदन के सामने पूरक अनुदान के लिए आयी है। इससे पता चलता है कि प्लानिंग कमीशन उस काम के सम्बन्ध में भी ठीक तरह नहीं सोच सकती जो कि उसके जिम्मे है। अगर उसके बारे में प्लानिंग कमीशन सोच सकती तो आज सदन के सामने इस अनुपूरक मांग के लिए क्यों आती। अगले बजट में इसके लिए व्यवस्था हो सकती थी। यह मैं बतलाता हूँ कि प्लानिंग कमिशन एक बढ़ता हुआ विभाग है लेकिन अपने काम के बारे में जो काम उसके जिम्मे है उसी के जरिए वह खर्च होता है। उसके बारे में वह पूरे गौर से नहीं सोचते।

अन्त में मैं एक, आध मिनट में एक बात और कह देना चाहता हूँ। यह एक मांग है बक्स हाउसिंग ऐंड रिहैबिलिटेशन मिनिस्ट्री की जिसका कि नम्बर १४६ है। इस मांग में बतलाया गया है कि जनपथ होटल के लिए एक विशेष कम्पनी बनने वाली है और उसमें काफ़ी रुपये की जरूरत है। पहले भी शायद

उसमें कुछ खर्च किया गया है और अब एक नई मांग के लिए चूँकि एक नई कम्पनी बनने वाली है, उस का शासन बदल रहा है, पहले कई विभागों के हाथ में था कारोबार, वह हट कर अब एक खास कम्पनी के हाथ में दिया जाने वाला है जैसा कि अशोक होटल का है।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के खजाने से गरीब जनता के रुपये से होटल चलाया जाय तो हर्ज नहीं है लेकिन इस होटल में के चलाने में जितना रुपया हम इनवैस्ट कर रहे हैं उस से आने वाले वर्ष में कितना फ़ायदा हमको होगा यह भी हमको पता होना चाहिए। उससे हमें क्या रिटर्न आयेंगे इसका भी कुछ जिक्र इस में आना चाहिए था। अब कम्पनी पर कम्पनी खोलते चले जायें, बड़े बड़े होटल चलाये जायें और हमें उनमें फ़ायदा न हो तो जनता का पैसा इस तरीके से लगाना कि जिसमें हमें फ़ायदा न होता हो, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह मुनासिब नहीं है।

यह सूचना पूरक मांग के साथ दी जानी चाहिए कि जो कम्पनी बनने वाली है उस कम्पनी में सरकारी खजाने से कितना रुपया लगाया जायगा और कितने वर्ष के अन्दर कितनी प्रतिशत: आमदनी इस सरकारी जनपथ होटल से होगी तभी इस मांग का समर्थन हम लोग कर सकते हैं। लेकिन सिर्फ इसलिए कि दिल्ली चूँकि देश की राजधानी है और इस राजधानी में दूसरे देशों के बड़े बड़े लोग आते हैं और उनके रहने के लिए जो हमने अशोक होटल और जनपथ जैसे शानदार होटल बनाये वह तो ठीक है लेकिन इन में सरकार जो पैसा लगाये वह एक व्यापारिक दृष्टि से रख कर लगाय, खाली उन बड़े बड़े लोगों की सुविधा की हो उसे चिन्ता न हो बल्कि इसका ध्यान रखे कि इतना उन होटलों आदि से फ़ायदा होगा और जो पैसा इनवैस्ट किया है उसका इतना रिटर्न हमें मिलेगा। इन सब बातों का अंदाज़ सदन को पूरक मांग रखते समय देना चाहिए तब इन पूरक मांगों का समर्थन किया

[श्री श्रीनारायण दास]

जा सकता है। मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ इन पूरक मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए आशा करता हूँ आगे से इस प्रकार की पूरक मांगों के साथ साथ रिटर्न और आमदनी आदि सम्बन्धी इतिहा भी रक्खी जाये ताकि सदन के माननीय सदस्य अच्छे तरीक़ से उन पर गौर करके निश्चय कर सकें।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया (फर्रुखाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन अनुदानों का विरोध करता हूँ और सबसे पहले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्रालय के अनुदान का विरोध करता हूँ। मैं अभी सब मंत्रियों को पहचान नहीं पाया हूँ। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ इस अवसर पर सदन में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार के मंत्री या उपमंत्री मौजूद नहीं हैं...

एक माननीय सदस्य: दिल्ली में हैं लेकिन यहाँ नहीं हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल्कुल ग़लत बात है कि जिस मंत्रालय के लिए अनुदान मंजूर करने हों उनका कोई आदमी यहाँ न हो। यह बहुत बुरा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर यहाँ हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: लेकिन वह एक अलग मंत्रालय है और सम्बन्धित मंत्री को सुनना चाहिए था कि उनके मंत्रालय में क्या होता है और जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ हाउस के अन्य सभी लोगों की भी यही राय होगी कि उन्हें इस अवसर पर सदन में अवश्य मौजूद रहना चाहिए।

कई माननीय सदस्य: जी हाँ उन को मौजूद रहना चाहिए था।

श्री कछवाय: मंत्री महोदय को यहाँ पर बुलाना चाहिए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: उन मंत्री महोदय को यहाँ इस अवसर पर बुलाना, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह आप के हाथ में है।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The Deputy Minister of Finance is here. She will be able to reply.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: उन के सामने मेरी कुछ कमजोरी पड़ जाती है क्योंकि हलके हलके बोलना पड़ेगा।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल): मंत्री महोदय सुनने को भी तैयार नहीं हैं तो वे उत्तर क्या देंगे?

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: सब बातें उन को पहुंचा दी जायेंगी।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया: अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार आजकल कुछ ऐसे ढंग से अपने देश में चल रहा है कि बहुत सी चीजों पर १०, २० और ५० सैकड़े का मुनाफ़ा नहीं बल्कि २००, ४०० और ५०० सैकड़े तक का मुनाफ़ा हो रहा है। पदार्थों के लाइसेंस दे दिये जाते हैं। वह मंगाये जाते हैं कारख़ानों के लिए लेकिन जिन चीजों के लिए मंगाये जाते हैं उन के लिए इस्तेमाल न होकर वे कहीं और चले जाते हैं और कालेबाज़ार के व्यापार से उन पर जैसा मैं ने आप से अर्ज़ किया, ४०० और ५०० सैकड़े का मुनाफ़ा हो रहा है। इस मंत्रालय के लिए इस सदन को बिल्कुल पैसा नहीं देना चाहिए। मैं एक ताजा मिसाल दिये देता हूँ कि कोबाल्ट और क्रोमियम और मैटल पाउडर, इन दो के लिए लाइसेंस दिये गये और २५ लाख रुपये का माल मंगाया गया कलकत्ता और विशाखापट्टनम के लिए, वहाँ के कारख़ानों के लिए लेकिन यह माल फीरोज़ाबाद के चूड़ी व्यापार के लिए चला गया और वहाँ कोई सवा करोड़ या डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये के आसपास बिक रहा है। अब २५ लाख का माल डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये में बिके, यह कोई

व्यापार है ? यह तो सरासर अंधाधुंध है जोकि सारे देश के चरित्र को बिगाड़ रहा है। अगर हमने इस प्रश्न पर अच्छे तरीके से नहीं सोचा तब तो मैं यही कहूंगा कि यह देश बिलकुल ध्वंस होकर रहेगा। आज अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मंत्रालय एक व्यभिचार और भ्रष्टाचार का अड्डा बना हुआ है और मैं नहीं चाहता कि उस के लिए कोई अनुदान मंजूर किया जाय। अब मुझे श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा माफ करेंगी। उनका मंत्रालय नहीं है इसलिए जरा कुछ सख्त बोल गया कुछ मामूली ढंग से।

अब पता नहीं कि यह भी उनका मंत्रालय है या नहीं। अब मैं एक दूसरी मांग के ऊपर आता हूँ जोकि समवाय विधि प्रशासन के अन्तर्गत वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय की मांग नम्बर १ में की गई है। उस सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहना है कि समवाय विधि के लिए कुछ महकमे बनाये गये थे। अगस्त सन् ५५ में एक अलग महकमा बनाया गया जोकि सितम्बर ५६ में दो टुकड़ों में बांट दिया गया और बांटा था उस वक्त श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने जो अब भी फिर से वित्त मंत्री हो गये। उसको बांटने का क्या उद्देश्य था यह बिलकुल समझ में नहीं आया था। कम से कम उन्होंने नहीं बतलाया। मैंने अनुमान ज़रूर लगाया कि उन्होंने उसे क्यों बांटा। फिर से उस महकमे के बारे में कार्यवाही हुई है। दरअसल यह कम्पनी विधि का महकमा कायम किया गया इसलिए कि जिस में कम्पनियाँ अपने हिस्सों को ठीक तरीके से बाज़ार में बेचें और जब नई कम्पनी बनाई जाय तो उस के जरिए से कुछ बड़े बड़े लोग गलत सट्टा, फिर से मैं कहूंगा बहुत गंदा सट्टा कम्पनी कायम होने के पहले ही पैसा न बना डालें। इस तरीके से जो वित्त महकमा था या और बहुत से वित्त कारपोरेशन, निगम वगैरह कायम किये जा रहे हैं, उन का ताल्लुक निजी कम्पनियों से कुछ इस ढंग का रहे

जिससे निजी कम्पनियाँ सरकारी पैसे बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफा या लूट न कर सकें। यह सारे महकमे की बुनियाद श्री कृष्णमाचारी ने अपने तब के वित्त मंत्री काल में खत्म कर डाली। क्यों किया ? उसको तो वह खुद ही बता सकते हैं। कभी उन्होंने नहीं बताया। मैंने आप का ध्यान सिर्फ इस लिए दिलाया कि दिल्ली शहर में इन निजी कम्पनियों के कम से कम ५००० से लगा कर १०,००० आदमी ऐसे होंगे जिनका कि एक ही काम है कि सरकार के साथ इन कम्पनियों का रिश्ता बढ़ाये रखें और तरह तरह के गलत काम करवा सकें। ऐसे ५००० से १०,००० आदमी हैं इस से कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता। उन के पास फालतू वाइफरात कैसा पड़ा हुआ है। होटलों में उन के कमरे पड़े हुए हैं। उनके जरिये से सरकारी महकमे और निजी कम्पनियों अपना रिश्ता बनाती हैं। मैं नहीं कह सकता कि किस हद तक लापरवाही इसका कारण है और किस हद तक साझेदारी इसका कारण है ? शायद दोनों ही कारण हैं, लापरवाही और साझेदारी। ऐसी ऐसी निजी कम्पनियाँ हैं जिनके के ७०, ७० और ८०, ८० आदमी हैं, पहले कभी सरकार में ऊंचे ओहदों पर रह चुके हैं, अब सरकार से अलग हो चुके हैं, उम्र ज्यादा हो गई है और इन कम्पनियों में काम करते हैं सिर्फ इसलिए कि उस कम्पनी का और सरकार का रिश्ता ठीक ठीक रखें। जैसे बिड़ला कम्पनी, उसके कोई ७०-८० लोग ऐसे हैं जो कभी प्रशासन में ऊंचे ओहदों में थे, कहीं कोई रेलवे में था, कहीं कोई वित्त मंत्रालय में था, अब बिड़ला जी के यहां काम करते हैं ताकि बिड़ला जी के वे काम जो बहुत ज्यादा नाजुक काम हैं, उनको भी सरकार के द्वारा करवा सकें। मैंने सिर्फ एक का नाम लिया है

श्री यशपाल सिंह (कैराना) : नाजुक काम क्या ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अब नाजुक काम क्या है, ठाकुर साहब इनके लिए कोई

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

शब्द कह देना, मुझ जरा सोचना पड़गा क्योंकि श्रीमती तारकेश्वरी सिन्हा उपस्थित हैं बरना कह भी देता, बहरहाल यूँ समझ लीजिये कि बहुत गंदा और वाहियात काम ।

लेकिन खाली बिड़ला ही इस नाजुक काम में मुब्तिला नहीं हैं बल्कि और भी कम्पनियों के तरीके ऐसे चल पड़े हैं कि वह सारे देश और जनता की बात न सोच करके कुछ कुटुम्बों की बात सोचने लगे हैं । अब खाली बिड़ला ही नहीं बल्कि डालमिया-जैन भी हैं । खाली उन्हीं को क्यों देखा जाय ? इसी तरीके से टाटा वगैरह और बड़ी बड़ी कम्पनियाँ हैं । इसी तरीके से बाजोरिया की कम्पनी है जहाँ के रंग डंग ताँ पूछना ही क्या . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please do not mention any individual names.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब तक कि नाम नहीं दिये जाते, प्रधान मंत्री कहते हैं कि यह तो ठोम बात नहीं हुई, सजीव बात बताइये और जब उस के लिए नाम दिये जाते हैं तब यह कहा जाता है कि कोई नाम यहाँ पर न बताइये । बहरहाल मैं और कोई नाम नहीं देना चाहता वैसे मेरे पास तो सैकड़ों नाम हैं । मैं केवल उस दिशा को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज . . . अच्छा, छोड़िए । जितनी कम्पनियाँ हैं, उन्हींने अपना एक तरीका बना रखा है कि अपने एजन्ट अपने रिश्तेदारों के बीच में से चुनें । उन्हींने अपना एक तरीका बना रखा है कि जो कोई काम-धंधे करने हों, बड़े बड़े नोकर रखने हों, अपने रिश्तेदारों या जात वालों के बीच में से रखें । समवाय विधि, कम्पनी कानून, इसके खिलाफ है, लेकिन इस कम्पनी कानून के खिलाफ जा करके वे यह कार्यवाही क्या करती हैं और नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान की निजी कम्पनियाँ सारे देश की लूट मचा रही हैं । मुझ जैसे आदमी के लिए यह एक काफ़ी दिक्कत की

बात हो जाती है कि जब सरकारी धंधों पर मुझे बोलना पड़ता है, तो उसकी लूट और लापरवाही की तरफ़ में आप का ध्यान खींचता हूँ और इस वक्त जब मैं निजी कम्पनियों पर बोलता हूँ, तब भी मुझे वही काम करना पड़ता है । आज सारे देश का कुछ ऐसा गुत्थम-गुत्था हो चला है कि सरकारी धंधों और निजी धंधों में एक होड़ हो चली है कि कौन ज्यादा नाजुक और गैर-मुनासिब, अनुचित काम करता है और यह सारे का सारा मंत्रालय बजाये इसके कि उन अनुचित कामों को पकड़े और उनको दूर करने की कोशिश करे, उन को प्रोत्साहन देता रहता है ।

इस समवाय कानून के मिलसिले में मैं आपसे यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि जो कम्पनी कानून प्रशासन शुरू में, १९५५ में, सोचा गया था, जो कि कम्पनीय के सम्बन्ध में सब बातों पर निगरानी रखे, वर्तमान कम्पनी कानून प्रशासन का स्वरूप, कार्य और नीति उससे बिल्कुल भिन्न है । उदाहरण के लिए आप देखें कि इन कम्पनियों के हिस्से किस तरह निकाले जाते हैं । मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेता हूँ, लेकिन मैं बताना हूँ कि कलकत्ता और बम्बई में आप आज-कल देख सकते हैं कि हर एक कम्पनी दो करोड़ के हिस्से निकालेगी और कम्पनी के कायम करने के पहले ही करोड़, दो करोड़ का मुनाफ़ा कर लेगी । वह मुनाफ़ा कहाँ जाता है, वित्त मंत्रालय के पास जाता है या नहीं, कहाँ जाता है, इसको भी मैं छोड़ देता हूँ ।

इसके बाद मुझे मांग संख्या ५६ के बारे में तो बहुत कुछ कहना है, जो कि ग्रंकों के सम्बन्ध में है, क्योंकि जो इस वक्त गृह मंत्री हैं, उन्हींने इसी महकमे को ले कर मुझे बहुत कुछ गलत बताना चाहा था । ये जितनी ग्रंकशालायें हैं, चाहे वे कलकत्ता वाली हैं, चाहे और कहीं की हैं, चाहे वित्त मंत्रालय की हैं और चाहे केन्द्रीय सचिवालय की हैं, ये सारी की सारी

अंकों के मामले में बिल्कुल ईमानदार नहीं हैं, यह मैं बुनियादी तौर से कहना चाहता हूँ। वे सिर्फ भूल नहीं करती हैं, उनकी दृष्टि गलत हो गई है। जैसे, खपत सर्वेक्षण का सोलहवां और सत्रहवां चक्र इस सदन को बताया गया। नुझे खबर मिली है कि अभी तक मध्य प्रदेश से चौदहवें चक्र के बाद की इत्तिला तक नहीं आई है। सत्रहवें चक्र की इत्तिलायें सब अभी मध्य प्रदेश में पड़ी हुई हैं, लेकिन उन इत्तिलाओं के बिना यहां का मंत्रालय बहुत कुछ आंकड़े बताता चला गया।

और कितनी बुनियादी गलतियां होती हैं। यहां बताया गया कि मैंने हिन्दुस्तान की आमदनी के देहाती हिस्से के बारे में १५०० से २००० करोड़ रुपये की गलती की। मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय आमदनी के एस्टीमेट्स—अनुमान—की तरफ, जो कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय ने खुद छापा है। उसमें लिखा हुआ है कि ६६०० करोड़ रुपये साल भर में देहाती आमदनी होती है। उसमें सहकारी धंधों का जिक्र है। लेकिन श्री गुलजारीलाल नन्दा ने मेरी बात को काटते हुए जरा भी खयाल इस बात का नहीं किया कि वह खुद केन्द्रीय सचिवालय की किताब को काट रहे हैं और उन्होंने यहां १५०० करोड़ रुपये की आमदनी ज्यादा बता दी। ये आंकड़े वह कहां से बताते हैं? इन्हीं आंकड़े प्राक्कलन, इकट्ठा, करने वालों से। मामूली दो, चार, दस करोड़ रुपये की गलती करने वाले पूंजीपति को तो एक एक, दो दो, चार चार साल की सजा दी जाती है, लेकिन यहां पर १५०० करोड़ रुपये की गलती करने वाले आदमी के लिए कोई सजा भी नहीं है। वे यहां पर आकर समझते भी नहीं हैं कि हमको कहना क्या है।

इन अंक जमा करने वालों के बारे में मैंने पिछली दफा भी कहा था कि अंग्रेजी जमाने में अब पचास लाख आदमी बंगाल में

अकाल में मरे थे, तो इनमें से एक ने नमूने इकट्ठे करके यह साबित किया था कि खाली पांच लाख मरे। तो उनसे आप क्या उम्मीद कर सकते हैं कि आज वे हिन्दुस्तान के सच्चे आंकड़े आपको बतायेंगे? अगर सच्चे आंकड़े जानना है, तो इन अंक इकट्ठे करने वाली संस्थाओं को दिशा बतानी पड़ेगी। ये लोग तो दिशा-हीन विशेषज्ञ हैं और जब तक मंत्रालय की तरफ से इनको दिशा नहीं बताई जायगी कि ऐसे ऐसे अंक इकट्ठे करो, तब तक ये अंक लाजिमी तौर से गलत रहेंगे।

वित्त मंत्रालय की यह कोशिश रहती है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता से वह ज्यादा टैक्स इकट्ठे करे। इसलिये हमेशा उसकी यह तबियत हो जाती है कि अगर वह ज्यादा टैक्स इकट्ठे करना चाहता है, तो साबित करो कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की आमदनी ज्यादा है, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का खर्च ज्यादा है, वगैरह वगैरह। लेकिन ये आंकड़े बिल्कुल साफ बताते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता आज जिस हालत में है, उसको छिपा करके कोई ज्यादा अच्छी हालत साबित करने के लिए ये मंत्रालय तैयार रहते हैं।

मैं केवल एक बात आपसे कहे देता हूँ कि आंकड़ों को लेकर कितनी जबर्दस्त गलती हुआ करती है। मैंने कहा था कि इस देश में २७ करोड़ आदमी तीन आने रोज पर जिन्दगी बसर करते हैं और इती अंकशाला के आधार पर योजना मंत्री ने कहा कि नहीं, साढ़े सात आने रोज पर जिन्दगी चलाते हैं और वहां उन्होंने आमदनी और खर्च का फर्क बता दिया। पहली बात यह है कि मैंने उन्हीं के आंकड़ों से तीन आने वाली बात को साबित किया। जब वह साढ़े सात आने वाली बात बताते हैं, तो इस अंकशाला के गलत, बेबुनियाद और अनाचारी आंकड़ों के आधार पर वह १५०० करोड़ रुपये के डबल स्क्रिप्स, यानी दोबारा शेयर करते हैं। जो काम मुंदड़ा ने किया था, वही काम नन्दा

[डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया]

क्रिया। १५०० करोड़ रुपये की डबल गिनती करके वह कुछ साबित कर देते हैं और जनता में भूल फैल जाती है। कैसे? जनता को लगता है कि मैंने तो आमदनी की बात की थी और नन्दा जी ने खर्च की बात की है, व्यय की बात की है। लेकिन मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि आमदनी और व्यय में कतई तना फर्क हो ही नहीं सकता। यह असम्भव बात है। लगातार पांच, दस, पन्द्रह बरस तक मान लो कर्जा ले भी लें, लेकिन सारी जिन्दगी कर्जां लेते चलें कि आमदनी तो हो तीन आने रोज और खर्चा करें सात आने रोज का, यह असम्भव बात है। लेकिन ये सारी बातें इन आंकड़ों से साबित हो जाया करती हैं।

इसलिए मेरा यहाँ पर जोर से अनुरोध है कि सदन इन मांगों को अस्वीकार करे।

Shri Muthiah (Tirunelveli): Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1963-64. The demands are for different Ministries. The first demand is for the Commerce and Industry Ministry—Rs. 8,78,000 for pay and allowances of officers, pay of establishments, expenditure on delegations going abroad etc. For industries, the demand is for Rs. 2½ lakhs and for international trade it is Rs. 5 lakhs.

On the side of industries, there is not sufficient progress particularly in the field of small industries. The State of Punjab is leading in the matter of small industries, but other States like Madras are still lagging behind. So, the Government must take steps earnestly to develop small industries, particularly in the rural areas in the different States. If more and more small industries are brought into being, particularly in the rural areas, that will certainly mean more prosperity for the millions of farmers who do not have full work.

On the international trade side, a number of posts have been created and it is necessary to provide for their pay and allowances. It is also necessary to provide for expenditure on delegations going abroad for trade negotiations and export promotion. Our exports are still not quite satisfactory. There is some improvement in our exports this year, but I submit that special steps have to be taken to improve our exports to Western Europe, Africa and South-east Asia. India has a big trade deficit with the European Economic Community. Our exports to them for the past three years have been stated to be about Rs. 50 crores per annum and the trade deficit has been brought down from Rs. 144 crores to Rs. 104 crores in the course of the past three years, only by reducing our imports from the European Economic Community and not by increasing our exports.

The markets of the European Economic Community account for only 7 per cent of our total exports. India has a trade deficit also with the countries of the European Free Trade Association consisting of Britain, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Austria and Switzerland. India should enlarge her trade with the countries of South and South-East Asia to a very large extent. In the countries of South-East Asia, in Burma, Malaysia, Indonesia, there is keen competition from Japan and China, and India should see that she does not lose in the matter of exports to these South-East Asian countries because they are our neighbours.

I now come to Demand No. 15—Ministry of Education. A token grant of Rs. 1,000 is asked for. The token grant is meant for setting up of Youth Vocational Centres in rural and semi-urban areas. This new scheme is to be implemented in collaboration with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and the International Labour Organisation to pro-

vide for pre-vocational training for children in the age group of 11-14 years who have completed primary education. The aim is to set up 65 youth vocational centres in different parts of the country, in the Union Territories as well as the States, in the rural areas and semi-rural areas. These centres are to be attached to basic schools, middle schools, high schools, higher secondary schools and agricultural schools. The students, by way of attraction, are to be given stipends and free text-books. The courses are to last for three years and they consist of general knowledge and vocational training. The vocational training which is to be imparted covers metal work, carpentry, smithy, gas welding, moulding and agriculture. There is a special emphasis on agricultural education, and the programme includes improved methods for increased agricultural production, and this is very welcome. This is most commendable and essential in view of the stagnation in agricultural production in the recent years.

I come to Demand No. 37—Planning Commission. There is a supplementary grant of Rs. 3.22 lakhs asked for under this head, and this is meant for grant for new research schemes. We know that the Research Programmes Committee of the Planning Commission in cooperation with the various universities of the country does a lot of useful and good research work on various important subjects of national development, such as agricultural economics, small industries, employment, co-operation, river valley projects and rural development. The Research Committee and the Universities are doing very good work and they need encouragement.

With regard to Demand No. 56—Statistics—the supplementary demand asked for comes to Rs. 16 lakhs for the Indian Statistical Institute.

Then I come to Demand No. 113—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The supplementary grant needed is

Rs. 2 crores, to invest in the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Limited. This is a new corporation set up by the Central Government to handle the exports of minerals and metals to foreign countries.

With regard to Demand No. 136—Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel—the grant needed is Rs. 3.67 crores for purchase of shares of the Singareni Collieries Limited which cost Rs. 35 lakhs and for the purchase of shares of Cochin Refineries Limited which cost Rs. 3.32 crores. The total cost of the Cochin Refineries will be Rs. 17 crores and the refining capacity 2.5 million tons. This will be constructed by Messrs. Phillips Petroleum Company for a consideration of Rs. 12.93 crores according to an agreement between the Government of India and the Company. The project is likely to yield 12 per cent return and will yield a foreign exchange saving of about Rs. 16.85 million dollars per annum. This is an important asset. If this project is really to give a foreign exchange saving of Rs. 16.85 million dollars, it is very commendable.

In this context, I beg to submit to you that there is a paramount need for an oil refinery in Madras State. There has been a talk about setting up an oil refinery in Madras State for a long time, but it has still not materialised. The then Minister of Mines and Fuel, Shri Malaviya, a few months ago visited Tuticorin and approved of a good site in Tuticorin in order to set up an oil refinery. But unfortunately the scheme fell through and the people of Tuticorin and Madras State were very much disappointed. I appeal most earnestly to the Minister of Finance and also the Minister for Oil to take steps to establish an oil refinery as early as possible either in Tuticorin or some place near Madras City which has good harbour facilities.

Shri Warior (Trichur): Both are coming from Madras now, the Minister of Finance and the Minister for Oil

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): Sir, I was not here to hear the entire speech of my esteemed friend Dr. Lohia. But I believe he said that this supplementary budget or the Demands should be rejected. And he went on with his pet theory of the average income of the average man in India, keeping his eye on the down-trodden man. But he has not lifted up his eyes to the top man. I wish he concentrated his attention sometimes on the top men, the wealthy men, the hundred families who want to rule the land and amass all the wealth of the land. Fabulous wealth they command. Perhaps he wants to start at the bottom and reach the top afterwards when it will be too late for him to do anything. Of course he might say, "they do not belong to my clan or to my caste". All the same I would wish him to bend his energies and talents on those monopolistic, fantastically rich, people who want to own all the land, who want to own all the riches of the land and who want to keep all the people down-trodden. And if he will direct his energies into removing all those inequalities of wealth, inequalities in income and distribution of land, we shall be a happier lot and this Parliament would indeed be truly representative of this country.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He said that.

Shri Joachim Alva: What I mean to say is that in all his speeches he does not pay sufficient attention to this. He only goes back on his pet theory and perhaps he thinks that he can flog a dead horse.

I would like to refer to Demand No. 113. At the outset I would like to pay a tribute of praise to the dynamic and vigorous Minister of Foreign Trade. He is also ably assisted by a Secretary and Joint Secretary in the Ministry of International Trade who are competent men and who have seen many fields of activity. I would also like to praise the Ministry for having set up a very successful exhibition in Moscow. The Indian Exhibition in Moscow was one of the great events

in our foreign trade. Prime Minister Khrushchev, as you know, had no time to go and see it. He was busy with many other things. But he went down and saw the exhibition; he went there only to make a speech or to hear a speech. But thereafter he spent three to four hours and was enamoured of the tea stall which he called 'tea paradise' and went on ordering things after things to the tune of several crores of rupees. The Ministry of International Trade must get its due meed of praise for having put up this exhibition, as also the veteran Director who has put up many exhibitions abroad. I do not want to mention names, but the Director of Exhibitions who was responsible for this deserves our tribute. I would also like to pay a tribute to the captains of industry who joined it—some did not join—but others who joined it. To all of them we shall pay our tribute for the success of the exhibition. This one exhibition opened the eyes of people in several countries. We are also planning to have an exhibition or a big stall in New York, and I hope these exhibitions will open the eyes of foreigners in respect of our trade, for expansion and many other things.

Now, Sir, the State Trading Corporation has many faces and many facets. It had a very good chairman, I know him personally. He was one of the most upright members of this House. He was a Minister in the Mysore State. He went away. Why? I do not know. Perhaps he thought he was not competent. I am mentioning this without knowing his work, without having talked to him. But competency does not mean everything. Honesty and clarity of character are great things.

Now, ICS men are supposed to know everything under the sun. They will not yield their salary of Rs. 4,000. When people have been yielding their income in favour of the emergency, they stick to their Rs. 4,000, because the British had said they would have to give big pensions to their white men. We have got ICS men who are

good enough for every kind of job under the sun. But we have also first class young men in our private enterprises, I would say, who are yearning for an appointment in our public sector enterprises. But they are never called. Their names are never classified. They have not been called to shoulder the burden. I know of one man who was the first Indian Director of a large concern in India—the Lever Brothers. He had to take up a teaching job elsewhere because he was also a competent teacher. These men who are ready to serve the Government in any capacity are not taken.

I want to know how many competent men there are in the STC. They are all round pegs in square holes. How much knowledge do they possess of metals? Clients and customers who go there come and tell us that the officers are not even available on telephone. Anyone serving in the STC or in any one of our public sector undertakings must be available to every man who telephones him. Many of us have got telephones. We are available to anyone who telephones us except when we are in the bath room. But there are officers in our public undertakings who say that they are in some conference or the other. They attend morning conferences, afternoon conferences and even midnight conferences. Can they not take down the number of the man who telephones and contact him? The man might have come down to Delhi at great expense. For such people the officer in charge or his deputy or his head clerk must be accessible. Unless our men in the public sector acquire the proper way of dealing with the public, we cannot run our public undertakings. This is very very important. A man might have come from Tuticorin spending a lot of money. Due to non-availability of hotel accommodation or because he cannot afford all that money, he may have to go back in two or three days. The officers of the STC must be easily available to him. Even if they have no goods to book, they must send them

away contented. Today you have come before the Parliament and you want us to sanction this money for another section of the STC. So many people running small industries and small mines have gone off the track. They have no money to draw from the bank either by overdrafts or by pledging their goods. The State Trading Corporation has become the be-all and end-all of everything. How do they manage these things? Unless the human factor is introduced in the STC, in our public sector undertakings, our public sector will crash, our public sector will not move. It will move without a conscience, it will move without a sense of humanity. Once I could not go to a public sector factory in India because the lady on the telephone was so nasty that she started asking me: "Who are you? What do you want" and all that. I told the Managing Director that I would never go to see his factory although I had visited a large number of factories all over the world. He did not have the decency to say: "Come along, I invite you". What I say is, these officers at the top must possess a human element; otherwise we cannot run our public sector organisation.

An Hon. Member: Where did it happen?

Shri Joaquim Alva: I can give you in writing; I do not want to mention the name here.

Sir, these are important things. Jobs must be given according to the ability, character, training acquired in foreign countries like America, England and Germany. Our young men do not know how to get jobs here and they go on tapping at all doors. I once spoke to an important Minister about two young men. He said that they should apply in the formal way and then he would consider. What about his sons, nephews and others? Do they also apply in the same way? Unless you put things like appointments in the proper order, we cannot make any progress. There are young

[Shri Joachin Alva]

men and even young women who go about aimlessly after having qualified without being given proper jobs.

Again, there should not also be a clash between the Commercial Counsellor and our State Trading Corporation. The Bengal Chamber of Commerce consisting mostly of Europeans who manage chunks of big monopolistic business told us that our Commercial Counsellors have never been to their chamber to get information. Then what are they going to run? The representatives of the State Trading Corporation must meet the top businessmen and the second-grade businessmen in every leading town of India. Then only they must go away from this land on their assignment abroad. If they do not furnish themselves with complete knowledge of things in regard to every type of business in every private sector, what will they do? The Chamber of Commerce is open to them. There is any amount of literature that is available. But these young commercial counsellors of ours do not meet these top businessmen. These businessmen have complained before the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee that they are not able to meet these people because they are always at cocktail parties and other things. These are the allegations and statements that come to us, and we have to see that these are removed because you and I are responsible for the governance of India laying down the laws which must be implemented.

The duties of the commercial counsellors and the officers of the STC must be clearly demarcated. I am speaking from my own experience. I went to see an ambassador of ours in a great country. He kept me waiting for one hour whereas the British ambassador in that country said: "I am calling on you". I was nobody. Why I mention this is, if a Member of Parliament cannot see his own ambassador after waiting for one hour, what happens to those small people who go tapping at the doors of

these officers? These things must be put right.

Then, the representatives of the STC who go outside India must learn the language there. You cannot trade with Eastern countries if you cannot talk or at least greet them in their language. When I was in Poland, I met an Indian Railway officer in their locomotive factory. When I talked to him in English, a Pole asked me "What language are you speaking? Can't you speak in your own language?" I felt ashamed. Therefore, any officer sent out on full-time job of the STC should learn the language, because language is the key to a man's heart, and with one phrase or word uttered in that language you would have done good business. Therefore, unless we do first things first, we cannot make any progress.

Sir, there are one or two more points and then I will sit down. Efficiency and quick disposal of work must be the hall-mark of the STC. It should not be a dumping ground of retired men. The STC must set a pattern of conduct for all other departments because it has with one sweep of the hand taken up all the gold and silver of others' business. Cement, cereals and even consumer goods are under it, and unless these things are put right, we cannot do much.

There is jute. Foreign trade in jute by India is worth about Rs. 150 crores. The S.T.C. in 1962-63 handled volume of trade of over 150 crores. The new corporation expects to handle more. How can you increase it? We have to devise ways and measures to make ourselves attractive, find new markets, please our customers and sell our goods. Unless we have more and more foreign trade, we cannot have a place under the sun and our country cannot make any progress. We shall only borrow and borrow and pay interest, and borrowing is also burrowing under the ground and we shall have no feet to stand upon. I do hope that the STC will bear these things in mind.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द :

श्री ईशावास्यमिदं सर्वं यद्विचिजगत्यां जगत्
तेन त्यक्तेन भुञ्जीया मा गृध कस्य स्वित्त धनम्

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन अनुपूरक मांगों के सम्बन्ध में मुझसे पहले बहुत से वक्ता बोल चुके हैं। उन्होंने सरकार के धन के अपव्यय के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ वर्णन किया है उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूँ। किसी ने ऊंट से पूछा कि ऊंट रे ऊंट, तेरी गर्दन टेढ़ी क्यों है। ऊंट ने कहा कि गर्दन ही क्यों देखते हो, सारा शरीर क्यों नहीं देखते। लेकिन मेरे यार सीधे कहां से हैं? ठीक यही स्थिति सरकार की है। आप देखिये, कोई विभाग ऐसा नहीं है जिसने क्षोली न फैला रखी हो। आखिर आये कहां से? साधारण व्यक्ति भी अपनी आय के अनुकूल व्यय करता है। हम अपनी सरकार को अभी कुछ समय हुआ, बजट अधिवेशन में, हम खूब दिल खोल कर रुपया द चुके हैं, पर वह सब साफ हो गया और अब फिर कहते हैं कि और लाओ। मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि जब विदेशी अंग्रेज भारत वर्ष से गए तो २८ अरब रुपया दे कर गये, लेकिन अगर अब आप झाड़ू दें तो इस सरकार के पास एक नया पैसा भी न निकलेगा। खैर पैसा न भी निकले, पर आज तो सरकार ८० अरब रुपया का कर्जा किये बैठी है, और फिर कहती है कि हमको और लाओ। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस देश को क्यों सब तरह से मारना चाहते हो। क्या है? कहां से लायें? सरकार किस प्रकार काम करती है? दिल्ली में दूध योजना चलायी जा रही है। किस किस को कहें। पीछे लोक-सभा में एक सदस्य ने प्रश्न किया कि क्या इस दूध योजना में सरकार को पांच लाख से ज्यादा का टोटा पड़ा है, तो उत्तर दिया गया कि पांच लाख नहीं परन्तु ४ लाख, १६ हजार ६२४ का टोटा है। इस टोटे का क्या कारण है? क्या आपने कोई टैक्स कम कर दिये हैं? सन् १९५१-५२ में उत्पादन

शुल्क से ७० करोड़ रुपया आता था, वह आज ७ अरब आता है, सीमा शुल्क से १ करोड़ ८० लाख रुपया आता था, वह पीने चार अरब पहुंच रहा है। इसी प्रकार से और टैक्स भी बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं, सरकार रुपया ले रही है। मैं पूछता हूँ कि यह जाता कहां है? मैं इसका उत्तर भी देता हूँ कि यह कहां जाता है। सन् १९४७ से पहले जिन बेचारे कांग्रेसियों के छप्पर पर फूस भी नहीं था आज उनकी अहलिकाय और महल बन रहे हैं, उनमें यह जा रहा है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह गलत है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : अगर मैं गलत कहता हूँ तो आप सन् १९४७ के बाद का हिसाब दीजिये कि उससे पहले कांग्रेसियों की क्या आय थी और आज क्या आय है। (Interruption). टींक है साधु ही तुम को पकड़ेंगे। डाकुओं को साधु ही पकड़ते हैं।

तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि किस प्रकार मेरे देश को दरिद्र और भूखा बनाया जा रहा है और उनका कारण आज की सरकार है।

सरकार का काम कल कारखाने चलाना नहीं है। यह काम तो जनता का है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि जो कांग्रेसी रिटायर हो जाते हैं, जिनके पास कोई रोजगार नहीं होता उनको कहा जाता है कि तुम कम्पनी बनाओ, हम तुम को रुपया देते हैं। वह किसी एक और को मिला कर कम्पनी बना लेते हैं। न जाने कितनी झूठी कम्पनियां चल रही हैं कि वहां कुछ भी नहीं है, आप चाहें तो मैं आपको दिखा सकता हूँ। ये झूठी कम्पनियां परमिट और कोटे लती हैं और उस सामान को बाजार में बच कर मुनाफा खा रही हैं और मौज कर रही हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जन संघ

श्री कछवाय (देवास) : प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर। हम इस बात का सबूत दे सकते हैं . .

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि इधर से कोई सज्जन न बोलें। उनको सुनाने की जरूरत है, वह सुनना नहीं पसन्द करते। जब चुनाव होंगे और इनको जनता के सामने जाना होगा तब इन को पता चलेगा। (Interruption). कुछ धैर्य रखो भाई, सुनो तो।

तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो नये-नये काम सरकार द्वारा चलाये जा रहे हैं वह सरकार का काम नहीं है। राजा का काम तो सुव्यवस्था रखना है। हम देखते हैं कि देश की आंतरिक व्यवस्था खराब हो चुकी है। कोई भी व्यक्ति अपने प्राणों की सुरक्षित नहीं समझता।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : डिमांड के बारे में कुछ कहिये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं उसी के बारे में कह रहा हूँ। लोग मुझे रोक देते हैं इसलिये और बातें कहनी पड़ती हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : सदन के सामने जो डिमांड है उसी पर बोलिये।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मैं उसी सम्बन्ध में बोल रहा हूँ। जो यह व्यर्थ के लिये पैसा मांगा जा रहा है उसी पर कह रहा हूँ कि यह नहीं मांगा जाना चाहिये। एक कठिनाई यह है कि आप मेरी भाषा को नहीं समझते।

तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश की सुव्यवस्था करना शासन का काम है। जो

टैक्स सरकार लगाती है उसके द्वारा उसको देश में सुव्यवस्था रखना चाहिये। लेकिन आज जो टैक्स लगाये जा रहे हैं उनसे जनता पीड़ित है, भूखी मर रही है। जो बात मैं कहता हूँ उसको आप सुनना पसन्द नहीं करते। यह इस सदन में बढ़िया से बढ़िया कपड़ा बिछा है जिस पर आप जूते पहन कर चलते हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि हमारे देशवासी ऐसे बड़ी सख्या में हैं जिनके तन पर आपको यह कपड़ा नहीं मिलेगा। तो इस तरह पैसे का अपव्यय किया जा रहा है। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर तुम को जूते पहन कर ही चलना है तो फर्श पर भी चल सकते हो। मैंने मिनिस्टरो की कोठियां देखी हैं। कौन सा ऐसा मंत्रालय है जो और मांग नहीं कर रहा है? मेरे पास यह इतनी बड़ी किताब है। अगर मैं हर एक मुहकमे पर बोलू तो आप मुझे समय नहीं देंगे। लेकिन मुझे कुछ नशतर तो लगाने दीजिये। (Interruption).

पंडित नेहरू ने कुछ लोगों को इकट्ठा कर रखा है जो गवर्नमेंट की जीहुजूरी करते हैं। हम तो ऐसा नहीं करेंगे। अगर तुम चाहो कि हम दिन को रात कह दें तो हम ऐसा नहीं कर सकते। हमारे अन्दर अभी तुम से ज्यादा देश भक्ति है।

तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि शासन देश में सुव्यवस्था नहीं कर रहा और कहा जाता है कि और पैसा लाओ। कहां से पैसा लायें? वह खजाना तो बताओ। भारत में सोना नहीं रहा। लोहा तक नहीं रहा है। हर चीज आप विदेशों से ले रहे हैं और यहां कहते हैं कि पैसा लाओ। हे देश के शासको, मैं आप को एक सलाह देता हूँ कि अगर आप को

देश का शासक रहना है तो भूल जाओ और यह न समझो कि यह स्थिति ज्यादा दिन रह सकेगी। आज विदेशों में क्या हो रहा है? तुम्हारे देखते देखते अमरीका में क्या हो गया। कुछ तो आखें खोलो। कितना बड़ा कांड हो गया और होते जा रहे हैं। यह ठीक है कि भारत शान्तिप्रिय देश है, यहां के नागरिक शान्तिप्रिय हैं। लेकिन अगर इसी प्रकार अनाचार और अत्याचार होते रहे तो उन का परिणाम भयंकर हो सकता है।

मैं आप को धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया। शब्द मेरे कड़े हैं, लेकिन यह कुनैन की गोनी है, खा जाओगे तो जिओगे और अलठे हो जाओगे। पर अगर उल्टी हो गयी तो एक भी नहीं बचावे।

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh (Amravati): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there has been considerable criticism of the demands for grants and the usual opposition criticism was also voiced that most of these demands should have found their place in the regular budget and there was no need for supplementary demands. I do not agree with this criticism. I have looked into most of the demands and I find that almost every one of them had to come as a supplementary demand; they could not be foreseen when the regular budget was framed.

I whole-heartedly support the demands, specially demand No. 15 on pages 4 and 5. I am very glad that these youth vocational centres are going to be established with the assistance of UNICEF. This is a very desirable thing. I only wish that the Government had awakened itself to the need of it without foreign aid. The provision here also is awfully limited. We are going to train only 4,000 children. For three years these 4,000 children will receive education. There will be no fresh ones coming in to receive the training until there is a trainer. I would, therefore, like that this scheme should be expanded

still further in view of the number of children we have.

15 hrs.

I am glad that this is to be confined to rural and semi-urban areas only. The urban areas would be mostly excluded. Even between the two I would like that more centres should be opened in the rural areas. I am also glad to find that agriculture also finds place here. It is very unfortunate that though we are awakened to the need for training of farmers and we have yet to awaken ourselves to the need for training of farmers and young farmers. My hon. friend, Shri Dey, with the influence that he exercises over the Planning Commission, was able to get crores of rupees for the training of co-operators, the members, office bearers and so on. It is a very big scheme. It is a good scheme. It is widespread and covers the whole training all over the country. Even the Panches are not left alone. This is a big scheme for the training of the Panches. I do not quarrel with this also and I am glad that most of these schemes are being carried out and implemented through non-official agencies and private organisations as far as possible. I would like the same advice to be given to the Education Ministry, namely, that these centres should as far as possible be opened in collaboration with the recognised and reliable non-official agencies which not only reduces the expenditure but makes the training more effective and more beneficial.

The age limit of boys and girls—I hope, the girls will also come in—is between 11 and 14 years and the course is for three years. I only want to emphasize that these boys should not be left at loose ends after these three years of training. What is the kind of training that they will receive, what is its practical utility and after getting this training what is the job or work that they will do? All this should be properly dovetailed into a well thought-out scheme. Very often it happens with respect to Government

[Dr. P. S. Deshmukh]

schemes that we support them, work them out, implement them and then find out that there is no provision for the useful utilisation of the manpower that we have created. So, I think, here there will have to be some provision by which some apprenticeships and other arrangement will have to be thought and created.

My complaint about the lack of farmers' and young farmers' education is very justified and I hope at least the Education Ministry will try and help some of the young farmers' training centres that have recently been started. Actually, the Planning Commission had agreed to it; the Agriculture Ministry had agreed to it but in somebody's head the emergency penetrated and because of the emergency a small amount of about Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 1 lakh was refused. These centres are doing excellent work. One of them is in Bangalore, another in Maharashtra and the third in Gujarat. They all deserve some assistance and I hope that either under this scheme or something else the Education Ministry will come forward to help them because, excepting the age limit, that refers to the training of exactly these very kind of people coming from the rural areas and doing agriculture. So, I hope, these training centres will receive assistance.

I also support the scheme of the Planning Commission asking for a few lakhs of rupees for research schemes. I would have liked this demand to be much larger one than we find here because these schemes are mostly to be worked through universities. It is well known that our universities need to be made research conscious. These are some of the hundred per cent grants schemes which will attract their attention towards research. We want research not only for making our universities more research-minded but we have practical use for it. We make criticism of Government and talk about the poverty in the country and so on. All

these various things can really be replied to by having proper surveys. When Dr. Lohia says that the income is only this much, I support it. There are $4\frac{1}{2}$ crores of families who have not got more than 5 acres of land. One acre dry cultivation cannot consistently produce even Rs. 100 worth of gross value of crops. That also everybody knows. These $4\frac{1}{2}$ crore families mean 22 crores of people, each family consisting five people. So, when we make or somebody else makes such allegations, it is very necessary that body like the Planning Commission should find out by sample surveys and other surveys what the facts are. There is also the contention that the rural population is getting consistently more impoverished. This allegation should also fall or be sustained on the ground of facts and surveys. Therefore I would plead that the Planning Commission should help the universities in having local sample surveys directed to particular purposes. Then alone we will be able to find out the truth of allegations made against the Government.

There was much criticism of the STC by my hon. friend, Shri Alva. He has his own method of speaking; but I cannot agree with everything that he said. I welcome the bifurcation of the STC into two parts, one dealing with mines and minerals and the rest of the work being assigned to the other part of the STC. But I feel that the STC has yet to improve itself a great deal. There are many kinds of criticisms levelled against it. I think, it is still partially worked as a department of the Government and not as a business body. There is great deal of need to make it a business body because it is transacting business. They are importing and exporting various things. They ought to amend the rules and modify their administration so that there will be no delays in payments of dues etc. I am speaking specially about their relationship with the co-operatives. Un-

fortunately, all of a sudden they changed their policy with regard to export of pulses. Whereas we wanted to encourage co-operatives, they suddenly decided that since the co-operatives were making a profit they should also snatch a share out of it. I hope, such a thing will not be done wherever co-operatives are concerned. The STC will, I hope, give every assistance to them because unless assistance is received they will not be able to discharge the functions which they undertake.

About the Statistical Institute there has been a demand for some more grant. I do not quite feel that this Statistical Institute is working altogether satisfactorily. I have not seen anywhere how the difference of millions of tons in the figures of production of foodgrains has been reconciled either by the Planning Commission or by the Statistical Institute itself. According to them, at one time the production of foodgrains in India had already reached a 100 million tons, whereas the Food and Agriculture Ministry's calculations showed it to be only 80 million tons. I do not know what exactly has happened. But these were the concrete statistical conclusions which had been placed before the public. Both of them are Government institutions more or less and there should not be so much disparity between the two figures. If we have to rely upon the National Sample Survey, it must be made worthy of trust and confidence of the people before whom the results are placed. I would therefore like that before helping this Institute in this way, we should look into its working.

Shri Heda (Nizamabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to refer to two or three Demands and offer my comments.

Firstly, I would like to refer to Demand No. 113. Just now Dr. Deshmukh has referred to it. It is good that a new corporation is coming into

being. In the beginning there was a criticism that the State Trading Corporation will not do well by taking over the exports of manganese and iron ore. But they have proved that they did far better than what was expected of them earlier. It was apprehended that a private party with an eye on the profits would try to earn as much as possible and the STC which is dominated by the officials would not be able to do it. Therefore, it was apprehended that the step was in the wrong direction. But very soon it was proved that the other dominating factor, namely, the cut-throat competition between the private interests while exporting the manganese ore and iron ore always kept the level of prices low and, therefore, the persons whether working as labourers or mine lease-holders or others are getting more profits than they were entitled to. This proved that the taking over of the entire trade by the STC was very good. Since the trade has increased, we are exporting manganese and iron ore worth about Rs. 150 crores. Naturally, a new corporation has been thought of and it is coming up.

Incidentally, I might also mention here that Rs. 2 crores, as capital, have been asked for. But, I think, it would have been quite possible for the STC itself to subscribe to the entire share capital and the Government need not have been approached for this. This would not have been difficult; this would not have been a wrong precedent also. Anyway, there is one other comment which I would like to offer in this regard and that is that while we export, we should always try to export, as far as possible, the processed or finished product rather than a pure raw material. Take the case of manganese ore. Now, generally, the foreign countries do not like to have manganese ore with less than 30 per cent manganese content or something like that. Because of this, a large quantity of ores which have less content are to be rejected and they become a problem. A few years

[Shri Heda]

ago, I visited Garvidi in Andhra Pradesh with a few other Members of Parliament. I found that there was a good plant working there which was increasing the percentage of the content of the manganese in those ores by certain processes. The same can be, if possible, done for the iron ore and other things. I understand that the processing, from the ordinary economics point of view, sometimes appears to be more costly. For example, suppose we export raw materials and get Rs. 50 lakhs. Now, instead of exporting raw materials, we process them and incur an expenditure of Rs. 20 lakhs and so we should have got Rs. 70 lakhs. If instead of getting Rs. 70 lakhs, we get Rs. 65 lakhs, then from the ordinary economics point of view it is a losing proposition. But from the national point of view it is not a losing proposition because as against an extra expenditure of Rs. 20 lakhs that we have incurred in India, instead of getting Rs. 50 lakhs, we would be getting Rs. 65 lakhs for our products. So, from the national point of view, it is a good proposition. The cost appears to be more in the beginning. It is because of the initial stage and because of the low scale on which you operate. But when we start operating on a larger scale, operating costs come down and this expenditure of Rs. 20 lakhs for processing would naturally not only come down to Rs. 15 lakhs but even to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs. At that stage of development, we will find that what we did was better.

I would, therefore, urge that the new corporation that has already started functioning would have an eye on this aspect and try to export not only the raw material in its crude form but also try to process it and try to export as far as possible the finished product and thereby earn more foreign exchange for our country.

So far as the import is concerned, Dr. Lohia has offered a comment which was very fantastic. His com-

ment was that in certain things we are earning as much as 500 or 600 per cent as black-market profit. There is no doubt that there are certain materials, particularly chemicals in which we are very short, where there is more margin of profit. We have to maintain the exports. These imports are allowed only against the exports in which the exporters have to run a loss. So, some profit is off-set by the loss that he has to incur in the export. In fact, the new policy that the Government have adopted is that they are giving about 25 per cent of the extra export for allowing the import of anything that they would like to import and thereby allow them to earn some extra money so that they may be able to bear the loss in the export. This is the whole object of that. Otherwise, export would not have been possible or would have been stopped. This was allowed so that the export business could thrive.

The second Demand to which I would like to refer is about the Singareni collieries—Demand No. 136. The Singareni collieries have done wonderfully well. With some psychological or mental reservations, I find that the collieries have not made that much progress which they could have otherwise made. Apparently, it would appear that the collieries have made a wonderful progress because from the annual production of 1.5 million tons of coal, they have already reached the level of 3 million tons of coal per annum. Soon they would be reaching 4.5 million tons. It would appear that they have done wonderfully well. But that is not the case. I am thinking of the possibility of the progress they could make from this angle. The area is rich in coal and the number of Singareni collieries should have been multiplied. We are short of coal. The entire coal region is in Bihar or nearabout. Therefore, the communications problem also would have been solved had the Singareni Collieries a chance to have further expansion. Instead of the Andhra

Pradesh interests *versus* Central interests, had the Centre come out with a new undertaking that Singareni would start a new chain of mines in the same area and had a sort of agreement between themselves, they would have taken up 30 per cent or 40 per cent of the staff, and thereby they might have come up. Thus, the production would have been far more and the shortage that we are experiencing in coal today would not have been there. However, whatever is being done is really very good and from many aspects, the production of coal has solved many of the problems. But the problem is so acute that even in the city of Hyderabad, we become short of coal though the Singareni collieries are only about 90 or 100 miles away from there and there is a good road, apart from the railways, connecting these two places.

The third Demand on which I would hardly take a minute or two relates to Hotel Janpath—Demand No. 146. When Hotel Janpath was started, the idea was—as opposed to the Ashoka Hotel—that there would be a hotel where the accommodation would be provided for persons on an economic basis. So far as hotelling is concerned, there is quite a marked difference between the south and the north. In the south, the hotel industry is developing very well; the rooms and the food and everything else is very economical and on a very large scale, while in the north, though it is on a small scale, the prices are very heavy and the margin of profit is very high. This should not be so. We should go on the lines of the south and from that angle I would very much like to say that when we think of hotelling, we should not think only of the foreign tourists but we should also think of the people who come from the south from all the provinces of India and we should provide them with good rooms at a reasonable rate of about Rs. 5 a day. From that angle, if some provision is made for the second Janpath Hotel and if need be even for the third one, I think

Parliament would have done something and would have helped the people coming from the south and other provinces of India.

श्री ह० च० सोय (सिंहभूम) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं साधारणतः मांग नम्बर ३७ का सहि अनुमोदन करता हूँ। अभी एक वक्ता महोदय ने कहा है कि जितनी रिजर्विज होतो हैं उन का कोआर्डिनेशन नहीं हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यह जो कमी है, इस को पूरा किया जाय। इस मांग का जो उद्देश्य है वह अच्छा है लेकिन यह जो कमी है, इस को पूरा किया जाना चाहिये।

इस मांग के अन्दर जो स्कीमें हैं, वे १९५३ की जुलाई में शुरू हुई थीं। उस वक्त ख्याल यह था कि नदी घाटी योजनाओं से सम्बन्धित जो समस्यायें हैं, उन सब की छानबीन की जायेगी। लेकिन १९५३ से दो योजनायें पूरी होने के बाद से जिन समस्याओं की जांच की जानी चाहिये थी वे काफी बढ़ गई हैं और वे काफी जटिल भी हो गई हैं। उदाहरण के लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ एक समय दामोदर घाटी योजना के इलाके में सिर्फ ब्रोकारी थर्मल पावर स्टेशन था और वहाँ का विशाल बांध था, अब उस इलाके में दुर्गापुर, हतिया और रांची जैसे बड़े बड़े औद्योगिक क्षेत्र खुल गये हैं। जहाँ वह एक समय सीधे सादे आदिवासियों का क्षेत्र था अब उस सारे इलाके में सारे हिन्दुस्तान से विभिन्न आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्तरों के आदमी आ कर रहने लग गए हैं। उन के सामने एक बड़ी समस्या आ खड़ी हुई है कि सामाजिक एकता और आर्थिक सह-अस्तित्व किस तरह से कायम करें। एक दूसरे को वे समझ नहीं पा रहे हैं। इंटरेशन की कमी के कारण कमी कमी इन औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में री हो जाया करते हैं। आप को, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, याद होगा कि दो तीन महीने पहले किरीचरी प्रोजेक्ट में एक दंगा हो गया था। उसी तरह हाल ही में जो जोहातू क्रोमाइट माइज में एक दूसरा दंगा हो गया था। आखिर इस का कारण क्या है? मेरे विचार से इस की वजह यह

[श्री ह० च० सोय]

है कि विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के, विभिन्न सामाजिक और बौद्धिक स्तरों के लोग जब एक जगह इकट्ठे होते हैं, तो उन में जो एक भावात्मक एकता होनी चाहिये वह नहीं होती है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मांग के पीछे जो स्कीमें हैं, जो रिसर्चिज हैं, वे अच्छी हैं और उन को अगर अमल में लाया गया तो उस के अच्छे नतीजे निकल सकते हैं। यदि वे इन पहलुओं की जांच को भी इस में शामिल कर लें तो इस के अच्छे परिणाम निकलने की आशा हो सकती है।

बड़े औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में, उन क्षेत्रों में जहाँ इन उद्योगों की स्थापना करनी होती है सैकड़ों गांवों और हजारों कुटुम्बों को हम हटा देते हैं। उस सूरत में यह लाजिमी हो जाता है कि उन उद्योगों की ओर से उन लोगों को फिर से बसाने की व्यवस्था हो। हमारा अब तक का तजुर्बा बिल्कुल भिन्न रहा है। आप दामोदर घाटी योजना को या दूसरे बड़े बड़े औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों को लें। आप को पता चलेगा कि आज तक भी उन लोगों के पुनर्वास की व्यवस्था ठीक से नहीं हो पाई है। इस का नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जहाँ पहले वे जमीन से, खेती से अपना जीविकोपार्जन कर रहे थे अब वे बेजमीन और बेरोजगार पड़े हुए हैं। रांची जैसे शहर में यदि कभी आप जायें तो आप को पता चलेगा कि जो लोग अपनी जमीनों से हटाये गये हैं, जहाँ पहले उनका घर था और जहाँ से वे हटाये गये हैं वे बेरोजगार पड़े हुए हैं, मारे मारे फिरते हैं और अपने ही इलाके में परदेसी की तरह भटक रहे हैं, उन को कोई काम करने को नहीं मिलता है। इस वास्ते यह एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है कि उन लोगों को रोजगार कैसे दिया जाए। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मांग के अन्दर यह विषय भी रिसर्च के विषय में बहुत अच्छी तरह से शामिल किया जा सकता है।

हाल ही में हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय रांची की हेवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन का

उद्घाटन करने के लिये गये थे। उन की नजरों से भी यह बात छिपी नहीं रह सकी कि वहाँ के लोगों में बेरोजगारी कैसे व्याप्त है। उन के उद्गार सिर्फ यही थे कि उन्हें बहुत बुरा लगता है इस तरह से बेजमीन और बिना ट्रेनिंग के लोगों का जाना और भटकना। यह चीज उन्हें पसन्द नहीं है। किन्तु उन का इतना और इशारा नहीं जा सका कि आखिर इन की समस्या कैसे हल हो

उपस्थित महोदय : आप के पांच मिनट हो गए हैं और डिमांड्स के बारे में आप ने कुछ नहीं कहा है।

श्री ह० च० सोय : मैं डिमांड्स पर ही बोल रहा हूँ और यह जस्टीफाई कर रहा हूँ।

उपस्थित महोदय : आप की जो स्पीच है वह रिलेवेंट होनी चाहिये।

श्री ह० च० सोय : मैं जस्टीफाई कर रहा हूँ कि यह डिमांड अच्छी है और जो विषय मैं बता रहा हूँ उन का भी रिसर्च होना चाहिये।

इस डिमांड के अन्दर एक्सप्लेनेटरी नोट में यह लिखा है कि नदी घाटी योजनाओं और औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों से सम्बन्धित सामाजिक परिस्थितियों तथा रोजगार से सम्बन्धित विषयों की जांच हो। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि इस बात की भी, इन औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों से जिन लोगों को निर्वासित होना पड़ा है, जिन का अपनी जमीन से, अपने घरों से हाथ धोना पड़ा है, उन को कैसे रोजगार दिया जा सकता है, जांच होनी चाहिये। दूसरी चीज यह है कि उन का एम्प्लायमेंट मिले। उन की ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था हो। कितनी ट्रेनिंग दी जाये तथा किस तरह की दी जाए ताकि उन को इन औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में नौकरी मिल सके, इस की भी जांच होनी चाहिये।

हमारे यहां औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में हुआ यह है कि बड़े पैमाने पर खेती की जमीन इन में आ जाने की वजह से तथा

वहां पर औद्योगिक क्षेत्र बन जाने की वजह से खेती की जरूरत की जमीन में एक प्रकार का इम्बैलेंस क्रियेट हो गया है। इतना ही नहीं अफारेस्टेशन की वजह से भी खेती लायक जमीन बहुत कम हो गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्लानिंग कमिशन इस बात की जांच करे कि खेती लायक जमीन इस औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में कितनी होनी चाहिये, औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों के लिये जमीन कितनी होनी चाहिये और जंगलों के लिये कितनी होनी चाहिये और इनमें अनुपात क्या हो। औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों की जरूरतों को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन इलाकों में कृषि को कैसे एक नया थोड़ा दिया जाए, इसको देखना भी बहुत जरूरी है। एक समस्या यह भी पैदा हो गई है कि जो बेजमीन हो गए हैं, उनको कैसे रोखी मिले।

मैं मानता हूँ कि मांम नम्बर ३७ बहुत जरूरी है। १७० स्कीमों की जांच की जानी थी जिनमें से १०० की जांच पूरी हो गई है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि ये जो नये विषय मैंने बताये हैं, इनको भी जांच में शामिल कर लिया जाए ताकि एक नई पालिसी जिससे जनता का लाभ हो, तैयार हो सके। इन स्कीमों पर रिसर्च करवा कर ही सरकार को संतोष नहीं कर लेना चाहिये, बल्कि जो रिसर्च के मतीजे निकलें, उन पर अमल भी सरकार की तरफ से होना चाहिये।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, Shri Warior. He may take only five minutes.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why not extend the time for this discussion by an hour, because on the Excess Demands for Grants for the Railways, very few Members would be speaking?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One hon. Member has already spoken from the hon. Member's party and has taken 20 minutes.

Shri Warior: I support Demand No 136 for the precise reason that part of the amount shown here is for the purchase of the shares of the Cochin Refineries Ltd. Although it is belated, I welcome the fact that this refinery is coming into being, and I hope that we shall be able to realise all the good prospects that this refinery would give to the whole country in the sense that it will be saving quite a good amount of foreign exchange besides earning some profit.

In this connection, I would like to know one thing from the hon. Minister in charge. This refinery as well as the other projects are coming up in the Cochin port area. Has the Ministry considered in conjunction with the other Ministries the necessity for more conveyances and conveniences of transport? I would like to know whether the oil produced there would be taken from the Cochin port area to the other parts of the country for distribution through the railways or through the pipe-line. I would like to know this, because I understand that even now about eight oil trains are running from the Cochin Harbour to the Madras State and the Mysore State. If the refinery is also to operate there, then what will be the position of railways? Even now, the trains from the Cochin area up to Coimbatore are very congested, and the passenger traffic is held up many a time. It takes about sixteen hours for us to reach Madras from Cochin, whereas by that time we could travel double that distance in any other part of the country. So, this question also must be considered by Government.

I understand that the Stanvacs, that is, the present Essos have declared 25 per cent dividend per annum. If that be so, in four years, the entire capital will be paid up by the dividend itself. Besides, they will have an equal amount of capital as reserves within the next four or five years. So, I would like to know how the Ministry has calculated that the

[Shri Warior]

profit will be only about 12 per cent. Is it a conservative estimate or underestimate? Is it to be on the safest side or safer side? Considering the 25 per cent dividend declared by Stanvac, what is the position of the Ministry vis-a-vis those refineries and establishments of Stanvac or the present Esso, Burmah-Shell and Caltex? I wish to know that also.

Regarding Demand No. 15, it is well and good that more and more of our youth is trained. Actually even under the emergency, there had been new schemes implemented and thousands of young boys, especially from factories and other departments, trained in ITI or some other institutions. But after training, these boys do not find a place even in government undertakings. If government undertakings refuse to entertain them, what will be their position in regard to private employers? It is a sort of double national waste, one in the large expenditure involved in training them and the other in the fact that their services are not availed of. Like this this is going on.

Another scheme is coming, in respect of which, although the UNICEF is giving us some amount, some amount, from our own exchequer is also involved. What will be the position of these youths after training? Will they be absorbed? Has the employment potential been gauged and training schemes adjusted to it? Otherwise, there will be much more unemployment of the educated and trained.

As far as the Commerce and Industry Ministry is concerned, the note given on page 3 makes interesting reading. In the budget a cut of Rs. 10 lakhs was made on the anticipation that following the emergency, it might be possible to effect reduction in staff and economy in expenditure on travelling allowance, contingencies, delegations to be sent abroad etc. But is the emergency lifted already? The cut has been restored to the tune of Rs. 8 lakhs. So, is that the implica-

tion? After this, the Ministry was bifurcated and now both of them are functioning separately involving much more expenditure on staff and every thing else. I have no grudge against the Ministry, especially the Ministry of International Trade because it has done something good in increasing our foreign trade; although our traditional markets are dwindling, new markets are coming up. Take coir goods. We are sending out to the traditional markets less and less of these; at the same time, it is true that new markets are opened up. So the aggregate may be the same or little more. But in certain places we are losing. This must be looked into.

All the same, the Ministry has done well. I entirely concur with Shri Aiva in that. The entire exhibits of Indian goods in the Moscow exhibition were taken over by the Soviet Government. That is a very good sign, that such a highly developed industrial country can appreciate the worth of the goods produced by us. That means there is much potential in those countries for our goods.

But as regards the Ministry of Industry, several questions were raised in the House itself, about issuing of licences, non-compliance with so many regulations etc. This Ministry is a very big empire. I do not know how far it will be cut by detaching the company law department from it and attaching it to the Finance Ministry. When one wing of one Ministry is chopped off, another Ministry takes it over and expands. This sort of thing is going on. I do not say that the present Minister of Industry is incapable of handling the affairs; at the same time, there must be a Minister of cabinet rank who will handle this subject more efficiently and more thoroughly.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran. .

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalgani): The time should be extended—by one hour at least.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It should be extended.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sorry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But that is the wish of the House.

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central-South): Yes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. The time is extended by one hour. Ten minutes to each hon. Member.

Shri V. B. Gandhi: I shall begin by first considering Demand No. 113. It is a demand that asks for a sum of Rs. 2 crores on behalf of the Ministry of International Trade. It is the intention that this amount will be invested in the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd. This is going to be a new Corporation, separate from the existing State Trading Corporation. There is going to be a bifurcation of the functions of these two corporations, the existing one and the new one. I do not know why this bifurcation has been thought of. It is sometimes said in fact, it is actually said in the volume before us—that the business of the State Trading Corporation is growing and will grow in time to come and also that the business of the new corporation will be of a large order, something like Rs. 150 crores by 1970. Therefore, it is to be presumed that the idea behind this step of bifurcation is that it will be unwieldy for one corporation to carry on this business. Some of us do not agree with this idea. We feel that the S.T.C. has done a very fine job since it came into existence in 1956. It has a very impressive record to its credit, and it would be a step not in the right direction to do any such thing as to take away the kind of expansion which should legitimately be given to the STC.

What is the idea behind creating a new corporation for each new task? For, that is exactly what the Government has been doing. It is a proved fact that there is a certain advantage of what is called large scale economy; when large organisations are

entrusted with adequate business. Then also, there is another thing to remember in this connection, and it is this, that there is such a thing as an advantage which arises from what is called "a going concern." It is easier to expand by taking over or by being added or included in a going concern. These are two very real categories of advantage which we should not lightly give up. In other words my proposal would be that there should be no bifurcation, no division of functions. In fact, there should be no two separate corporations created, and the State Trading Corporation should be considered as quite capable and competent to take up the additional functions of the new corporation. I am not giving this as my personal opinion. There are others who probably are entitled to a respectful consideration, who also have given the same kind of opinion. For instance, the former American Ambassador, Mr. Gaibrath and Prof. Appleby have both stressed this point when discussing the trends in the development of the Indian economy.

I will give another instance of this preference on the part of our Government to set up a new corporation for each new task. Under the Demand of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation, it is proposed to use a sum of Rs. 9,37,000 for the purchase of shares of Janpath Hotels Limited. Here again, it is difficult to understand why there was any necessity felt to have a new corporation for running a hotel in Delhi. In Delhi, we know that already we have the Ashoka Hotel, and it is the common experience of everybody that any one who runs one hotel and has experience of running it, can run another hotel, or, for that matter, a chain of hotels, not only in the same city, but in a number of cities. We all know of hotels and chains of hotels, international chains, which cover a number of countries. When this kind of plain experience is in front of us, when plain commonsense

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is right here for us to see, it is very difficult to understand this idea of always thinking of having a new corporation for each new task that we undertake.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise to oppose some of the Demands. Under Demand No. 1, it is said that the additional provision of Rs. 78,000 is required to meet the expenditure on the enquiry which was instituted into the affairs of the Sahu-Jain Group of Companies as a result of complaints alleging malpractices received by Government. Some staff is sanctioned for this purpose.

We have discussed this in the House, and we wanted the Sahu-Jain group of companies to be investigated by a person who is not connected in any way with them. Here, an inspector has been appointed on a fixed remuneration of Rs. 3,500. I would like to know whether this particular auditor, S. P. Chopra, who has been appointed is being paid Rs. 180 per day. Repeatedly questions were raised in this House when the chairman of a particular committee was being paid Re. 100 per day as honorarium. And here is this inspector who is paid Rs. 180 per day.

Then, the senior accounts officer is on the pay scale of Rs. 900—1,250. It is surprising that the Finance Ministry or the Company Law Administration could not find a competent office to investigate into the affairs of these companies.

And what will this officer do? Last time when the discussion was going on on Vivian Bose Report on Dalmia Jain concerns. I mentioned in this House that the entire expenses of this inspector were borne by Mr. S. P. Jain. He stayed in the costliest hotel, known as Hotel Nataraj, which is costlier than the Taj and his entire expenses were borne by Mr. S. P. Jain both in Bombay, and at the Grand Hotel in Calcutta. The same inspector has been appointed now and is given Rs. 180 a day. I very well appreciate the sense of the Government in appointing an inspector, but I wish some other honest man, a man of integrity, had been appointed.

I have already written a letter to the Prime Minister quoting instances against this particular inspector. For the benefit of this House, I may state that this particular inspector has made several defalcations of large amounts belonging to the companies listed, in his capacity as official liquidator:

New State of India Insurance Co.	Official Receiver
Victory Insurance Co.	Official Receiver
Maksar Electric Supply Co.	Liquidator
Narayandas Industry Limited	Liquidator
Hindustan Bhima Co., Ltd.	Liquidator
Punjab Flour Limited	Liquidator
Mandi Co., Ltd.	Liquidator
Bengal Insurance Co.	Official Liquidator
Federal Insurance Co., Ltd.	Official Liquidator

I am told that an enquiry is going on against this particular person by the Special Police Establishment, and we expect this gentleman to investigate into the malpractices of Sahu-Jain group of companies. I would urge upon the Finance Minister to kindly

see that proper enquiry is made and this inspector is removed, and an officer of unquestionable integrity by the Finance Minister is appointed in his place. I have documents, and I would have produced many more things against him, but I would only request

the Finance Minister to kindly let me know whether it is a fact that he is a fact that he is being paid Rs. 180 per day. If the Finance or Commerce Ministry wanted to provide a good job to this gentleman, they could have appointed him somewhere else as chairman of a concern. It is no use giving a job to him on Rs. 180 per day.

Shri Joachim Alva: Whose darling is he?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not know. There are certain things which we should not say.

Coming to Demand No. 56 relating to statistics, much has been said by my hon. friends Shrimati Renu Chakravartty and Dr. Lohia that because of the jugglery of statistics, everything is being denied to the workers of this country. In Maharashtra there was a State-wide strike because of wrong statistics. In Gujarat, the Sangarsh Committee of Gujarat staged a demonstration, and there was a strike by the working people of Gujarat—for what? That strike was for demanding rectification of wrong statistics in respect of cost of living index. In 1961 the Central Government employees were given a meagre increase of Rs. 5 as dearness allowances on the basis of Pay Commission's recommendations. They are today demanding that the whole question of dearness allowance should be referred to arbitration. I have received a letter from Finance Minister wherein it is said that unless the index goes up to 136 points it cannot be reviewed: today it has reached 132.8. But I may say it will never be 136. If the price of brinjals goes down, the index goes down; This is deliberate and mischievous statistics produced to hood-wink working class and deny them the legitimate increase in allowances. Let there be some honest statistics. When Dr. Lohia raised the question of income, our Prime Minister said that it was fifteen annas per capita but the Planning Minister said that both of them were wrong and it was 7½ annas. Nobody is sure of statistics:

and it seems statistics can be produced to suit any situation. Statistics should not be a damn lie. We should not behave in this fashion.

Under Demand No. 53, Administration of Justice, it is proposed to raise the retainer of the Solicitor-General, Additional Solicitor-General and the Attorney-General. While asked why they are allowed to have private briefs, the Law Minister said that they would be taking the briefs which concerned corporations and public limited companies. Why should the Solicitor General and the Additional solicitor General accept briefs from private people such as Birlas and others. The Solicitor General has given a report about the Ruby General Insurance and the Asiatic also and asked the Prime Minister not to mention everything because it was a delicate matter. These are our law officers who are to guide even our President in some matters where there is difference of opinion with the Law Minister and where there is legal repercussion on a national scale. It is unbecoming that they should get brief from Birlas and other big sharks.

My third point is about the demand in respect of research programme committee of the Planning Commission. We never grudge money to the Planning Commission. With bottlenecks in coal transport, the world Bank was brought into the picture and it sent an economist and a committee was formed. India's representative on that Committee was Shri Ghamandi Lal Bansal, from the Chamber of Commerce. Was there no other representative on behalf of the Government? The whole system of transport is to be looked into by them. I am sorry that while a country like Argentine could say to the World Bank that they could do things themselves without a representative from the World Bank, in this country this has been done. When I put a question on this to the Prime Minister, Shri Bhagat replies that this was not the intention but to some extent the whole job has been entrusted to them. It is

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surprising that there should be no government representative in that committee and the economist from the World Bank with the help of the private sector is going to decide the fate of transport in this country. It is shameful and I request the Finance Minister to consider this.

15:55 hrs.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI in the Chair]

I have raised three points. One is about Mr. Chopra. I want to know whether he was appointed to investigate Dalmia-Jain affairs and is paid Rs. 180 per day; whether his entire expenditure in Hotel Nataraj in Bombay and Grand Hotel in Calcutta were paid by Shri S. P. Jain and whether he has been selected and appointed now for this purpose. He will create more complications. The second question is whether a steering committee, with no India Government's representative on it but with World Bank's representative and Mr. G. L. Bansal is going to decide the fate of entire transport system in this country. The third question is about statistics. I am sure the hon. Finance Minister will consider the dearness allowance increase with reference to actual prices and not paper statistics. The Central Government has completely failed to hold the price line and there is a legitimate demand for increase in dearness allowance.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Some of us are going to meet Mr. Speaker now for a discussion on the language to be used in the House. So may we know when the hon. Finance Minister will reply? Very important points have been raised and it will not be right for us not to be present when he replies. We would like to hear our Finance Minister.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Madam Chairman, after this the Railway Supplementary Demands may be taken up and the hon. Minister may reply to-

morrow. So that all Members can be present to hear him.

Mr. Chairman: The time had already been extended. There are some Members who desire to speak and after accommodating as many of them as could be accommodated, the hon. Minister will be called, say after half half an hour.

श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी : सभापति महोदय, मैं सब से पहले उन लोगों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ, जो अपना संतुलन खो बैठे हैं। इस सदन में जो बोलने उठते हैं, समझ में नहीं आता कि वे क्या बोलना चाहते हैं। स्वामी जी इस समय सदन में नहीं हैं, लेकिन यह कुछ अनर्गल बातें बोल गए कुछ नेहरू जी के बारे में, कुछ गवर्नमेंट के बारे में और कुछ मिनिस्ट्रों के बारे में। उन बातों का इस चर्चा से क्या तात्विक है, यह समझ में नहीं आता। जेनेरल बजट के इंट्रड्यूस होने के बाद और इस मन्वीनेटरी डिमांड्स के इंट्रड्यूस होने के पहले प्राथिक संतुलन के सम्बन्ध में देश में जो परिस्थिति उत्पन्न हो गई है, उसकी ओर मैं आपका और सभा महोदय का ध्यान दिखाना चाहता हूँ।

Mr. Krishnamachari will excuse me; I cannot speak English so fluently.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): I am getting translated the points that you are making.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): Even if it is wrong English, it does not matter. It is not necessary that we must be grammatically correct so long as we express ourselves and make ourselves understood.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: I was saying that an imbalance had been created after the introduction of the General Budget and the introduction of the supplementary demands and I am drawing the attention of the hon. Minister to this. Recently, the Planning Commission published a report on the

employment situation; the situation employment in Bihar has greatly deteriorated. I do not know whether Government takes into account such defects as the imbalance in the financial position of the States. He must look into them and see why such a condition has come to pass.

16 hrs.

The employment position in Bihar, which was not very bad a year before, has suddenly deteriorated within a year. What are the causes for this deterioration? To my mind, some of the State undertakings that are going to be put up or have been put up are very partial to Biharis. When you go to a Central-Government undertaking in Bihar, you will find that it is a cosmopolitan undertaking. You will find there men from all other States working, with those of Bihar. (Interruption). But then the position is not *vice versa*. When you go to any other State, you will seldom find any Biharis there. The Biharis never grudge appointment of any other men from any other place, but they should also be shown some consideration in other States and the Bihar people should also be taken in the Central Government undertakings elsewhere.

I had the opportunity to visit Durgapur, Bhopal and Bangalore. At Durgapur, I found only one Bihari in the Central Government undertaking there. Why? In Bihar, whether it is Tatas or it is the Barauni refinery, —anywhere in Bihar—you will find that the number of higher officers is far higher than that of the Biharis. The people from all other States are there, and the Biharis seldom get any post above Rs. 500 a month there. Why is this discrimination? The hon. Minister must look into it.

Shri Tvaṛ: A South Indian is the Cabinet Minister and a Bihari is the Deputy Minister!

Shri D. N. Tiwary: There is another point. Take, for instance, the Barauni

refinery. The time for us getting into production has been extended from time to time. Nobody knows when it is going into production. Recently also, the time has been extended. Why? Is it due to the inefficiency of the higher staff or is it due to some other cause?

About Bokaro, we had hopes that Biharis will get employment there. It is not likely to come up in the near future. How are you going to improve the employment position of Biharis, and how is the imbalance created by the loss of employment and by other causes going to be remedied? I want to point out this matter very clearly to the hon. Minister.

Then there is the question of education. Take basic education. Actually, it is fun on basic education. It is not basic education at all. The basic education which was the dream of Bapu is nowhere to be found. What is happening at present is humbug; it is an amalgamation of several things which produce nothing. The basic education, if it had been carried out in the sense in which Bapu wanted it, would have resulted in the betterment of the country, but today, those schools are producing very inferior men. So, the Government should see that either they abolish this system or, if it has to be carried on, it is carried on in the proper way.

One thing more. We find that the per capita income in Bihar is the lowest in India, or, it is just on par with that of one or two States. Although we have large deposits of minerals in Bihar and it is first in India in that respect, the people are poor there. What is the reason? I would invite the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to this aspect also. If we had money, we could have invested in industry, but we are agricultural people, and we have no money. So the Central Government should establish factories in Bihar which can give adequate employment

[Shri D. N. Tiwary]

to the people there and also give profit to Bihar Government, because there are rich mineral resources in Bihar. By opening factories, the Government also will earn income-tax, sales-tax and other things. It will benefit both ways: the Government will benefit and the people also will benefit, and this imbalance will go.

I do not want to touch on any other point. I only wanted to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Finance to these points, and I request him to remedy all these defects and let us know what are the causes and what he is going to do to remove the defects.

श्री शिव नारायण (बांसी) : समानेत्री महोदया, आपकी आज्ञा से मैं गवर्नमेंट से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस्पैक्टर जो साहू जैन की जांच कर रहे हैं, वह कौन हैं। इनको नौ सौ रुपया मासिक मिल रहा है। हमारे बहाँ एक्सपर्ट लड़के, नए नए लड़के निकल रहे हैं, जो कि अच्छे विद्वान हैं और जिनको अगर काम सुपुर्द किया जाये तो वे कम पैसों में और बहुत अच्छी तरह से कर सकते हैं। हमारे जन संघ के वक्ता जिन्होंने भाषण किया था वह चले गये हैं

श्री श्रीकारलाल बेरवा (कोटा) : मैं बैठा हूँ।

श्री शिव नारायण : मेरा इशारा आपकी तरफ नहीं, स्वामी जी की तरफ है। हमारे स्वामी जी ने कहा कि कांग्रेस वाले जो झोपड़ी वाले हुआ करते थे आज कोठियों वाले हो गये हैं। आप देखें कि जैन साहब पर आज कितने दिनों से मुकदमा चल रहा है। आप देखें कि कितनी प्रापर्टी और कितना पैसा इनके हाथ में है। मैं तो दो कदम आगे जा कर यह चार्ज गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ लगाना चाहता हूँ कि उसने बड़े बड़े कैपिटलिस्टों से विलाई बरती है। जिनके खिलाफ इस तरह के चार्ज हैं, उनको बन्द करने के बजाय

वह हजारों रुपया अपना खर्च कर रही है। इनको बन्द कर सरकार को फौरन यह मामला तय कर देना चाहिये था। हाउस में गालियाँ हम लोगों को सुननी पड़ती हैं, जलील हमको होना पड़ता है, बौछारे हम पर होती हैं। हमें चाहिये कि हम स्ट्रिक्ट हो जायें, सरकार स्ट्रिक्ट हो जाये। हमारे बनर्जी साहब ने कहा कि इसको देखा जाए कि इस्पैक्टर कितना बड़ा मालदार हो गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसकी जांच हो। हम उसको नौ सौ रुपया महीना दे रहे हैं। इसको आप चैक करें। हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब बड़े एक्सपर्ट हैं, पंडित आदमी हैं, नको चाहिये कि वह इसको देखें। हिन्दुस्तान में आज गरीबी है, पैसे की कमी है, भूखमरी है, एयरजैसी का पीरियड है। सारी दुनिया हमारी तरफ नजर लगाये देख रही है। हम दुनिया से भीख मांग रहे हैं। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि हमारे यहाँ पर नूट मची हुई है। यह बन्द होनी चाहिये

सारी डिमांड्स में मैं एक का समर्थन करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। एजुकेशन वाली जो बाठ है, उमी वा मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। यह नम्बर ४ है और उसमें आप नौजवानों को घोड़ी सी ट्रेनिंग देंगे। बाकी जितनी डिमांड्स हैं, उनमें जो आप रुपया मांग रहे हैं, आफिसर्स के लिए मांग रहे हैं, उनकी तनख्वाहों पर खर्च करने के लिए मांग रहे हैं। बजट में इसका आपने प्राविजन क्यों नहीं किया और क्यों आप सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स में इसको ला रहे हैं? आप इसमें होम डिपार्टमेंट के लिए पैसा मांग रहे हैं। उसकी मिसाल मैं आपको देना चाहता हूँ। इलाहाबाद में हरिजन लड़कों के लिये आई० ए० एस० में ट्रेनिंग के लिए सौ सीटें रखी गई हैं लेकिन पचास या बावन लड़के भी नहीं लिये गये हैं। परसों एक लड़के ने मुझे एप्रोच किया। मैंने उसकी शिकायत डिप्टी होम मिनिस्टर को भेज दी है और उनसे कहा है कि वह इसको देखें। उसमें भी एक पेच है, जिस में मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूँ।

हमारे तिवारी जी ने कहा कि भेदभाव समाप्त होना चाहिये। मैं कहता हूँ कि अगर स्लेट को ब्लोन नहीं करेंगे तो हम कहां टिक पायेंगे। पैसा हम देने को तैयार हैं लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि पैसे का मिसयूज होता है। यह बन्द होना चाहिये। सारे पैसे का दो तिहाई भाग जो है, वह आफिसर्स की तन्वाह पर, उनके टी० ए० और डी० ए० पर खर्च हो जाता है। ऐसा करके आप मुल्क का कोई उपकार नहीं कर रहे हैं। आप ठीक ढंग से पैसे को खर्च करें।

यूनिवर्सिटी एक्टिविटीज के एक्सपेंशन वाली जो चीज है, प्रोफेसर्स को देने वाली जो चीज है, रिसर्च की जो चीज है, यह अच्छी है। आप अच्छे प्रोफेसर्स को, अच्छे रिसर्च करने वालों को पैसा दीजिये। उनको आप कम दे रहे हैं। इस काम में पैसा खर्च करने की जरूरत थी। यूनिवर्सिटीज में सोना ढाला जा रहा है, अच्छे मनुष्य बनाये जा रहे हैं। वहां पर आप ज्यादा पैसा खर्च कीजिये। वहां कम पैसा मत दीजिये। एजुकेशन डिपार्टमेंट के सम्बन्ध में, जहां आप को पैसा खर्च करना चाहिये, वहां सरकार दबाती है लेकिन कम्प्यूनिटी डेवेलपमेंट में और दूसरे वाहियात कामों में पैसा उड़ाया जा रहा है। जहां तक विद्वानों की जरूरत है, पंडितों की जरूरत है, वहां पर गवर्नमेंट को पैसा खर्च करना चाहिये विघाउट एंटी डिस्टिन्शन। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि आप रिजर्वेशन को हटा दीजिये। हरिजन हो, ब्राह्मण हो या मुसलमान हो, जो भी स्टुडेंट्स आयें उन में से वेस्ट लड़कों को आप ले लीजिये। आप इस पर अमल क्यों नहीं करते। आखिर, मैं कहां आप। आप की गाड़ी कहां है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सेलेक्ट वि बेस्ट मैन चाहे ब्राह्मण हो या चमार हो। आप को यही प्राइटेरिया रखना चाहिये। यह नहीं होना चाहिये कि हम आये तो हमारा मुंह देख कर काम कीजिये और वह आये तो उस का मुंह देख कर काम

कीजिये। इस तरह से काम चलने वाला नहीं है।

यह जो डिमान्ड आई है उस में आप ने पुराने अंग्रेजी ढंग की कापी की है। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये। आप नये नये सजेशन दें। आज जो गड़बड़ उसी अंग्रेजी ढांचे पर चलने के कारण हो रही है उस को आप को ठीक करना चाहिये। मैं टी० टी० साहब से दरवास्त करूंगा कि जो अगला बजट आये उस को वे नये ढंग से अपने देश की हालत को देख कर लायें। आप के पास आदमियों की कमी नहीं है। आप के यहां चाणक्य जैसा विद्वान हो चुका है, उस का सारा फाइनेंस का नक्शा मौजूद है, हमारे देश में अर्थशास्त्र के बड़े बड़े पंडित मौजूद हैं। आप अंग्रेजी नकल छोड़ें और सही रास्ते पर चलें। सही मानों में और ठीक ढंग से खर्च करने के लिये जितने पैसे की जरूरत होगी वह हम देंगे, लेकिन उस का मिसयूज नहीं होना चाहिये, चाहे एजुकेशन के लिये हो चाहे दूसरी बगह हो।

आज होटलों की बात कही गई। आज दिल्ली के अन्दर कहीं चने जाइये, चाहे एम० पी० हो चाहे बड़े से बड़ा भ्राममी हो, कहीं पर भी अच्छा खाना नहीं मिलता। नार्थ एवेन्यू, साउथ एवेन्यू, या दिल्ली के आस पास किसी भी होटल में चले जाइये, अच्छा खाना नहीं मिलता। पैसा ज्यादा चार्ज किया जाता है लेकिन घी नकली मिलता है। असली चीज का तो कहीं नाम ही नहीं है। डाल्हा में डाल्डा। आज सवरे क्वेश्चन अवर में मैं एक सप्लीमेंटरी पूछना चाहता था लेकिन पूछ नहीं सका। इस समय मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज कहीं भी प्योरिटी नहीं है। आज किसी फारेन कंट्री जा कर देखिये, जो भी चीज आप डिमांड करें, यू विल गेट प्योर थिंग। चाहे दूध मांगिये, चाहे घी मांगिये या कोई दूसरी चीज मांगिये। पैसा ज्यादा जरूर लेंगे लेकिन चीज असली देंगे। यहां पर हालत यह है कि हालांकि घी एक रुपये का तीन छटांक मिलता है, फिर भी

[श्री शिव नारायण]

प्योर नहीं मिलता। इतना देने पर भी शुद्ध धी नहीं मिलता। ऐसी हमारे मुल्क की हालत है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आधिर कोई चैकिंग है, कोई पैमाना है इस का। आज बड़े बड़े अफसर बैठे हैं जिन के हाथों में ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है, लेकिन वे कुछ नहीं करते। हमें तो पांच साल में बदल दिया जाता है, हमारे अच्छे से अच्छे मिनिस्टर पांच साल में बदल दिये जाते हैं, लेकिन इन लोगों को ५५ साल तक की गारन्टी है। वे अरार रिस्पांसिबल फार दी गवर्नमेंट, वे अरार रिस्पांसिबल फार दि कंट्री, मोर वन बीज लीडर्स। लेकिन हम लोग इस के लिये क्या कर रहे हैं। कुछ नहीं। यह लोग अपनी जेबें भरे जा रहे हैं और हमें गालियाँ सुननी पड़ती हैं, उधर से। मैं आप की इजाजत से अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से दरवास्त करूंगा कि वह एक्सपर्ट हैं अपने सब्जेक्ट के, दुबारा फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर बनाये गये हैं। उन में खूबियाँ हैं इस लिये उन को वे सही ढंग पर इस्तेमाल करें। आज उन के हाथ में पावर है, टु डे ही इज दि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर। आज आप उस पावर का इस्तेमाल करके सही नक्शा बना दें और हम लोगों को, जो कि आप के पीछे खड़े हैं और बाद में आगे आने वाले हैं, वह नक्शा बतला दें। आज यह आप की इयुटी है। रोज छपता है कि "आपटर नेहेरू हू।" मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज आप यंग्स्टर को चार्ज दीजिये, अपनी जिन्दगी में उसे सब कुछ सिखला दीजिये ताकि वह सही ढंग से काम कर सके, सही ढंग से फाइनेंस का काम कर सके, सही ढंग से मिलिटरी का काम कर सके और सही ढंग से हाउसिंग का इन्तजाम कर सके, खाने पीने का इन्तजाम कर सके।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह आप किस डिमान्ड पर बोल रहे हैं ?

श्री शिव नारायण : डिमान्ड का जवाब जन संघ वाले दे रहे हैं। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी डिमान्ड्स हैं उन में मैं

केवल एजुकेशन की डिमान्ड का समर्थन करता हूँ। बाकी का विरोध करता हूँ।

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): Mr. Chairman, I thank all the hon. Members who spoke on the supplementary demand for grants for the Education Ministry. All of them supported the youth vocational centres and have given very valuable suggestions. I thank them for those suggestions. I only want to clarify certain other points.

Primary education is being imparted almost compulsorily in many places and very often we reached the target so far as children in the age-group 6 to 11 are concerned. But all of them will not be able to go to the middle schools due to various reasons, especially in the rural areas. Dr. Deshmukh said that he would like the vocational centres to be in the rural areas. I agree with him, but some of the bigger villages have become semi-urban. That is why we have also mentioned "semi-urban" in this. This scheme is specially meant for the children of the age-group 11 to 14, who have completed their primary education and who, for various reasons, are unable to go to the middle schools. Many of them give up study because either they could not cope up with the study or very often because of their poverty, girls go to help their mothers and boys go to help their parents in agriculture.

Therefore, two varieties of schemes have been envisaged, or two streams of training have been envisaged here. One is to give a full time course of three years, mainly on agriculture. But because all the rural population cannot be supported by agriculture alone and there is already overcrowding, even though the main item of training will be on intensive agriculture, training in other technical subjects will also be given. There is another set of boys and girls who cannot go to school for this training on a

full-time basis. Therefore, a certain number would be taken as part-time students who will help their parents part of the day and part of the time they will go to the school for this training. This training will be attached to one of the good basic schools or a multi-purpose school which is well developed. There is no such thing that this should not be run by voluntary agencies. I know the value of voluntary agencies. The Central Government will finance them. The Central Government will entrust this scheme to the State Governments. It is for the State Governments to select such high schools or senior basic schools run by the Government or panchayati samities or voluntary agencies, whichever is a really good one.

We are having junior trade schools, technical training schools and craftsmen training schools where students are taken after they complete nine years of education. That means really breaking the high school period mid-way. So, many of these boys and girls who leave their school at the primary school stage are unable to get admission there even if they want to. So, this youth vocational training scheme will help them by giving them general education as well as technical training or agriculture so that after those three years of training they will certainly be able to get admission in those trade schools or technical schools.

One hon. Member suggested that after these three years of training there should be something to link it up with either job-placement or further education. I have already indicated how further education is available either in the technical schools or in specialised craft training schools. Many of them can be on their own because if they learn better methods of agriculture probably they will be helping their parents and will become better farmers.

An Hon. Member: If everyone wants a job?

Shri Heda: What particular thing would be taught there?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran: This three years training will include elementary metal work, gas welding, smithy, moulding, fitting, turning, carpentry and other things along with general education under the heads of languages, arithmetic, social studies and general knowledge. There will be 30 students in each class who will undergo full-time training. There will be 15 under the part-time training. But the students who come from the primary school to the middle school or high school also will be oriented in the vocational training. That is why we are attaching this school to a multi-purpose high school or a good basic school and not to a primary school.

I do not want to take up too much of the time of the House. We are asking for a grant of only Rs. 1,000 because this is a new service. The other part we are meeting from our own savings. Some hon. Member suggested that this should be expanded. I quite agree because at the primary-school level boys and girls have to be helped to find their living. Now, 65 centres will be started and will be functioning by the end of the Third Plan and, from the experience gained, we would like to have vocational training sections in almost every middle and high school. In the very near future we want every child to go to the primary school and then get secondary education and university education or be absorbed in the various technical institutions. Therefore, this scheme may have a far-reaching effect. Also, it will help people to have education and a living side by side.

We shall take every care to see that we do not spend unnecessarily. That is why we are taking the existing schools where there may be certain

[Shrimati Soundaram Ramchandran]

facilities. Then, some hon. Member referred to basic education. I for one would like to develop it much faster than it is today. I have not lost hope. We hope we will be able to take up basic education under the Works School System and develop agriculture and allied crafts. Then, some hon. Member said that the period of training is too long. Now the period is itself three years. Therefore, if they find employment during the period of training, there is nothing to prevent them from taking those jobs. Further, these students who are working and learning in these vocational training centres will be given stipends and certain other incentives like books etc. because it is their poverty, more than anything else, which has prevented them from continuing their education. With these few words....

Shri Warrior: What will be their position after training?

Shrimati Soundaram Ramchandran: Some of them who would like to go in for higher training in technical schools, junior—training schools and craftsmen training schools will be given preference. Then, those who want to take up these jobs in their own villages would have some technical training; not just book knowledge alone.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Alagesan.

Shri Tyagi: Does it mean that we will not get any chance?

Mr. Chairman: No, not at all. Some hon. Ministers wanted to reply to some points raised here. So, they are being called. Afterwards, he will get his chance.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): Shri Warrior, in the course of his speech, raised two points regarding the Cochin Refinery and I would like to refer to them briefly.

Firstly, he referred to the transport of the products of the Cochin refinery. As he knows, the needs of the Cochin area are now being catered to by the Bombay refineries or by direct imports. The Cochin Refinery will produce 2.5 million tons. The products will naturally be transported by rail. But in Cochin there are good water transport facilities also. The Indian Oil Company is at present examining the question whether it will be possible to utilize the water transport in that area to a small extent.

Here I would like to say that the Indian Oil Company is at present considering a proposal to have a product pipeline from Cochin to Salem. That may come up some time in the Fourth Plan and should be ready by the end of the Fourth Plan. By these methods of transport, the products of the Cochin Refinery will be distributed. If there is anything surplus to the zone, then it will naturally be distributed by sea to Madras and Calcutta zones.

Then a question was raised about the 12 per cent yield that has been calculated for the Cochin Refinery. This has been calculated on an average for a period of fifteen years. Naturally, in the initial period, the yield is bound to be less and it may increase as we go on.

In this respect he tried to compare the return that has been calculated for the Cochin Refinery with the return that has been obtained by the ESSO refinery. There are very many differences between the two. The equity capital of ESSO is much smaller than the Cochin Refinery's equity capital. Moreover, it has been working now for eight years. This should explain the larger return that is obtained by ESSO and the smaller return that will be obtained by the Cochin Refinery. I am not able to say whether the 12 per cent. yield that has been taken will be very correct, but it has now been

calculated over a period of 15 years and it has been taken to be an average return.

My hon. friend, Shri Muthiah, referred to the question of establishing a refinery in Madras. This is very much on the schedule. The next refinery that we will be building will be in the Madras area. We have been receiving offers from various foreign concerns and corporations. They are sending proposals. We hope to receive specific proposals from them by the end of this year. Then we shall be able to negotiate with them and choose a suitable collaborator when it will be time to take a firm decision in this matter. It is likely to be of the same capacity as the Cochin Refinery and will cater to the Madras supply zone.

Mr. Chairman: Shri Tyagi: I hope, the hon. Member will take only a few minutes, say five minutes.

Shri Tyagi: It will be difficult for me; but even then I can just try to cut short.

श्री कृष्णबाय : त्यागी जी, प्राज तो हिन्दी में बोलिये ।

श्री त्यागी : चूँकि मेरी हिन्दी सा.च को श्री कृष्णमाचारी समझ नहीं सकेंगे इसलिए प्राज अंग्रेजी में ही मुझे बोलने दो ।

I just want to sound a warning to the Government. As far as the finances go, I am afraid, we are marching towards a state of bankruptcy. Despite this emergency and the huge capital expenditure which we have to incur for the protection or defence of our country, having that in mind I do not know how this Ministry allows spendthriftness. I accuse my hon. friend, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, since now he is responsible and he is the custodian of the moneys collected from the tax-payers' pockets. How is it that that old spirit of spendthriftness and wastefulness is still persisting? Unless there is a drastic check and a stop is made, unless my hon.

friend, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari, uses all his boldness to stand in the way, nothing will save us.

I have had experience of the Department of Revenue and Expenditure and I know that in the old days expenditure was controlled. There used to be a Standing Finance Committee which would look into every proposal involving above Rs. 5 lakhs or so. I do not exactly remember what the ceiling was. Everything was examined by the Parliamentary Committee. Then, the Ministry used to examine every proposal and then alone sanctions were given. Now, the central control of expenditure has been decentralised altogether. Practically all ministries get their budgetary grants sanctioned and after that they are free to spend it in any manner they like. My greatest worry is on account of this.

The Planning Commission, I think, has miserably failed to deliver the goods. It is no use giving us literature. They must give us results. In 1960-61 actually the budget of the Planning Commission was Rs. 78.5 lakhs. From Rs. 78 lakhs it went up to Rs. 84 lakhs in 1961-62 and to Rs. 92 lakhs in 1962-63. Came the emergency and now it has come to Rs. 95.23 lakhs. Is this the manner in which this Planning Commission should be spending money? I say, physician heal thyself... (Interruption). If the Planning Commission cannot put its house in order, the whole Government will go phut. They are demanding money for the Research Programme Committee. The budget of this so-called committee was Rs. 7.46 lakhs in 1961-62... (Interruption). I am expressing myself, not your ideas.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You are expressing my ideas also.

Shri Tyagi: That is grand. In 1962, it is Rs. 10.16 lakhs. This Research Programmes Committee alone incurred the expenditure on establishment

[Shri Tyagi]

to the tune of Rs. 7.46 lakhs and then Rs. 10.16 lakhs and now further demands are asked for. But will the Finance Minister please take note of the fact that in the Planning Commission, at present, there are 215 peons, class IV servants? Has anybody tried to know what the strength of the Planning Commission is? What are they planning for? I want to know that.

Shri D. C. Sharma: They do mas-saging.

Shri Tyagi: A sum of Rs. 2.8 lakhs is spent on them. Then, there are 592 Assistants and Clerks. What are they doing? There is such a huge staff. Can I expect any good planning from a body which cannot look into its own structure? It is a failure. Therefore, I want to warn the Government: we are facing a crisis soon. You will see that.

Then again, there are 232 gazetted officers in the Planning Commission on whom a sum of Rs. 3.76 lakhs is spent. There is undefined establishment again to the tune of Rs. 11.39 lakhs—Additional Establishment. I do not know what it is. In the last budget, we sanctioned it. I assure you that we are not going to give you any sanction blind-foldedly. After all, we are patriots and we have to look into all this. From the hon. Minister, the Parliament expects that we will do justice and represent the Parliament as such and our spirit. I do not want to take much time of the House.

I only want to give one more comment. There is a mention of creating another S.T.C. Well, I am sorry, there are my difficulties. I am very much embarrassed because being the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee, there are many matters on which I cannot freely talk in the Parliament unless the Committee has reported and the report has been put on the table of the House. But one thing is there which has come in papers too. At

present, there are incentives given to the exporters. What are the types of incentives? Somebody exports certain things worth Rs. 10 lakhs and those commodities which are sent out cannot match the market outside—they cannot compete—because the market price there is much lower than our cost price. Therefore, those industrialists or exporters are asked to under-invoice or sell those commodities at a lower price and suffer the loss and this loss is deliberately, legally, openly, made good by giving an import licence to that party saying, "By selling this import licence at a high price, you earn profits and make good your loss". In this manner, this black-marketing has been permitted and recognised by us. This is the way in which it happens actually. Suppose I am an exporter. I export a certain commodity and get an import licence for certain things which go to be consumed not into my industry but into some other industry, whatever it may be. But that import licence is given to me so that I can make good the loss that I have suffered on account of my under-invoicing for exporting certain goods. Therefore, I am at liberty to sell other things at any price that I can fetch and thereby earn money.

Shri Warrior: When did this thing actually start?

Shri Tyagi: I am sorry that is for the Finance Minister to answer. I am just giving the grounds to you to fight for. That is the position. We are giving the import licences to those exporters which can be sold with 200 per cent profit straightway, whether they import or not. Somebody else may import the things. It does not matter. They are permitted to make good their losses which they have suffered on account of our incentives given to them. They are at liberty to sell those imported goods at black-market price and to earn uncontrolled profits. This is the way it is happening today. I say: for God's sake, please stop this practice; if you want

others to be scrupulous, be scrupulous yourself and let not Government enter into this transaction of black-marketing. You cannot stop black-marketing of the private sector if you cannot stop black-marketing of the public sector. There must be some scruples about these matters. I am very sore about what is happening now.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Are these permits or licences transferable?

Shri Tyagi: They are transferable and they are also being transferred. Anyway, my hon. friend the Finance Minister knows more than I do, and I hope that he will not keep things away from us. He has gone away from our benches. He was on our benches, but now we have become poorer because he has gone away from our benches. I do not want him to come back to our benches.

Shri D. C. Sharma: We hope he will come back.

Shri Tyagi: I hope that when he replies to the points made by me, he will assure us that whatever needs to be done to set things right will be done.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Finance (**Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha**): The last speaker whose sincerity can never be doubted...

Shri Kapur Singh (Ludhiana): Why not?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: raised in a very spirited voice some very pertinent points. I do not believe, and I am sure my hon. friend will agree with me when I say this, that with a person of his calibre as a custodian of the finances in his capacity as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee and also as a vigilant Member of Parliament, Government can indulge in such excesses without his coming to our check. All the same, I would certainly assure the hon. Member and the House that whatever 1500 (Ai) LSD—11.

points he has raised will be kept in view, especially the ones regarding financial controls and budgeting, while framing the next budget.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra (Jammu and Kashmir): That is the usual answer every time.

Shri Tyagi: It has become embarrassing for us, because when the lady Minister replies to our points, we cannot really talk to her on a par. I think that this is a good device which the hon. Minister of Finance has adopted by asking her to reply to the debate.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Does the hon. Member say that the Finance Minister is hiding behind the hon. Deputy Minister?

Mr. Chairman: I do not think that Shri Tyagi has ever felt embarrassed.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Actually, my hon. friend knows that it is not a question of avoiding any problems or arguments. He knows very well that the time to have any changes in the outlook and also in an analysis of the problems and the situation is at the time of the next budget. There can be no other suitable opportunity when we can bring about those changes which the hon. Member has in view.

So far as the other point which he has raised about blackmarketing in the sale of imported items, it has not come to our notice that any such thing is being done on such a wide scale. I would request the hon. Member if he has got any knowledge or any information about that, to pass it on to us, and we shall certainly look into the matter with all seriousness and earnestness.

There are many points raised, which are frequently raised and usually raised during the discussion of the Supplementary Demands, and in spite of all the arguments that we have provided,

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some of the Members at least do not seem to appreciate the scope of the presentation of the Supplementary Demands as it has been done now. I may try to explain, since a few Members have raised this point, that the fact of the situation is that the Supplementary Demands will have to be presented as such during the course of the year, because the annual budget which runs into hundreds of crores of rupees is prepared almost fifteen months before the end of the year to which it relates. While every effort is made to present that budget and the estimates thereof as realistically as possible, nevertheless, some variations here and there are bound to occur and they cannot be ruled out. The House votes grants separately for the various Ministries, and hon. Members do know that transfers from one grant to another are not permissible during the budget year, and the only way in which we can effect these transfers is by bringing forward these Supplementary Demands and getting the formal approval of Parliament for such transfers. Therefore, the Supplementary Demands technically have to be presented before Parliament for being voted upon.

Then, there are certain expenses which occur like court decrees and decretal amounts, etc. We cannot apprehend the court decisions in advance, and, therefore, no planning can be done in this regard. So, it is not the fault of any wrong judgment or wrong planning which has compelled us to bring forward these Supplementary Demands. It is only the compulsions of the situation which have made us bring forward these Supplementary Demands, and we try to maintain that these additions are not major in nature. In fact, even last time, when the Supplementary Demands were presented to Parliament, the additional expenditure was only of the order of about Rs. 29 lakhs. This year also the additional expenditure is of the order of Rs. 6.33 crores only. These additions are not in any

way major expenditure items. Therefore, I would request hon. Members to see the supplementary demands in their proper perspective and not really make sweeping generalisations about them.

In this connection, I would like to mention about some of the objections raised about the company law administration. I thought, and I had the impression, that the transfer of the company law administration from Commerce and Industry to Finance has been widely welcomed. But I was surprised to find one or two dissenting voices in the House. It is not for me to explain to Members of Parliament that the company law administration is very much a part of the Financial administration of the country; the capital issues, share market, selling and buying of shares, control of companies—these are all part of the basic financial control and that can be looked after only by the Finance Ministry. This is a fact which I need not elaborate, because Members do appreciate it.

So far as the transfer of the demand was concerned, without Parliament's approval we could not transfer that amount, which was already voted for the company law administration within the C. & I Ministry, to the Finance Ministry. Of course, company law administration is part of the Ministry of Finance and the expenditure regarding that would certainly be presented through the Ministry of Finance. Therefore, there is no point of order in this and there is no irregularity committed. This is the way procedure is followed in such matters in budgets.

There is another point, a very important one, and raised by many Members, namely, international trade. The expenditure on international trade cannot be judged immediately in terms of the performance. There are so many factors which influence international trade like buyers' market and other things. These have to be con-

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trolled and adjusted according to a particular situation. Therefore, I would submit that the expenditure for development of international trade or for its encouragement should not always be measured on the scale of the performance immediately. The expenditure incurred today may show results later.

There are many steps taken to promote international trade. It will take a long time if I detail the steps taken by the Board of Trade and by Government. Actually a paper was submitted by the Minister of International Trade detailing the basic steps proposed to be taken to expand exports. The results have been quite encouraging. Last year, April to September, our figures of export were Rs. 331.76 crores and this year during the same period—though there were many setbacks in many channels of trade like tea and other things—the performance has been quite satisfactory, namely Rs. 367.94 crores. It is hoped that the target of Rs. 745 crores of exports will be achieved. On the basis of this performance, we can certainly assume that.

We have also been able to reduce our imports. During September, 1963 exports stood at Rs. 61.6 crores (they were higher by one crore), and imports at Rs. 77 crores (lower by Rs. 30 crores) and the trade deficit stood at Rs. 16 crores as compared to Rs. 46.5 crores in September, 1962. Therefore, we see that even in the field of imports, our deficit has been reduced.

There were other points raised in regard to allowances, salaries of officers and the staff. It was proposed by the Commerce Ministry to reduce the expenditure, and they did at first come out with reduced expenditure, but since the task of increasing exports became very important and urgent, more expenditure had to be incurred by having studies in the various spheres of exports; we had to incur some expenditure on organising meet-

ings under the Board of Trade and certain delegations had to be sent. Delegations cannot be determined by their number, it is the propriety of the subject for which the delegation goes that has to be taken into account. I do not know why hon. Member Shri D. C. Sharma raised this objection about the number of delegations. We cannot plan that only so many delegations will go and no more. It depends on the purpose for which the delegation goes, the object of its visit, and the value of the subject for which it is sent. So, this expenditure has been incurred looking to the importance and significance of the subject, and not unnecessarily.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I cannot argue with you.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Thank you very much for being so generous.

In regard to the appointment of an inspector to investigate into the affairs of the Sahu-Jain group of concerns, the hon. Member who raised it is not here, but I would like to mention that we were compelled to extend the date for the submission of the report, because the companies concerned have not at all been co-operative. I think they have been misdirecting some of the people and creating a wrong impression. The hon. Member might have been guided by that wrong impression. The fact is they have been thoroughly un-co-operative, and therefore we had to extend the term of this inspector. It has not been by our choice, but by compulsion that we had to do it. He did submit an interim report in which he mentioned that he was not getting any co-operation from the group of companies.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: His objection was to the Inspector being paid so much when there are charges of corruption against him.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: After going into the details of the question,

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it was decided by the Cabinet Secretary that he would be paid actuals, but in no case more than Rs. 180. Actually, it is only for Bombay and Calcutta that he is being paid Rs. 180; for the other cities, he is being paid only Rs. 130. We are trying to see that the report is submitted as soon as possible. His time has been extended up to 31st January, and we hope by that time he will be in a position to submit the report.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I put a question? I have listed certain concerns where there are charges of defalcation against him. Will you please investigate it? I have written to the Prime Minister also.

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Mere listing of companies does not mean that the charges are there. If there are charges, naturally the Auditors' Association would have gone into it. I am afraid the hon. Member is being extremely unfair in listing certain charges for which, at any rate, there does not seem to be any proof.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Some points were raised about the necessity of having two State trading corporations. I would remind the House of the comments of the World Bank. They also recognised the significance of export of minerals in India's development plan, and therefore, when the obligations of the State Trading Corporation increased tremendously, it was thought proper to have two corporations. The total business of the State Trading Corporation during 1962-63 was Rs. 140 crores. The trade handled by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation would be Rs. 250 crores by 1970; 180 crores exports and Rs. 100 crores imports. Excluding trade in minerals and metals, the trade of STC is likely to be of the order of Rs. 200 crores by 1970; Rs. 125 crores exports and Rs. 75 crores imports.

These two Corporations are going to handle vast business and it was high time that they should be divided. But liaison and co-ordination between them would be maintained by the interlinking of some of the directors.

It was asked why Asoka Hotels and Janpath Hotels are not under one Corporation. This point has been fully explained in the footnote. Asoka Hotel has a very meagre staff and to put any additional burden on that would not improve the actual performance; probably it will lead to deterioration. Therefore after considerable thinking, it was decided that these two bodies would be maintained separately. But I may say that the expenditure would be kept to the minimum and one of the objects of these bodies would be to make good profit and pay dividends to the public sector.

Some hon. Members as well as Shri Tyagi referred, in strong terms, to the programme research committee of the Planning Commission. I strongly feel that it was good for the Planning Commission to bring the universities in co-operation with planning. Universities have so much talent and libraries also. If students and professors of universities are associated while formulating schemes, their knowledge will improve and their talents and capabilities will be utilised for the good of the country in a better manner. Statistics show that 170 schemes were sponsored by the Planning Commission and in respect of 100 subjects there have been studies. I think the House would be happy to know that almost all the important subjects of economic planning have been brought under its purview. I would request the Planning Minister to give more information about these subjects to the House so that the House may be happy and glad to accept this programme and research work done by the universities and the professors and students. Some of the subjects are: studies in land reforms, rural development and cooperation, farm

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management service studies, in rural economy, problems of urban development and employment, cottage and small-scale industries, studies on irrigation projects.....

(Interruptions.) I would request the hon. Member to be patient. Other subjects are: analytical studies on economic development problems, studies in resources, problems of social dynamics labour problems, studies in public administration, and so on. These are some of the subjects and in each category there have been so many papers. I wish the hon. Member took advantage of these papers and got a knowledge of the whole analysis. It is very easy to blame some body without looking into the details of what that body is doing. I strongly feel that it is impossible in the sphere of planning to do any measured work. It is a question of planning and investigation. So, this cannot be planned in a rigid manner. So, certain elasticity has to be provided.

That brings me to the question of the Indian Statistical Institute. We have never denied this fact, that the data which are available to us are not full data. We certainly would like to improve on the data. I would request hon. Members to give constructive suggestions by which improvement can take place. We are not satisfied with the data available to us for any research or survey work to be done for our planning. We suffer from that. But just criticising and condemning the institute for doing something useful and valuable in this field is not going to help us in anyway. I would request hon. Members to be more constructive in this approach and realise the difficulty in finding out the data and give the statistics. My hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma has realised, by working in that Institute, how difficult the work is and how difficult is the sphere they try to tread. I would certainly request hon. Members that even if they do not wish to be guided by me, they should be at least guided by my hon. friend Shri D. C. Sharma, who has got a deep insight into the working of the

Institute. I found him very sympathetic when he was speaking about the Indian Statistical Institute, while the same sympathy was not forthcoming in regard to the remarks that he made about the programme research work done by the Planning Commission.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You are provoking me. But the fact of the matter is that all the programmes to which you have referred and which have been undertaken by the Planning Commission have not produced any practical results, and they are as barren as possible. (Interruption).

Shri S. N. Banerjee: Be constructive.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It will produce; do not worry and do not be impatient. Then, I would like to refer to the important point raised by Shri D. N. Tiwary. He comes from a region which is really backward, but there are certain other regions also in India which are equally backward and which require special consideration. The Finance Minister asked me to submit to the House specifically that Government is very keen about it and the Government is seriously concerned as to what must be done to bring these backward regions to advancement.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: My question was that since the introduction of the general budget and the introduction of these supplementary demands, the employment position in Bihar has deteriorated. That is the report of the Planning Commission. What have you to say about this, and how are you going to tackle this?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: There has been deterioration in the employment position generally also, and therefore, the Government is very seriously concerned not only about unemployment in general but educated unemployment. Both these problems are problems which cannot be

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decided and solved in a day. We all have to put our heads together to bring some tangible solution to all these economic problems.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: That is a general thing. Let me know what is the reason which resulted in greater unemployment there within the last eight months.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The hon. Member will have ample opportunity to discuss this problem when the mid-term appraisal of the Plan comes up for discussion. Here, the scope is very limited. It does not cover the demands made in the observations of the hon. Member. I have made reference to this fact because of the importance of this fact. I say that it is not within the purview of this discussion. To really analyse the whole aspect, it will take another debate or two, and even then I do not know whether we shall be able to find a solution to this problem. It is not an easy problem that could be solved in one or two debates. I would only say that this is a problem which concerns the development of the country. The Government is concerned about it; the country is concerned, the Parliament is concerned and the people are concerned about it. I would like to point out the seriousness of our concern only in the sense that—and that is why I appeal to every one—let us all put our heads together and do something tangible in this sphere. Otherwise, economic development cannot be achieved.

With these words, I thank hon. Members who have supported these supplementary Demands and I commend the proposals for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. Chairman: No cut motions have been moved.

The question is:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third

column of the order paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1, 15, 37, 38, 53, 56, 104, 113, 136, and 146."

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demands for Supplementary Grant which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]

DEMAND NO. 1—MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,78,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 15—EDUCATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Ministry of Education'."

DEMAND NO. 37—PLANNING COMMISSION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,22,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Planning Commission'."

DEMAND NO. 38—GRANTS-IN-AID TO STATES

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,25,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Grants-in-aid to States'."

DEMAND NO. 53—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 21,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 56—STATISTICS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 104—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced persons'."

DEMAND NO. 113—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry'."

DEMAND NO. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES AND FUEL

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,67,00,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Mines and Fuel'."

DEMAND NO. 146—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND REHABILITATION

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,25,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1964, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Rehabilitation'."

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Wednesday, November 27, 1963/Agrahayana 6, 1885 (Saka).

[Tuesday, November 26, 1963/Agrahayana 5, 1885 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
181	Soviet small tractors	1271—74
182	Colourisation of Vanaspati	1274—77
183	Smoke from D.T.U. Buses	1277—80
184	Agricultural production	1280—87
185	D.T.U.	1287—91
186	Agricultural Finances through Cooperatives	1—94
187	Cooperative Sugar Factories	1294—97
188	Second ship-building yard, Cochin	1297—1300
189	Team on Panchayati Raj finances	1300—02
190	Federations of Consumer Cooperatives	1302—06
191	G.P.O., New Delhi	1306—07
192	Electric traction between Mughalsarai and Kanpur	1307—08

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
151	Charges against Punjab Chief Minister	1308—09
152	Second Airport, Delhi	1309—10
153	Manufacture of Helicopters	1310
154	Manufacture of radar equipment	1310—11
155	Bridge over Bagmati in Nepal	1311—12
156	Cash Grants to families to Jawans	1312—13
157	Situation in Assam-East Pakistan border	1313—14
158	Border roads in U.P.	1314—15
159	Economic conditions of U.P.	1315
160	Consumers' price indices	1315—16
161	Grandan Conference	1316
162	Orchestra and music on A.I.R.	1316—17
163	Illegal entry of Pakistani seamen	1317
164	Air crashes	1317—18
165	Trade with Nepal	1318—19

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
166	Elections in Nagaland	1319
167	Indian killed by Pakistanis in West Bengal	1319—20
168	Anti-Indian statement by Pak. Ambassador in U.A.R.	1320—21
169	Pak. protest on Military aid to India	1321—22
170	Reorganisation of Planning Commission	1322
171	Wage Board for Port and Dock workers	1322
172	Pak spy activities	1323—24
173	Recruitment in the Army	1324—25
174	Displaced persons from East Pakistan]	1325
175	Dragon Project	1326
176	National Income	1326—27
177	Introduction of Government Bills	1327
178	Second Conference of Non-aligned nations	1327—28
179	Military aid from abroad	1328—29
180	Central Tea Wage Board	1329
193	Film on Indian Railways	1329—30
194	Sugar production	1330
195	Inorganic manures	1330—31
196	Reclamation of desert lands	1331
197	Devanagari teleprinters	1332
198	Paradip Port	1332—33
199	Sugarcane prices	1333
200	Telex service	1333—34
201	Freight rates	1334—35
202	Haldia Port Project	1335—36
203	Famine conditions in Rajasthan	1336
204	P. & T. Board	1336—37
205	Inland letters and aerogrammes	1337—38
206	Sugar distribution through Cooperatives	1338
207	Delegation to Nepal	1338—39
208	I.A.C. services	1339—40
209	Fertilizer Marketing Corporation	1340
210	Postal services	1340—41

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
419	Review of Orissa Projects	1341-42
420	Post-war Reconstruction Fund	1342
421	Recruitment facilities in Laccadives	1343
422	Newsprint quota	1343-44
423	Radio-photo service between Peking and Karachi	1344
424	Guidance notes for Press Correspondents	1344-45
426	Special Alloy Steel Plant	1345
427	Peace march to Peking	345-46
428	Tibetan refugees in Ladakh	1346-47
431	Organisational set up of Army Headquarters	1347
432	Industrial Technical Institute, New Delhi	1347-48
433	Employees in Educational Institutes	1348
434	Cost of living index in cities	1348-49
435	Training of Officers	1349-50
436	Indians in South Africa	1350
437	Visit of Soviet Technical Mission	1351
438	Chinese activities in Nagaland	1351-52
439	Grant of temporary commissions	1352-53
440	Scholarships to Children of deceased soldiers	1353-54
441	MIG fighters from Russia	1354
442	Beacon Project in Ladakh	1354-55
443	Broadcast to foreign countries	1355-56
444	Army vehicles for ex-servicemen	1356-57
445	Radio-activity	1357
447	Per capita income in U. P.	1357-58
448	Naval and Air base in Goa	1358-59
449	Repair of dam in Karnal	1359
450	Desertions in the Army	1360
451	Defence Research Laboratory	1360-61
452	Government assurances	1361
453	Pondicherry Legislative Assembly	1361-62
454	Rohini Gliders	1362
455	Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore	1362-63
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WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
456	Per capita income and expenditure	1363
457	Deputy Minister's visit to East Africa	1363-64
458	Assamese delegation to NEFA	1364-65
459	Ammunition	1365
460	Ropeway over Rohtang Pass	1366
461	Manali-Leh road	1366
462	Sainik School in West Bengal	1367-68
463	Manufacture of components of Aircraft	1368
464	Congo Civilian Operations Fund	1368-69
465	Settlement of ex-servicemen in NEFA	1369
466	Income of Adivasis	1369-70
467	Soldiers' Sailors' and Airmen's Boards	1370
468	Army Cadet Colleges	1370-71
469	New Aerodromes	1371
470	Land for soldiers	1371-72
471	Manufacture of Defence equipment	1372-73
472	Indian note returned by Pak. High Commission in New Delhi	1373
473	Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad	1374
474	Mine workers in Asansol Coal Belt	1375
475	Appraisal of irrigation projects	1375-76
476	Sabika Foujis in Army	1376
477	Disabled Sabika Foujis	1376-77
478	Border posts set up by Pakistan along Indian border	1377-78
479	Indians in South Vietnam	1378
480	Reduction in construction cost	1378-79
481	Roads and bridges in Goa	1379-80
482	Loans to sugarcane growers	1380
483	Tobacco cultivation in Uttar Pradesh	1380
484	Manufacture of palm gur	1381
485	Special trains for circus companies	1381-82
486	Postage stamps	1382

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

USQ No.	Subject	COLUMNS
487	Tourist Development Council	1382-83
488	Railway concessions to students	1383
489	Indo-German Agricultural Project	1383-84
490	Employees of Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore	1385
491	P. & T. Offices in Orissa	1385
492	Ahmedabad Aerodrome	1386
493	Training of employees of warehouses	1386-87
494	Timber for construction work	1387-88
495	Quantum of price distribution	1388
496	Fertilizers	1388-89
497	Radar Equipment at Airports	1389-90
498	Cyclone Warning System	1390
499	Low Cost high protein food	1390-91
500	Level Crossing accidents.	1391-92
501	Import of fertilizers and tractors	1392-93
502	Expansion of Railways in Western Rajasthan	1394
503	Telephone Department	1394-96
504	Development of forests	1396-97
505	Training programme of workers	1397
506	Over-crowding in trains	1397-98
507	Cheese processing plant in Delhi Milk Scheme	1398-99
508	Loans from foreign countries for Railways	1399
509	Spare wagons	1399-1400
510	Research for increasing rice production	1400
511	Equipment from U.K. for Indian Railways	1401-02
512	Loans for hotels	1402
513	Derailment of Passenger Train near Vijayawada	1402-03
514	International Conference on Air Law	1403
515	Cooperative Farming Societies	1403-04
516	Quality of milk supplied by Delhi Milk Scheme	1404-05
517	Farm experts	1405

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

USQ No.	Subject	COLUMNS
518	Advisory Board for Hill Development	1405
522	Forest Survey	1406
523	Underground lakes in Rajasthan	1406
524	Cattle wealth	1407
525	Local trains in Bombay	1407-08
526	Investment in agriculture	1408-09
527	Japanese method of paddy production	1409-10
528	Cattle protection trenches	1410
529	Production in Government farms	1411
530	Agricultural colleges	1411
531	Drinking water at Banda Junction	1412
532	Stations between Narsinghpur and Gategaon	1412-13
533	Post Office Accounts of displaced persons	1413
534	Loans to Dairy farms	1413-14
535	Development of fisheries	1414
536	Theft of insured postal bags	1414
537	Post office buildings	1415
538	Aerodromes	1415-16
539	Additional price payable to sugarcane growers	1416
540	Foodgrain prices	1417
541	Japanese demonstration farms	1417-18
542	Committee on sugar industry	1418-19
543	Cattle breeding	1419
544	Navigation in Ganga and Yamuna rivers	1419-20
545	Supply of sugar to Co-operative stores	1420
546	Covering sheds on platforms	1420
547	Train collision at Chittari Station	1421
548	Alignment of West Coast Road	1421-22
550	Postal Appraising Unit at Cochin	1422
551	Fire in boats in Hooghly	1422-24
552	Mobile Veterinary clinic.	1424
553	Mughalsarai-Gaya Passenger Train	1425
554	Alarm chains	1425-26
555	Milk Processing Centres	1426

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

USQ No.	Subject	COLUMNS
556	Purchase of milk by Government	1427
557	Milk production	1427-28
558	Refrigerated Rail vans for fish	1428-29
559	Agronomical Experiment Centres	1429
560	Tuticorin Port Development Project	1430
561	Telephone Exchange	1430-31
562	Export of fish	1438-32
563	Diesel Rail-car services	1432
564	Wool Grading Centres	1432-33
565	Bikaner-Delhi Mail	1433
566	Automatic telephones in Rajasthan	1433-34
567	Air accident near Pathankot	1434
568	Sealdah Station	1434-35
569	Tellicherry-Mysore Line	1435
570	Survey of minor irrigation potential	1435-37
571	Jute Development Board	1437
572	Cement for Agricultural purposes	1437-38
573	Cooperative league of U.S.A.	1438-39
574	Train robbery near Kasganj	1439
575	Price Fluctuation Fund	1440
576	Bridge on river Hadap	1440-41
577	Rail link between Robertsganj and Garwa Road	1441
578	Second Telephone Factory	1441-42
579	Central Road Research Institute	1442
580	Highway in Assam	1443
581	Sugar mills	1443-44
582	Catering shops	1444
583	Smuggling of sugar	1444-45
584	Privately operated Railways	1445
585	Imphal-Cachar road	1445-46
586	Electrification of stations on Northern Railway	1446
587	Community Development Blocks in Punjab	1446
588	Central Telegraph Office New Delhi	1446-47
589	Telegraph Masters	1447-48

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd.

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
590	R.M.S., Delhi	1448-4
591	Telegrams	1449-50
592	Rules for allotment of quarters	1450
593	Seminar on tourism	1451-53
594	Tourism in Kumaon Hills	1453
595	Development of fisheries	1453-54
596	Development of fisheries in Mysore	1454-55
597	Delhi-Bombay Railway line	1455-56
598	Local trains in Poona	1456
599	Telegraph and Telephone Trainee Centre	1457
600	Minor irrigation	1457-58
601	Ban on export of gur	1458
602	Distribution of land among agriculturists	1458-59
603	Catering at Airports	1459-60
604	Cattle breed	1460-61
605	Boat building yard at Ernakulam	1461
606	Coal industry	1461-62
607	Fair Price Shops in Madras	1462
608	Railway line from Trichy Madurai to Tuticorin	1462-63
609	Shipping capacity	1463
610	Marmagoa Port	1463-64
611	Roads in Andhra Pradesh	1464
612	Milk procurement	1464-65
613	Deep sea fishing in Andhra Pradesh	1465
614	Marketing Societies	1465-66
615	Bombay-Howrah Mail	1465
616	Bridge on Narmada at Burmahan	1467
617	Jabalpur Hoshangabad National Highway	1467
618	Railway track between Itarsi and Jabalpur	1467
	S.N.Q. No.	
1	Death of Deputy Superintendent of Police in Irwin Hospital	1468-69

CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTERS OF URGENT
PUBLIC IMPORTANCE 1469—84

(i) Shri Vishram Prasad called the attention of the Prime Minister to the reported news about Government considering handing over two square miles of Indian territory in Chilahati area along with Berubari to Pakistan and the Pakistan Government's order to East Pakistan Rifles to enter Berubari.

The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru) made a statement in regard thereto.

(ii) Shri Kishan Pattanayak called the attention of the Minister of Health to the break out of cholera in epidemic form in Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar, Maharashtra, etc. causing large number of deaths.

The Deputy Minister of Health made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE 1484—90

(1) (a) The following statements showing the action taken by Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by Ministers during the various sessions shown against each :—

(i) Supplementary Statement No. I—Fifth Session, 1963 (Third Lok Sabha).

(ii) Supplementary Statement No. V—Fourth Session, 1963 (Third Lok Sabha).

(iii) Supplementary Statement No. IX—Third Session 1962-63 (Third Lok Sabha).

(iv) Supplementary Statement No. XI—Second Session 1962 (Third Lok Sabha).

(v) Supplementary Statement No. XIV—First Session 1962 (Third Lok Sabha).

(vi) Supplementary Statement No. XVI—Twelfth Session 1960 (Second Lok Sabha).

(b) A copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (3) of section 8 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 :—

(i) The Cinematograph (Censorship) Second

COLUMNS PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1514 dated the 21st September, 1963.

(ii) The Cinematograph (Censorship) Third Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1728 dated the 30th October, 1963.

(c) A copy of the Registration of Newspapers (Central) Third Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1687 dated the 27th October, 1963, under sub-section (2) of section 20A of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

(2) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 :—

(1) (i) Report (1963) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Bicycle Industry.

(ii) Government Resolution No. 3 (1)-Tar/63 dated the 23rd November, 1963.

(2) (i) Report (1963) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Power and Distribution Transformers Industry.

(ii) Government Resolution No. 5 (1)-Tar/63 dated the 23rd November, 1963.

(iii) Government Notification No. 5 (1)-Tar/63 dated the 23rd November 1963.

(iv) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (i) to (iii) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section.

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 45B

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

- of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958 :—
- (i) Notification No. G.S.R. 1393 dated the 24th August, 1963 containing Corrigenda to the Merchant Shipping (Shipping Office Forms) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 455 dated the 16th March, 1963.
- (ii) Notification No. G.S.R. 1511 dated the 21st September, 1963 containing corrigendum to the National Shipping Board Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1242 dated the 22nd October, 1960.
- (4) A copy of "Third Five Year Plan—mid-term appraisal".
- (5) A copy of the following Orders under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—
- (i) The Indian Maize (Temporary Use in Starch Manufacture) Second Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1519 dated the 21st September, 1963.
- (ii) The Rice and Paddy (Assam) Second Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1520 dated the 21st September, 1963.
- (iii) The Rice (Punjab) Price Control Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1570 dated the 27th September, 1963.
- (iv) The Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1617 dated the 4th October, 1963.
- (v) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Price Control Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1673 dated the 19th October, 1963.
- (vi) The Rice (Madhya Pradesh) Price Control Amendment Order, 1963 published in Notification No.

PAPERS LAID ON THE
TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

- G.S.R. 1732 dated the 4th November, 1963.
- (vii) The Rice (Punjab) Price Control Amendment Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1733 dated the 4th November, 1963.
- (viii) The Rice (Punjab) Price Control Second Amendment Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1760 dated the 8th November, 1963.
- (ix) The Tripura Foodgrains Movement Control (No. 2) Amendment Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1769 dated the 16th November, 1963.
- (x) The Rice (Uttar Pradesh) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1963 published in Notification No. 1777 dated the 13th November, 1963.
- (xi) The Uttar Pradesh Paddy and Rice (Restriction on Movement) Second Amendment Order, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1778 dated the 13th November, 1963.
- (6) A copy of the Maternity Benefit (Mines) Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1642 dated the 12th October, 1963, under sub-section (3) of section 28 of the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
- (7) A copy of the evidence given before the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend and codify the law relating to marriage and matrimonial causes among Christians.

REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE—PRESENTED . . .

1490

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty presented the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to amend and codify the law relating to marriage and matrimonial causes among Christians.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS—PRESENTED . . .

1490

Twenty-eighth Report was presented.

COLUMNS

COLUMNS

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO
COMMITTEE

1490—92

Shri Mahavir Tyagi moved for the election of one member from among the members of Lok Sabha to serve as a member of the Committee on Public Accounts for the unexpired portion of the term ending on the 30th April, 1964, *vice* Shri Bhakt Darshan. The motion was adopted.

(6) The Delhi (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1963.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY
GRANTS
(GENERAL), 1963-64.....

1497—1618

Discussion on the Demands for Supplementary Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1963-64 concluded and the demands were voted in full.

BILLS INTRODUCED

1492—97

- (1) The Unit Trust of India Bill 1963.
- (2) The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1963.
- (3) The Gold (Control) Bill, 1963.
- (4) The Banking Laws (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, 1963.
- (5) The Central Boards of Revenue Bill, 1963.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY,
NOVEMBER 27, 1963/
AGRAHAYANA 6, 1885 (Saka)—

Consideration and passing of the Appropriation (No. 5) Bill; Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1961-62; Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Bill and Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Amendment Bill.