

Third Series, No.65

Tuesday, May 5, 1964
Vaisakha 15, 1886 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Seventh Session
(Third Lok Sabha)



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
New Delhi

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 5, 1964/Vaisakha 15,
1886 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Letters for Andaman and Nicobar Islands

*1306. **Shrimati Savitri Nigam:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many letters addressed to persons in Andaman Islands in general and in Port Blair in particular are delivered to their respective addresses after long delay because these letters are subjected to censorship by the local Police;

(b) whether any complaints have been received by the Superintendent of Post Offices, Barrackpore (Calcutta) in this regard; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). No. Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know if the hon. Minister is aware that this news was published in various newspapers and the Postmaster General himself had apologised and said that this thing had happened and that he was very sorry? I want to know whether the Minister is aware of these facts or not.

Shri Bhagavati: Certain news appeared in the press; but, as a matter

of fact, no delay occurred due to interception. It is true that partly the delay is due to the present arrangement of mail transport. Once a week first-class mail and air-surcharged second-class mail are carried by IAC service as also once by the Indian Air Force air service and twice in a month by vessels from Calcutta and Madras. So, this delay is partly due to this arrangement of mail transport and not due to interception.

Mr. Speaker: Would it not have been better if the Minister had said in the very first instance that the delay was there but it was not due to interception but due to other causes?

Shri Bhagavati: The question was whether delay was due to interception.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know if it is a fact that some of the letters are taken away by the Police people from out of the Post Office for interception; if that is so, why has this rule been broken and why has this been allowed?

Shri Bhagavati: The policy regarding interception of postal articles under section 26 of the Indian Post Office Act is the concern of the Home Ministry of the Central Government as also of the Home Departments of the State Governments. The Postal Department has nothing to do with that. As to whether there was interception in certain cases or not, I think, I cannot divulge that.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: My question was entirely different. I wanted to know whether the Postmaster has the right to take the letters out of the Post Office premises for the Police Officers.

Shri Bhagavati: I do not think I can divulge all these things because that will not be in the public interest.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या यह सच है कि पोस्ट ऐंड टैलीग्राफ मुहकमे ने अंजमान में तीन सौ वर्ग फुट जमीन अपना आफिस बनाने के बरस्ते मांगी थी जिसको कि देने से इंकार कर दिया जबकि वहां पर ३०० वर्ग मील का ऐरिया महाराजा पटियाला का पंजाब के पट्टी एलेक्शन में कांग्रेस के पक्ष में प्रचार करने के एवज में बख्श दिया गया; यदि हां, तो उनको इतनी अधिक जमीन बख्श देने का क्या कारण है और डारुखाने के लिए थोड़ी सी जमीन इंकार कर देने का क्या कारण है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसलिये कि चिट्ठियों में देर हो रही है ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा उन्होंने पोस्ट आफिस के लिये तो इंकार कर दिया लेकिन महाराजा पटियाला का इतनी सारी जमीन ऐसे ही दे डाली ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मवाल चिट्ठियों में देरी होने का है लेकिन माननीय सदस्य महाराजा पटियाला की तरफ चले गये ।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : महाराजा पटियाला का चूंकि उन्होंने कांग्रेस के लिये पट्टी एलेक्शन में काम किया था इसलिये उन का ३०० वर्ग मील का ऐरिया फ्री दे दिया ।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Shri Kapur Singh.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are the Government aware that indiscriminate censorship imposed on foreign mail results not only in frequent delays but also in pilferation and confiscatory theft; if so, what do the Government propose to do?

Mr. Speaker: We are on the Andaman Island only.

Shri Kapur Singh: It is about censorship. My own letters are not only delayed but stolen, whenever I write them.

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Singhvi.

Shri Kapur Singh: Will the Government take note?

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: Under what provisions of law does the Government subject any mail including the mail specified in this question to censorship and has it been represented to the Government that it is necessary for them to lay down objective legal criteria for such censorship?

Shri Bhagavati: I only stated that under section 26 of the Indian Postal Act, the Home Ministry, the Home Departments of the State Governments or any other competent authority can ask the Postal Department to intercept postal articles. As to in what cases they have done so, I cannot give these facts because it will be against the public interest.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: The second part of my question relates to

Mr. Speaker: Next Question. Here we are concerned only with the delay in Andamans, not with interception in general. That is the difficulty.

Mechanisation of Ports for Export of Iron Ore

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*1307. { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri P. Venkatasubbalah:

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

(a) whether Government propose to develop fully mechanised ports for the purpose of export of iron ore in the current year;

(b) if so, which are the ports to be developed for this purpose; and

(c) the amount to be spent for this purpose and whether this involves any foreign exchange requirement and how this foreign exchange requirement is to be met?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—2863(64).

Shri Subodh Hansda: From the statement I find that the contracts for the construction of the ore berth and ore loading plant have been awarded by the State Government. I would like to know whether the construction of this Paradeep port is entrusted with the State Government or it is entrusted with the Central Government.

Shri Mohiuddin: The Paradeep port is being constructed by the State Government with the financial and technical help of the Central Government.

Shri Subodh Hansda: To meet the foreign exchange requirements for the development of the Paradeep port, the application has been made to the World Bank. I would like to know when this application was made and what is the result of that application.

Shri Mohiuddin: We have not received any final reply yet.

Shri Sham Lal Saraf: May I know whether along with the development of the Paradeep port, the connecting railway lines have actually been made so that there the loading and unloading of the ore at the port will keep pace with the progress made in the port itself?

Shri Mohiuddin: I hope that connected actions are being taken by the Railway Ministry as well. It is no use constructing the port without the railway lines.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: In view of the importance of these ports for the export of iron ore, may I know whether the Government propose to develop the second port on the east coast, namely, Kakinada port which is very suitable for the export of iron ore and, if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

Shri Mohiuddin: On the eastern coast, Visakhapatnam is being developed to handle 6 to 7 million tons of iron ore

Mr. Speaker: Whether this port is going to be developed or not?

Shri Mohiuddin: No, Sir.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In the statement we get a very fine picture of six ports which are going to be developed for this kind of thing. But all these are going to be developed in 1964 or 1965 or 1968. May I know what is the present capacity for handling this kind of thing and whether that is sufficient or not? That is the question.

Shri Mohiuddin: The present export is about 75 to 76 lakh tons of ore and in most of these ports the handling is done either manually or partly manually and partly mechanically by cranes and so on. Of course, this system of handling is not found satisfactory. Therefore, attempts are being made to increase the mechanical handling of the ore.

Shri S. C. Samanta: May I know whether the mechanical devices proposed to be made at Visakhapatnam, Haldia and Paradeep will be sufficient for the export of iron ore in the eastern region and, if not, whether the Calcutta port will also be mechanised?

Shri Mohiuddin: Haldia docks will be mechanised to the extent of handling about 2 million tons. It is expected that when these developments take place for the mechanised handling of ore at the ports of Visakhapatnam and Paradeep, they will be sufficient for the time being.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह मशीनरी सिर्फ आयरन-ओर को उठाने के काम में लाई जायेगी या स्पेयर-पार्ट्स में और किसी सामान को उठाने के काम में भी लाई जायेगी ?

श्री मूहीउद्दीन : और सामान उठाना तो गालिबन सम्भिन नहीं होगा । सिर्फ आयरन-ओर ही नहीं, दलिक और चीजें भी उठाई जायेगी ।

Shri Kapur Singh: Is it true that Government are allocating a sum of Rs 13 crores for the development of Paradeep port, and if so, how do they propose to acquire commensurate administrative control over its working?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have stated that the Government propose to give them loan for the development of the Paradeep port. It will be a loan and not any investment by the Central Government.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: In view of the increased export of iron ore from the Bellary District to Marmagoa, may I know what will be the rise in the loading capacity at the Marmagoa port after mechanisation?

Shri Mohiuddin: Marmagoa will have a very high capacity; it is expected to have about 7 million tons capacity.

Collision of U.S. Freighter with Indian Fishing Craft

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*1309. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. freighter 'Excelsior' collided with two Indian fishing craft near Bombay on the 12th April, 1964;

(b) if so, the extent of damage caused to life and property; and

(c) whether an inquiry has been conducted into the causes of the accident and if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The U.S. Freighter collided with one fishing craft, "Vithal Prasad".

(b) There was no loss of life. The fishing craft was wrecked and is a total loss.

(c) A preliminary enquiry into this causalty by the Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay, is in progress.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether anything has come out from the preliminary investigation to justify a judicial inquiry into the matter?

Shri Mohiuddin: That will depend upon the report of the preliminary inquiry.

Shri P. C. Borooah: At what place did the collision take place, whether in the Indian waters or on the high seas, and which provision of the law was violated?

Shri Mohiuddin: The present report is that it took place at about 20 miles north of Bombay. And as the ship destroyed was an Indian registered ship, an Indian inquiry is being made under the Indian Shipping Act.

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : अमरीकी मालवाहक जहाज का चलाने वालों ने जानबूझ कर टक्कर मार कर हमारे जहाज को नष्ट कर दिया। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि भारत सरकार ने अमरीकी सरकार से इस बारे में क्या लिखा-पढ़ी की है।

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : इसी के मुताबिक तहकीकात हा रही है।

श्री शिव नारायण : जब जहाज टूट-फूट गया है, उस के डेमैजिज भारत सरकार देगी या अमरीकी गवर्नमेंट से मांगे जायेंगे ?

श्री मुहीउद्दीन : यह तः इस पर मुन्टस्सिर होगा कि रिपोर्ट क्या होती है और क्या तहकीकात होती है।

Teleprinter Machines

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*1310. { **Shri Kapur Singh:**
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Nambiar:

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

(a) whether the new Olivetti Teleprinter Machines manufactured in

Madras Factory and supplied to various Telegraph Offices in India were found to be defective in their ribbon and tape movement mechanism;

(b) whether as a result of such defects, smooth and continuous work could not be ensured between different Telegraph Stations resulting in avoidable delay in transmission and reception; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve matters?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (c). Difficulties experienced cannot be attributable to defects in the ribbon and tape movement mechanism of the Hindustan teleprinters. Such difficulties may be caused by defective paper tape or ribbon; the matter is under investigation.

Shri Kapur Singh: May I know whether the Olivetti telegraphic typewriters have been otherwise found satisfactory in Indian conditions, and if not, whether our arrangements with the original patent-holders permit of suitable modifications?

Shri Bhagavati: So far, some difficulties have been experienced, but it cannot be said that those difficulties are due to some defects in the mechanism of those Olivetti machines. It is felt that possibly these difficulties are due mainly to defective quality of paper tape and also defective quality of ribbon and ink.

Shri Kapur Singh: He has said in the main answer that it was all right, but now he says that there was something wrong with the ribbon.

Shri Bhagavati: What I have said is that it is not felt that there is any defect in the machine itself. It may be that the quality of the paper tape or the ribbon may not be up to the standard. So, these things are now being examined. It is rather early . .

Mr. Speaker: I heard the hon. Minister to say in the main answer that

there was nothing wrong with the ribbon. Have I heard him aright?

Shri Kapur Singh: The hon. Minister gave the House to understand that as far as the ribbon was concerned, it was all right. Now he says it might possibly be the ribbon.

Shri Bhagavati: What I read out was:

"Difficulties experienced cannot be attributable to defects in the ribbon and tape movement mechanism of the Hindustan teleprinters."

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is any part of this Olivetti teleprinter machine still imported, or are all the components manufactured in this Madras factory, and are there any foreign technicians employed in the Madras factory?

Shri Bhagavati: We even now have to import about 74 per cent of these parts from abroad, but we are trying progressively to manufacture all these parts here in India.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: It has been a general complaint that these machines are defective, whether it is the ribbon or the ink that is defective. Why has not an enquiry been made so far? Now who is making the enquiry, an official from outside the Post and Telegraph Department or an expert?

Shri Bhagavati: We have already asked the Circles to give all information regarding the working of this machine, and we have been receiving information from the different Circles. From these informations we have not exactly come to a conclusion but we think that there may be defects in the paper or ribbon or in some other thing. So, some more investigation is found necessary.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: My question was who was making this enquiry.

Shri Bhagavati: The department is making the enquiry.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जो डिफैक्ट पाए गए हैं, उन के लिये सरकार ने किस को जिम्मेदार ठहराया है और उस के खिलाफ क्या एक्शन लिया गया है ?

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : कागज और रिबन के खिलाफ क्या एक्शन लिया जाये ?

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जिन लोगों ने ये कागज और रिबन दिये, उन के खिलाफ क्या एक्शन लिया गया है ?

Shri Bhagavati: There is even difficulty in getting this paper. We do not import this paper. We get all this paper from Indian manufacturers. Formerly, the Bharat Carbon & Ribbon Co., Ltd., New Delhi supplied us this paper. Now there is another company, the Rolls Prints Co., Calcutta, which is supplying this paper to us. I think there will be some improvement now.

नाशिकीटों द्वारा फसलों को क्षति

*१३११. श्री ओंकार लाल बोरवा : क्या **लाघ तथा कृषि मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में प्रति वर्ष नाशिकीटों के कारण कई करोड़ रुपये की फसलें नष्ट हो जाती हैं जिस से कि उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लक्ष्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन नाशिकीटों को नष्ट करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये हैं ; और

(ग) इन नाशिकीटों के कारण किस राज्य में सबसे अधिक क्षति होती है ?

लाघ तथा कृषि मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री शिन्डे) : (क) जी हां। कोई परिशुद्ध निर्धारण नहीं किया गया है। एक अनुमान लगाया गया था, उस के अनुसार कीड़ों, अन्य पशु नाशिकीटों, बीमारियों और घासपात

द्वारा समस्त हानि लगभग १००० करोड़ रुपये वार्षिक की होती है।

(ख) पौद-रक्षा की जिम्मेदारी प्राथमिक रूप से राज्य सरकारों की है। पौदों की मृदा-मारी और बीमारियों के विरुद्ध नियंत्रण उपायों को प्रभावशाली बनाने के लिये समस्त राज्यों में बनस्पति रक्षा संगठनों की स्थापना की गई है। केन्द्रीय सरकार भी राज्य सरकारों की वहां पर सहायता करती है, जहां तकनीकी सलाह और भूमि व हवाई कार्यवाहियों में सहायता की आवश्यकता होती है। कीटनाशी औषधियों और मनुष्य द्वारा चालित फुव्वारे/घूलितों के वितरण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने २५ प्रतिशत का अंशदान पेश किया है।

(ग) प्रत्येक राज्य में होने वाला नुकसान फसलों के मूल्य का लगभग २० प्रतिशत होने का अनुमान है। विभिन्न राज्यों में हुई हानि के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

[(a) Yes, Sir. No accurate assessments have been made. One estimate made is that overall losses caused by insects, other animal pests, diseases and weeds come to about rupees 1,000 crores per annum.

(b) Plant protection is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. Plant Protection Organisations have been established in all States for taking effective control measures against plant pest and diseases. The Central Govt. also helps the State Governments wherever required by way of technical advice and assistance in ground and aerial operations. For the distribution of pesticides and manually operated sprays/dusters the Central Government has offered a subsidy of 25 per cent.

(c) The losses inflicted in each State are estimated at about 20 per cent of the value of the crops. Comparative figures of damage caused in different States are not available.]

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : अमरीका के डा० सिंह ने जो पुत्राव दिये थे वे क्या थे और हम ने क्या उन मुद्दाओं का मान्यता दी है और अगर उन का मान्यता नहीं दी तो उस का क्या कारण है, क्या अड़चनें पड़ती हैं ?

Shri Shinde: I have not been able to follow the question.

Mr. Speaker: Has one Dr. Singh of America given some suggestions and have we accepted them and done anything about them?

Shri Shinde: A number of suggestions are made from time to time and all suggestions are welcome. There is a technical expert organisation attached to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and they examine generally the technical progress and we are trying to utilise the technical advances made in different countries in regard to plant protection measures.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : जैसे अमरीका के डा० सिंह ने सारे राज्यों का सर्वे किया है, क्या भारत सरकार ने भी कोई सर्वे किया है कि कितना नुकसान होता है ? जिस तरह से डा० सिंह ने नुकसान का अनुमान लगाया है, उसी तरह से सर्वे कर के भारत सरकार ने भी नुकसान का अंदाजा लगाया है ?

Shri Shinde: These estimates are broad estimates and no accurate estimates are possible. But the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture with the help of the different States are trying to have estimates, and the Government of India has got in a broad way some idea of the damage that is caused due to various pests and diseases.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : शस्यादि नाशक कीट तथा इसी प्रकार के दूसरे कीट जो पौधों का विनाश करते हैं, किसी राज्य में किसी विशेष ऋतु में तथा किसी विशेष रूप में होते हैं क्या ? इन की उत्पत्ति का कारण क्या है ? क्या इस सम्बन्ध में भी सरकार ने कोई अन्वेषण किया है ?

Shri Shinde: I think it is not confined to a particular State. It is all over India. Various crops are affected by various types of diseases and there are various research institutions which are working as specialised organisations to locate the causes as to why these pests and diseases crop up.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर हिन्दी में आ जाना चाहिये । सरदार जी का बहुत अच्छी हिन्दी आती है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं दावा नहीं कर सकता कि मेरी उन से अच्छी हिन्दी होती है । इन के पैदा होने का कारण क्या है ? पैदा कैसे होते हैं ?

Shri Shinde: It is not possible to indicate that.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मिनिस्टर साहब नहीं बता सकते हैं ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : आप बता दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मुझे पता होता तो मैं मिनिस्टर होता । मुझे पता नहीं ।

श्री कपूर सिंह : क्या कीटाणु नाशक औषधियों तथा दूसरी जिस सामग्री की आवश्यकता होती है वह भारत में भी भली भाँति प्राप्त है ?

Shri Shinde: Yes, Sir: attempts are being made to see that as early as possible our country attains self-sufficiency within a reasonable period by increasing the installed capacity for the manufacture of pesticides and plant protection equipment.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: The main snag in implementing effectively the programme of pest control is financial inability of the farmer. In that case, what arrangements are proposed to be made by the Government to provide the necessary financial assistance to the farmer to implement the measure undertaken by this Ministry?

Shri Shinde: In fact there are credit facilities extended to farmers in various forms. Moreover, as I have already explained, 25 per cent subsidy is granted by the Centre for equipment and pesticides. The State Governments are also expected to contribute their own share for subsidising materials and equipment.

Shri Liladhar Kotoki: Has it come to the notice of Government that the insecticides that are applied are not found to be very efficacious and they are also not adequately supplied and in time when they are needed to fight these pests; and, if so, what steps are proposed to be taken by the Government?

Shri A. M. Thomas: Attempts are being made to supply these pesticides in time and according to the requirements of the farmers. In fact, from the figures it will be evident that the use of these pesticides is increasing. At the beginning of the second Plan, we sold about 9,445 tons of pesticides valued at Rs. 1.36 crores, but from the beginning of the third Plan, it has increased to Rs. 4.6 crores worth. In 1962, for instance, 45,908 tons of pesticides have been sold, worth Rs. 7.5 crores. So, there has been a substantial increase in the use of pesticides. We are also aware of the importance of the use of pesticides in view of the large-scale destruction of crops due to pests.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it not a fact that the present production of pesticides in this country, both in the private and the public sectors, is not adequate to meet the actual requirements of cheap pesticides and, if so, is the Government thinking of any steps to encourage even the small-scale and medium-scale producers to come forward in order to manufacture pesticides?

Shri A. M. Thomas: With regard to power sprayers and other things, the capacity has been recently increased by 12,500 units. At present, the capacity is only 4,000 units. So, we have in fact licensed an additional

capacity. We also want to make the country self-sufficient both in the matter of pesticides and in the equipment for the use of pesticides.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: The hon. Minister replied that they want to be self-sufficient. May I know how many persons applied for permission or licence to set up such factories and what is the number of persons who have not been granted permission?

Shri Shinde: I think notice is required.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I have already said that the number of manufacturing power units has since been increased by 12,500. Licences have been given for 12,500 units.

Shri Inder J. Malhotra: It has been said that the total loss is 20 per cent of the total production. So, may I know what was the percentage 10 years back, and by how much we have improved in respect of keeping the damage due to pests, in check?

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have not got statistics. As my colleague has pointed out, these are only rough figures.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: Since the Minister claims that there is enough of these pesticides in the country, may I know what are the reasons for its not being made available to farmers through the blocks in proper time and at the right moment?

Shri Shinde: It has never been claimed by the Government that pesticides are adequately available in the country. We are trying to import and cover the deficit. The main difficulty is, according to me, not the availability but even the knowledge of using the pesticides, and that knowledge requires to be spread among the agriculturists. It is very encouraging to know that the agriculturists are taking with very great enthusiasm to the use of pesticides. But it is not a fact that the availability is the only limiting factor.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: In recent years there has been a demand for the production of potato. May I know what steps the Government have taken against the damage to potato crop, particularly, against this particular disease known as nemotitis?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, some researches have been made relating to this, and we are taking certain measures; we have not found that these have been cent per cent effective.

Control in Food Trade

*1312. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of control in food trade introduced so far;

(b) the impact it has on prices and traditional traders; and

(c) whether Government are aware that there are long queues and wheat worth Rs. 2 only is sold at a time in Rajasthan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) There is licensing control on the wholesale trade in foodgrains, the roller flour mills and the rice mills. Forward trading in foodgrains is banned.

(b) It is difficult to isolate the effects of any particular measure on prices. Traders are adjusting themselves to the control measures adopted.

(c) Nowhere in Rajasthan is the distribution restricted to wheat worth two rupees at a time. It was only in Bikaner City that such a restriction was imposed for a day or two due to delay in arrival of imported wheat.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that the trade has not yet reconciled itself to the new arrangements and is making representations which provoked the hon. Minister of Food and Agriculture to say something at their annual conference and, if so, may I know what are the diffi-

culties which are being pointed out by the trade and what is the Government's reaction? The strategic controls are almost ineffective so far.

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh): It is correct that the reaction of the trade when we promulgated this licensing order was not favourable. That reaction was not unexpected because they were accustomed to function in an atmosphere where there was practically no control. My own assessment is that as a result of persistent efforts made by the State Governments and also as a result of various discussions that the trade representatives have had with me and my colleagues at the Centre, the trade is now getting reconciled to the fact that they will have to submit to discipline. Particularly about Rajasthan, their representatives saw me yesterday and today also and I have been left with this impression that they fully realise the importance, both to the consumer as well as to the grower, of introducing discipline, and my own assessment is that they will cooperate with the regulatory measures that we have adopted.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that it is not the strategic controls but the arrivals in the market which determine the price and, if it is so, may I know what further steps the Minister contemplates to take to see that there is not a big margin between what the producer gets and what the consumer pays?

Shri Swaran Singh: It is true that arrivals in the market do affect the level of prices. But it will not be correct to say that the regulatory measures do not have any effect on the price. The regulatory measures did have a powerful effect, because after the creation of the wheat zones, for instance, the prices in certain areas, where there is a considerable quantity of wheat, have shown a tendency not to shoot up and, therefore, it is the combined effect of both the arrivals as well as the control

measures; both these factors are having an effect on the price level.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What about the second part of the question about the margin which Government want to allow between what the producer gets and what the consumer pays? That is most important.

Shri Swaran Singh: It is true; it is our intention to ensure—and we have already mentioned it to the State Governments—that at an appropriate time, they can also impose a maximum price at which commodities should be sold. If for the time being the maximum is not being indicated, it is obviously for this reason that if we indicate the maximum, that might become the actual. So, we are carefully watching the situation and we will not hesitate to impose a maximum price at a suitable time.

Shri Paliwal: In reply to part (c), the hon. Minister said that except for one day at Bikaner, there have been no queues. May I know if he will try to get further information whether at Jaipur itself wheat has not been available for several days together?

Shri A. M. Thomas: In fact, we have made enquiries from the Rajasthan Government and the information received from them indicates that the position stated in this question that only Rs. 2 worth of wheat is sold at a time in Rajasthan was obtaining only in Bikaner city for some time. Now any quantity would be available. That would be borne out by the fact that in Rajasthan, there was offtake of about 60,000 tons of wheat in March alone. In April, we have allotted another 60,000 tons, whereas the entire consumption in Rajasthan in 1963 of imported wheat was only about 25,000 tons for the entire year.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि व्यापारियों नै यह कठिनाई बतलाई थी कि तीन महीने में जो उन से नफा नुकसान का हिसाब मांगा

ताजा है वह देना उन के लिये मुश्किल है, और इस का तात्पर्य क्या है यह भी उन की समझ में नहीं आया। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस पर पुनर्विचार करेंगे कि तीन महीने की बजाय छः महीने की अवधि ठीक होगी और इसी आधार पर उन से हिसाब मांगा जाये।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : जी हां, व्यापारियों ने इस के मुताबिक कहा था कि तीन महीने में हिसाब देने में उन को कठिनाई है। लेकिन मैं ने उन को बतलाया कि वे अगर इस तरह से हिसाब नहीं देंगे तो कैसे पता लगेगा कि वे बहुत ज्यादा मुनाफा नहीं ले रहे हैं। उन्होंने ने इस बात को समझ लिया है और मेरा ख्याल है कि वे तीन महीनों के बाद हिसाब देंगे, जिस में उन को यह बतलाना होगा कि उन के पास कितना स्टॉक है और किस भाव से उन्होंने बेचा है पिछले तीन महीनों में।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : तीन के बजाये छः महीने में हिसाब देने की बात थी या नहीं।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर छः महीने बाद हिसाब दिया जाये तो उस से यह मंशा कि हम अन्दाज लगायें कि उन्होंने ठीक भाव पर बेचा है, पूरी नहीं होती।

Shri Jashvant Mehta: After the formation of wheat zones, in some deficit States there is shortage of wheat. May I know how the Government proposes to find out a solution to this problem in the deficit States where there is shortage of wheat at present and there is a hue and cry?

Shri Swaran Singh: This is proposed to be tackled in two ways. From the States where there is surplus, it will be moved to States where there is deficit. This movement will take place at a price which is likely to be less than the normal trade price at

which the commodity will be exchanged. If there is still further shortfall, this will be made up by supplying imported wheat.

Shri Jashvant Mehta: Which are the States, apart from Gujarat and Rajasthan, where there is shortage?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order—Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that prices of wheat, apart from Rajasthan, have gone up in Uttar Pradesh and other States also? If this is true, I want to know whether the Government of India have decided or are proposing to introduce State Trading in foodgrains if the trade does not behave properly?

Shri Swaran Singh: I do not know which State is in the mind of the hon. Member. But the information is that even in Uttar Pradesh the prices of wheat have come down to a very considerable extent as compared to the high prices that prevailed some time ago. At the present moment it is felt that these strategic controls that have been introduced, namely, the control of movement and, secondly, the licensing orders, are likely to have a considerable check upon the behaviour of prices.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Has the Government's attention been drawn to the news that in order to evade the regulated minimum price to be paid for paddy all the rice mill owners round about Calcutta have closed down their mills during the last few days; if so, may I know what action the Government propose to take to see that these mills are reopened?

Shri Swaran Singh: I will take the information from the hon. Member and make further enquiries.

Shri Nath Pal: Does the hon. Minister know that as a result of the creation of these zones—it was, I think, well-intentioned—some States are suffering as a result of the exorbitant

rise in prices, Bombay being one of them where wheat is currently selling at Rs. 36 a maund as against Rs. 13? If he is aware of it, may I know what steps are being taken to alleviate the suffering of the average consumer? I hope he will not give the reply that let the people who want indigenous wheat pay for it. Is he aware of the exorbitantly high prices.....

Mr. Speaker: Let him not anticipate the answer.

Shri Nath Pal: I thought he did not grasp my question.

Shri Swaran Singh: Sir, it was not unexpected that controlling the movement of foodgrains and trying to conserve supplies in areas where production is large might create a situation in the States which were dependent upon the supply of foodgrains from those surplus areas. Such a situation might arise, but this is sought to be controlled. I have every reason to believe that it will be controlled by making indigenous wheat available from the surplus States. Already there have been talks between the representatives of the Governments of Maharashtra, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. They will move wheat, it is hoped, on a State to State account. That is the latest information we have. Even from Punjab, if there is any surplus wheat available, it will be moved there. But let us not forget that of the total consumption of wheat there a very large percentage is imported wheat which is available at controlled rates.

Railway Passes for Officers

*1313. **Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state the categories of Officers who are entitled to travel in air conditioned coaches while travelling (i) on duty; (ii) on privilege passes; and (iii) on P.T.O.s?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz

Khan): A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

The following categories of Railway Officers are entitled to travel in air conditioned coaches while travelling on duty privilege passes and privilege ticket orders:—

(i) On duty passes, officers of the administrative grade are entitled to travel free in air conditioned coach.

(ii) On privilege passes, all gazetted officers are entitled to travel in air conditioned coach only on payment of 1/3rd the difference between I class and air conditioned class fares.

(iii) On P.T.Os., all gazetted officers are entitled to travel in air-conditioned coach on payment of 1/3rd of the normal air conditioned class fare.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether these passes, which in the pre-independence days were known as 'silver passes' entitle the families of officers also to avail of them for the journey?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: This question relates to travel in air-conditioned coaches. If an officer wishes to take his family with him, he has to pay one-third of the fare.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether any instance of misuse by any category of officers has come to the notice of the railway authorities and, if so, what machinery the railway authorities have to prevent such malpractices by their officers?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: No such instance has come to our notice. If anything does come to our notice, disciplinary action will be taken.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Thirumala Rao.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: My question was about the machinery.

Mr. Speaker: They have got the normal machinery.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: He only said that no such instance has come to his notice.

Mr. Speaker: The machinery is there to check malpractices.

The Minister of Railways (Shri Dasappa): So far as air-conditioned coaches are concerned, we have not had any information about any kind of misuse on the part of an officer. With regard to others, we have had some cases of complaints with regard to passes. The local officers, the G. Ms. and others are fully authorised to take cognisance of them.

Shri Thirumala Rao: What is the definition of the word 'family'? Who all will constitute a family?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Wife and children.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know on what basis and on what principles of socialist pattern of society or on what basis of equality of privileges these officers of the administrative grade, gazetted officers, are entitled to travel in air-conditioned coach on payment of only one-third of the fare....

Mr. Speaker: This is entering into an argument why this has been done. He can only ask for information, not enter into an argument.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I want information on what basis they have selected these officers.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the reasons why this has been done.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yes, on what basis these persons have been selected for this privilege. That is my question.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, I have disallowed it.

Shri A. P. Sharma: May I know whether the category of officers, other than railway officers, who are entitled to travel in air-conditioned coaches while on duty are also entitled for one air-conditioned ticket fare as

travelling allowance for both ways instead of daily allowance?

Mr. Speaker: He is reading a long supplementary.

Shri A. P. Sharma: In the railways the officials are entitled to travel in air-conditioned coaches while on duty. But in other Government departments such officials who are entitled to travel in air-conditioned coaches, get one air-conditioned ticket fare as travelling allowance. I want to know the categories of officials, in government departments other than in railways, who are entitled to this privilege?

Mr. Speaker: How can he put this question to the Railway Minister?

Shri Shah Nawaz Khan: For the information of the hon. Member I may say that only railway officers of the administrative grade are entitled to travel in air-conditioned coaches while on duty free of cost. Regarding other officers, a separate question may be asked.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि गैर सरकारी व्यक्तियों और मंत्रियों को प्रथम श्रेणी और गीत नाप अनुकूलित गाड़ियों में सफर करने के लिए पास किस आधार पर दिये जाते हैं, इनके लिए क्या नियम हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या ये नियम कहीं अलग लिखे हुए हैं ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : अलग से कुछ नियम बने हैं। जो लोग पब्लिक की सेवा करते हैं और वह सेवा अगर रेलवे मंत्रालय खयाल करता है कि देश के हित में है, तो उनको सफर करने की सहूलियात दी जाती है।

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: In view of the statement which has been made by the Railway Minister I would like to know whether the Government have, at any time, considered extending the facility of travelling by air-conditioned coach to Members of Parliament

on payment of one-third of the difference between first-class and air-conditioned class; if not, why not?

Mr. Speaker: That is a different question.

Shri D. C. Sharma: On a point of order, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: Do not bring in Members of Parliament here.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: My submission, if you would listen to it, is that a question was just now asked as to whether there are any rules regulating the extension of the facility to persons who render any public service. He just now said that there are certain rules which govern them and he went on to elaborate what those rules were. Certainly, therefore, the question arises as to why it has not been considered that the same facility will be extended also to this category who render public service.

Mr. Speaker: He is only.....
(Interruptions)

Shri Kapur Singh: When we also render public service, why are we being excluded?

Mr. Speaker: Because we are not railway servants. He is talking only of railway servants.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: You allow a session of Parliament to be summoned.... (Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker: About others he has said that others might know. About railway servants he has given this information. We are not included in that category. Shri Sharma wants to raise a point of order.

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न यह है कि अभी मिनिस्टर साहब ने फरमाया कि जो पास दिये जाते हैं वे सामाजिक सेवा के आधार पर दिये जाते हैं, तो मैं आप से पूछता हूँ, जनाबे आली, ये जो सामाजिक सेवा करने वाले भारत सेवक समाज, भारत साधु समाज, या और भी जो वालंटरी सेवा करने वाले आर्योपदेशजन्त हैं उन सब को

इस सामाजिक सेवा की वजह से इस तरह सफर करने का अधिकार दिया जाता है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस का जवाब मैं ने पहले दे दिया । यही सवाल मिचवी साहब ने उठाया था । जो मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब दे रहे हैं वह सिर्फ रेलवे का दे रहे हैं, बाकी दूसरों का नहीं दे रहे हैं ।

श्री बागड़ी : गैर सरकारी लोगों के लिए भी कहा है ।

Mr. Speaker: I cannot remove the discrimination during this question now. If they are discriminated against, there are other remedies, not this question or these supplementaries.

श्री बागड़ी : गैर सरकारी लोगों के लिए भी कहा है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत अच्छा । मैंने भी सुना और आप ने भी सुन लिया ।

Shri Namblar: May I know whether the Government could ever find any difficulty in finding accommodation in the air-conditioned coaches for the paying passengers due to the fact that the railway officers are occupying these seats more often?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It depends on different trains and different routes; sometimes there may be difficulties; sometimes there are no difficulties. But the principle that we follow is "First come, first served" and any person who makes the reservation first, gets it.

Mr. Speaker: The only question is whether the Railways have experienced certain difficulties sometimes that the holders of passes are numerous or so many that the ticket holders, those who have paid for the seats, do not get accommodation.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The principle followed by the Railways in reservation of seats in air-conditioned compartments is that those who come first are given the reservation first,

whether one is a passholder or whether one is a ticketholder.

Intensive Agricultural Programme

*1314. **Dr. L. M. Singhvi:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it is proposed to start an intensive agricultural programme in the Union Territory of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the areas to be covered, the outlay of the programme, and the likely benefits from the programme?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The Scheme covers all the five Development Blocks of Delhi.

(ii) The estimated outlay is Rs. 50.88 lakhs.

(iii) It is intended to bring about a change in the pattern of agriculture from food grains only to mixed farming, viz., vegetable, quick growing fruits, poultry, dairying and fisheries.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What steps are proposed to be taken to create a special administrative cadre for the implementation of the package programme and to secure active and effective co-operation of local elective bodies and voluntary organisations for the package programme?

Shri Shinde: The cadre of officers is already in the field. As far as the Delhi Block is concerned, three blocks are covered by competent officers and the same cadre of officers is to be employed in the other two blocks. About the general question which has been raised by the hon. Member, it is the very intention of the scheme that the co-operation of the local bodies, panchayat samitis etc., should be enlisted for implementing this scheme because without the co-operation of the local people and agriculturists it is not possible to implement these schemes. Government is quite aware of this point.

Dr. L. M. Singhi: What steps are proposed to be taken to recast and reorient the pattern of rural credit in this area and may I know whether any foreign assistance has been committed for the larger purpose of the package programme and for the specific purposes of increasing the rural credit?

Shri Shinde: I do not think foreign assistance is necessary for enlarging the credit facilities. In fact, credit facilities which are being made available through the Reserve Bank, the local apex banks, etc. are quite adequate in the sense that the Government is specially concentrating on these development blocks and the maximum credit is being made available in these package areas.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती : जो खेती करने वाले लोग हैं और जोकि उसे अपने स्वतंत्र रूप से करते हैं, कोई सरकार के ढंग से नहीं करते, क्या उन लोगों तक भी इस स्कीम को पहुंचाने के लिए सरकार ने कोई योजना की है ?

Shri Shinde: All these people are covered by the scheme and even the progressive farmers' cooperation is sought in implementing the schemes. Various subsidies, assistance in different forms, loan facilities etc. are extended to the farmers falling within those areas.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Now we have been operating this package programme in various districts for more than three years. May I know what are the inadequacies and difficulties which have come to the surface and the improvements being effected in this programme now?

Shri Shinde: Different assessments are being made from time to time about the implementation and the results of the activities carried on so far by the Ministry, the local Governments and the local organisations. Certain defects are being noticed in the implementation and efforts are being made to rectify those mistakes.

But on the whole, it seems that these package schemes are working extremely well and the results are encouraging, so to say.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: During the three years' experience, what are the major deficiencies which have come to surface

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri Swaran Singh): There are no major deficiencies. When we implement a programme of this nature where lakhs of farmers are involved, we have to enthuse them and make the necessary input factors available. There may be shortcomings here and there but basically the scheme is sound and there are no major defects either in its concept or in its implementation.

Shri Sonavane: May I know what are the incentives provided to the agriculturists under this intensive agricultural programme and how it differs from the package programme and whether this intensive agricultural programme will be extended to outside Delhi area?

Shri Shinde: This question specifically relates to Delhi. These package schemes are made applicable in different districts all over India. Through the methods of improved cultivation and making easily available improved agricultural implements, fertilisers, seeds, pesticides and irrigation facilities, these schemes are being popularised and even the credit is made easily available and also the demonstration plots are organised. Assistance in different forms is provided in those areas.

Shri M. Malaichami: May I know whether any attempt has been made to link credit with marketing organisations and, if so, with what results?

Shri Shinde: At present, the existing marketing organisations are working in different areas and those marketing organisations, sale and purchase societies, etc., are expected to make storage facilities available to the agriculturists and also to make

advances on the pledged goods with the societies, etc.

श्री दलजीत सिंह : दिल्ली राज्य क्षेत्र में सघन कृषि कार्यक्रम चलाने के लिए पिछले साल को निस्वत इस साल आप ने उनको क्या, क्या नई सुविधाएं दी हैं ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : दिल्ली में नया प्रोग्राम इस साल शुरू होने वाला है। वैसे यह सवाल दिल्ली के मुनाल्लिक है लेकिन हर एक स्टेट में यह प्रोग्राम किया जा रहा है।

श्री दलजीत सिंह : सब राज्यों में उत्पादन ज्यादा करने के लिए नया प्रोग्राम बनाया गया है तो यह बतलाया जाए कि दिल्ली में इसके लिए क्या प्रोग्राम बनाया गया है।

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : नया प्रोग्राम क्या, क्या बनाया गया है उसके लिए अलग से अगल माननीय सदस्य नोटिस देंगे तो मैं उनको वह सब इतिला देने की कोशिश करूंगा।

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: May I know whether any assessment of better production has been made in terms of additional foodgrains production during the last three years, and whether there is any estimate of the advantage of greater production that we shall get in the Delhi area when we implement this package programme?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The results differ from district to district. The crop-cutting surveys which have been made, however, indicate that there has been a substantial increase in some districts. For example, in Surat, there was an increase of 22 per cent during 1962-63, and 46 per cent in . . .

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I want to know the increase in terms of tons of foodgrains and not in terms of percentage.

Shri A. M. Thomas: It would be known from the results of last year that we have got an increase of 4 million tons in the matter of rice, but that cannot be solely traced to the package programme districts or anything like that. But it is well known

that these package programme districts are the best districts in the country, and the production has registered an increase as a result of the application of these improved practices.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi: May I know how the package programme is connected with the village production plan?

Shri Shinde: It forms part practically of the village production plan because the two are co-ordinated.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : दिल्ली राज्य में इस सघन कृषि प्रोग्राम को चालू करने में कितना खर्च आयेगा और इस से कितना निशत: अनाज हमारे यहां ज्यादा पैदा होगा ?

Shri Shinde: As has already been stated in the main answer, it is expected that the additional outlay that is to be provided is to the tune of Rs. 50 lakhs for increasing agricultural production. The exact increase expected in agricultural production cannot be estimated at this stage, though roughly it is expected that there will be an increase of 10 to 20 per cent within a period of one or two years.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether the hon. Minister is aware that the farmers of Delhi are finding it very difficult to fulfil the targets because of irregular supply of canal water from Punjab and short supplies of indigenous and other manures?

Shri A. M. Thomas: There is no lack of adequate supply of fertilisers, especially in these package programme districts. With regard to the supply of water, I shall enquire.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह दिल्ली राज्य में सघन कृषि का कार्यक्रम चलाने की जो योजना सरकार बना रही है तो क्या अब तक सरकार ने इस का कुछ अनुभव भी कर लिया है या अभी केवल परीक्षा करने के लिए ही इसे चलाया जा रहा है ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : परीक्षा करने के लिए नहीं बल्कि उस पर अमल करने के लिए चलाया जा रहा है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : इस को सारी जगह चलाइए न ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर कभी स्वामी जी को वत मिले, अपने आश्रम से फुरसत मिले तो देखें कि लोग कैसा अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार के पास कोई इस तरह के फ्रीगर्स हैं कि अरीगढ़ में पैकेज प्रोग्राम पर जितना खर्च किया गया है दिल्ली में उस से ज्यादा खर्च कर के उस से कम पैदावार होगी या उसके बराबर पैदावार होगी ?

श्री स्वर्ण सिंह : यह मुकाबला करने के लिए मेरे पास आंकड़े नहीं हैं । अनबत्ता अगर आप अलहदा से सवाल दोगे तो मैं इसके आंकड़े भी इकट्ठा कर लूंगा ।

Railway Employees

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*1315. { **Dr. P. Srinivasan:**
Shri M. P. Swamy:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 49 on the 11th February, 1964 and state the steps since taken to reinstate those Railway Employees who had been removed from service under Rules 148 (3) and 149 (3) of the Indian Railway Establishment Code, but were not the direct parties to the appeals before the Supreme Court?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): Instructions in the matter have since been issued to the Railway administrations *vide* Railway Board's letter No. E (D&A) 63RG6-57 dated 28-4-1964, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2864/64].

Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the hon. Minister be pleased to reconsider the question of payment of arrears for the full period, irrespective of the limitation period?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: It is a suggestion for action.

Shri Nath Pal: How many employees who were victimised as a result of participation in the strike on the flimsy and untenable ground that they used what the administration called 'abusive language' still remain to be reinstated and what does the administration propose to do to reinstate them?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I do not have the facts as required by my hon. friend offhand. But the total number is somewhere about 62.

Shri Nambiar: Arising out of this statement and the letter sent to the General Managers, it is found that only those who have been removed from service within the last six years are asked to be reinstated. May I know why the reinstatement is restricted to six years and not to all those who were removed under rules 148 and 149 declared void by the Supreme Court?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Because of Article 120 of the Limitation Act.

Shri M. P. Swamy: How many persons have applied for reinstatement?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Currently, I do not have the figures. We will have to collect them from the several railway administrations.

Short Notice Questions

पूर्वा पाकिस्तान से आने वाले शरणार्थी

S.N.Q. 24. : श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंगाल, बिहार, उड़ीसा, असम, त्रिपुरा और उत्तर प्रदेश के वार्नेस संगठनों और उन के मुख्य मंत्रियों की संयुक्त बैठक में जो पीछे गोविन्दनगर में हुई थी सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि शरणार्थियों की समस्यायें यद्द-स्तर पर हल की जायें;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उस बैठक में पारित प्रस्ताव में यह भी कहा गया है कि

पूर्वी पाकिस्तान की भयंकर घटनायें और अत्यासंख्यकों के प्रति पाकिस्तान का दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण रुख पाकिस्तान की सुनिश्चित कार्यवाही है; और

(ग) इस महत्वपूर्ण बैठक में पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों का जो भारत के कई राज्यों में भारी संख्या में प्रवेश कर गये हैं, निकाल कर उनके स्थान पर विस्थापितों का बसाने का भी सुझाव दिया गया है ?

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : (क) से (ग) पूर्वी राज्यों के प्रदेश कांग्रेस संगठनों की गांधिन्दनगर से जो मंदकत बैठक हुई थी उसमें पास किये गये प्रस्तावों की कोई नकल जाब्ते में सरकार को नहीं मिली है। इसलिये सरकार को उन प्रस्तावों में कहीं गई बातों के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है।

[(a) to (c). Government have not received any copy of the resolutions stated to have been passed at the Joint Session of the Congress Organisations of the Eastern States at Govindnagar. The contents of the resolutions are not, therefore formally known to Government.]

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : यदि उन प्रस्तावों की प्रतियां विधिवत् सरकार को प्राप्त नहीं भी हुई हैं, तो भी मंत्री महोदय ने समाचार-पत्रों में इस आशय के समाचार अवश्य पढ़े होंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब छः राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों और देश के प्रमुख कांग्रेस संगठनों के प्रतिनिधियों ने वहाँ पर एकत्रित हो कर यह प्रस्ताव पास किया कि शरणार्थियों की समस्या को युद्ध-स्तर पर हल किया जाये, तो उस सम्बंध में पुनर्वास मंत्रालय क्या विचार कर रहा है और उसने इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए क्या योजनायें बनाई हैं।

श्री त्यागी : इस मंत्रालय का इरादा पुनर्वास कार्य का युद्ध के आधार पर ही चलाने का है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जैसा कि समाचार पत्रों में प्रतिदिन पढ़ने को मिलता है पूर्वी पाकिस्तान के अतिरिक्त बर्मा, जंजीवार और श्री लंका आदि से भी बहुत से भारतीय आ रहे हैं। क्या पुनर्वास मंत्रालय ने ऐसी भी कोई योजना बनाई है कि लाखों की संख्या में जो लोग इस प्रकार से विदेशों से उजड़ कर आ रहे हैं, उनका बसाने की व्यवस्था की जाये ? सरकार के पास विदेशों से आने वाले शरणार्थियों की क्या संख्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इस में नहीं उठता है।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : तो मैं दूसरा प्रश्न पूछ लेता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दो प्रश्न तो माननीय सदस्य ने पूछ लिये। अब वह तीसरा प्रश्न पूछना चाहते हैं। अगर वक्त हुआ, तो मैं उनका जवाब दे दूंगा।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Now that the Minister has stated that the entire question of rehabilitation of these unfortunate brothers and sisters will be attended to on a war footing, is a portion, at least 50 per cent, of the National Defence Fund likely to be utilised for the rehabilitation work?

Shri Tyagi: No, Sir. I think as regards rehabilitation, the Government have provided sufficient funds for the present. If the problem goes on increasing, further funds shall be sanctioned.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: Has the attention of Government been drawn to the reported remark of the Union Health Minister while visiting Hasanabad and other reception centres in the border, and have Government received any report from that Minister about the state of health

arrangements and sanitary arrangements and other things in those reception centres? If so, are Government satisfied that all these things are really being done on a war footing in the true sense of the term?

Shri Tyagi: Since that report was received, immediate directions were issued and some action has been taken. I am afraid the question has come by surprise. I have not got detailed information readily available.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Is the fact of the resolutions of an important meeting attended by Chief Ministers and the State Congress chiefs not having been communicated to the Government, despite their publication in the press, symptomatic of a lack of confidence on the part of the State Governments and the State Congress chiefs in the Central Government?

Shri Tyagi: The resolutions passed by the organisation have their force on the Government because they indicate the policy which they desire Government to follow. But these things come through proper channel. The AICC and the Working Committee sit over these things and pass them on to us.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: My question was whether this is symptomatic of lack of confidence....

Mr. Speaker: He has answered it. I would have disallowed it.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Does the assurance that the problem will be tackled on a war footing include the decision that if it is necessary to requisition land for agricultural purposes, on which to settle these refugee agriculturists, that also will be done, and the usual plea that land is not available will be overridden?

Shri Tyagi: So long the State Governments have been offering agricultural lands to the Central Government for the purpose. In case there is dearth of land and there are refugees to be settled, spare land must surely be requisitioned.

Dr. L. M. Singhvi: What specific and extraordinary steps are proposed to be taken by Government to justify the claim that this problem is being tackled on a war footing? What would be the total allocation for implementing this proposal?

Shri Tyagi: It is very difficult for me to say. It depends upon the type of action needed. Redtape has been out and quite a lot of job is done on telephone so that immediate action may be taken.

Shri Nath Pal: He has a very poor conception of war footing.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: He has stated that the problem will be dealt with on a war footing. May I ask whether the work is going on on the scale of a war footing? May I point out that in Andamans they first decided to settle 20,000 refugees. That was in 1952. But that has not yet been done. There is a place in Andamans....

Mr. Speaker: 1952 has nothing to do with war footing.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: My point is that they have not fulfilled that even now. So is this being tackled on a war footing?

In Andamans there is an island called Little Andamans, an area of 300 square miles, where they can easily settle 50,000 refugees, if they so desire. But now they are giving that on lease to the Maharaja of Patiala. It was shocking to hear this. So I ask whether they are really serious about tackling this problem on a war footing, when this is what has been done in the Andamans.

Mr. Speaker: Now he will sit down. Shri Hem Barua.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: My question has to be answered.

Mr. Speaker: All were answered. He has only given information. There was nothing to be elicited.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: 50,000 refugees can be settled there.

Mr. Speaker: That is also information given.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: They must answer this question.

Mr. Speaker: All these are suggestions and information given to the Minister. He will take note of them.

Shri Hem Barua: My question pertains to the latter part of the original question. Is it a fact that it is because of the insistence by the eastern States that are facing the problem of illegal Pakistani infiltrants that on no account should the process of expelling the illegal Pakistani infiltrants be stopped or slowed down, that Pakistan has informed the Government of India that she is no more interested in the second round of Indo-Pakistan Home Ministers' talks scheduled to be held sometime during May 1964, with the idea that ultimately they want to abandon these talks because of our insistence on this particular aspect of the problem?

Mr. Speaker: I do not allow the question. Shri Swell.

Shri Hem Barua: This is very important.

Mr. Speaker: It may be very important, but unless the supplementaries are straight and concise, I have decided not to allow them.

Shri Hem Barua: I will put it concisely.

Shri Swell: Is it a fact that the refugees in Assam comparatively are being better looked after than those in other places and that is because of the active participation of the Christian Missions and the Ramakrishna Mission in the work of taking care of those refugees; if so, will Government follow this pattern of making increasing use of the services of these various Missions rather than depend on their own official agencies in order to get the full and maximum value for the money they are going to spend on these refugees?

Shri Tyagi: The refugees are being very well looked after by all these States, and they are very anxious to see that all comforts are provided to them. If there are any non-official agencies which want to lend some type of help to us, I shall always welcome it from whatever quarters it may come.

Shri Swell: My question is whether Government is going to make increasing use of them.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He will kindly sit down. The Member says that these Missions, the Christian Missions and the Ramakrishna Mission, are doing good service in their own way, and he wants to know whether Government would emulate those methods so that maximum utilisation of the money spent can be made.

Shri Tyagi: I will obtain the information from the camps and make up my mind.

Shri Swell: When you come to Assam, you can see.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: May I know whether Government has made any attempt to assess how much cultivable land can be got and from which of the States for the agriculturist refugees?

Shri Tyagi: Yes, Sir. That has been done.

Shri Nath Pal: We were assured earlier that the question of the refugees from East Pakistan and of infiltrators would be taken up with a view to finding a solution at the second meeting of the Home Ministers of the two countries. May I know whether there is any truth in the report that this meeting has been cancelled, and if so, at whose instance?

Shri Tyagi: I have no information about that.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Could I know if there is any truth in the report that quite a substantial quantity of land in

the Andamans, which has facilities for the settlement of refugees, has been given over, under some kind of agreement, to the Maharaja of Patiala?

Shri Tyagi: I am afraid this question is not relevant.

Mr. Speaker: The question has been put by two or three Members. Their fear is that the land that might be available for the settlement of refugees is being given over to the Maharaja of Patiala, so that these displaced persons would be deprived of the facilities that they might otherwise get.

Shri Tyagi: If land is available for the rehabilitation of refugees, whether it is given to the Maharaja of Patiala or to any other person, I would persuade the Home Ministry and also the person who has taken over the land to hand it over to me for the purpose.

Mr. Speaker: Papers to be laid.

Shri Hem Barua: You gave me an impression—that was my impression, it may be wrong—that you would allow me an opportunity to put my question in a straight and precise form.

Mr. Speaker: No. That is difficult for me. If I give an opportunity to a Member, and he does not utilise that opportunity properly, I cannot give him another opportunity.

Shri Hem Barua: I think I utilised it properly, but you judged it otherwise.

Mr. Speaker: It is the fag end of the session, but I must say at this stage that I will have to request the hon. Members to put the supplementaries in a straight and concise form. Papers to be laid.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है ।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : स्वामी जी, अब मैं आगे चला गया हूँ ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : वैसे ही मैं नहीं बोलता हूँ, मुझे आज्ञा दे दें तो बहुत अच्छा है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं भी बहुत देर से खड़ा हों रहा हूँ ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : मुझे पूछ लेने दें । मेरा प्रश्न.....

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त नहीं ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

केन्द्रीय पंचायती राज प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसन्धान संस्था

*१३०८. श्रीमती जोहराबेन चावडा : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजधानी में केन्द्रीय पंचायती राज प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुसन्धान संस्था नाम की कोई संस्था है ;

(ख) वह कब स्थापित की गई थी तथा ३१ मार्च, १९६४ तक उसके भवन, फर्नीचर, पुस्तकालय और कर्मचारियों पर कितना धन व्यय हुआ ;

(ग) क्या संस्था में कुप्रबंध और वित्तीय अनियमितताओं के सम्बंध में सरकार को कोई शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो प्रशासन द्वारा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस संस्था को दिसम्बर, १९६१ में अखिल भारतीय पंचायत परिषद के तत्वावधान में पंचायतीराज प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों के प्रिंसिपलों/अनुदेशकों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए स्थापित किया गया था । इसे भारत सरकार द्वारा शत प्रतिशत वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है । ३१ मार्च, १९६४ तक संस्था के भवन के किराए, फर्नीचर, पुस्तकालय और

कर्मचारियों पर १,७६,१६३.०२ रुपए की राशि खर्च की गई थी। इसका व्योरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

(१) भवन का किराया	४२,७०४.६७
(२) फर्नीचर	१६,११४.२०
(३) पुस्तकालय	१०,३३६.७२
(४) कर्मचारी (वेतन और भत्ता,)	१,१०,०३४.४३

१,७६,१६३.०२

(ग) और (घ). जनवरी से मार्च, १९६३ तक की अवधि में कुप्रबंध और वित्तीय अनियमितताओं के सम्बंध में इस मंत्रालय में कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं। यह मामला अखिल भारतीय पंचायत परिषद को भजा गया था और उनके अनुरोध पर शिकायतों में दिए गए आरोपों की विधिवत जांच इस मंत्रालय के एक अधिकारी ने की थी। मोटे तौर पर इस जांच अधिकारी का निष्कर्ष यह था कि लगाए गए आरोप तथ्यों पर आधारित नहीं थे।

बिहार में रेलगाड़ियों को पटरी से उतारने के प्रयत्न

*१३१६. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरबा :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत ६ महीनों के दौरान बिहार में तोड़-फोड़ के ऐसे दो मामलों का पता लगाया गया है जिनमें रेलवे लाइन को उखाड़ कर अथवा फिश प्लेटों को हटाकर रेलगाड़ियों को पटरी से उतारने की कोशिश की गई ;

(ख) क्या इसमें किन्हीं विदेशी तत्वों का हाथ भी पाया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ऐसी घटनाओं की रोकथाम के लिये क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) पिछले ६ महीनों में बिहार राज्य की सीमा में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के अंगारघाट और नरहन स्टेशनों के बीच रेलवे लाइन के साथ छेड़-गड़ की दो घटनाएँ नोटिस में आयी हैं। भारतीय रेल अधिनियम, १८६० की धारा १२६ के अधीन पुलिस ने इन घटनाओं को दर्ज कर लिया है और जांच अभी जारी है।

(ख) अब तक की जांच से यह जाहिर नहीं होता कि इनमें किन्हीं विदेशी तत्वों का हाथ है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Postal Life Insurance

{ Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
*1317. { Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Dajjit Singh:
Shri Nambar:

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

(a) whether a number of complaints have been received during the last two years from Postal Life Insurance policy holders regarding the maintenance of their accounts and allied matters concerning their policies;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to transfer this work to the Life Insurance Corporation to facilitate better service to the insurers; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) There has been no increase in the number of complaints.

(b) A proposal to transfer the Postal Life Insurance work to the Life Insurance Corporation has been considered and it was decided that it would be in the interest of Government servants to continue this as a

separate entity. Government was convinced that the transfer of Postal Life Insurance to Life Insurance Corporation would result in withdrawal of certain facilities now enjoyed by P.L.I. insurants.

(c) Does not arise.

Visit of U.S. Agriculture Secretary under PL 480 programme

*1318. { Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

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

(a) whether the U.S. Secretary for Agriculture recently visited New Delhi for discussions in relation to the operation of the PL 480 programme and utilisation of its counterpart funds in rupees for agricultural development in the country; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The main object of the visit of Mr. Freeman, Secretary, U.S. Department of Agriculture, to India was to see the progress made in the package programme districts. Discussions which were held by him with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in New Delhi did not specifically relate to the utilisation of PL 480 counterpart funds in rupees for agricultural development in the country, although the measures for general agricultural development and the question of future imports under PL 480 were discussed in a general manner. No final decisions were taken.

ग्राहसकीम में हानिकारक चीजों का पाया जाना

*१३१९. { श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री बड़े :
श्री सू० ला० वर्मा :
श्री गोकुल प्रसाद :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सहाय पाण्डेय :
श्री कपूर सिंह :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १६ अप्रैल, १९६४ को संसद भवन स्थित दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के बय पर बिकने वाली ग्राहसकीम में मेंगनी तथा अन्य हानिकारक चीजें निकली थीं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ग्राहसकीम में इस प्रकार की गन्दगी किस प्रकार मिल गई ; और

(ग) ऐसी घटनाओं को भविष्य में होने से रोकने के लिए सरकार का क्या उपाय करने का विचार है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य सचिव (श्री ए० ए० चामस) : (क) जी हां । संसद भवन स्थित दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के बय द्वारा बेची गयी ग्राहसकीम के एक कप में कुछ अनुपयुक्त पदार्थ निकला था ।

(ख) और (ग) : यह अनुपयुक्त पदार्थ कांड बोर्ड के बने इस कप में ग्राहसकीम भरने से पहले ही मौजूद हो सकता था । यह ग्राहसकीम में मौजूद नहीं हो सकता था । सब सम्बन्धितों को हिदायतें दे दी गयी हैं कि ग्राहसकीम भरने से पहले प्रत्येक कप की जांच की जानी चाहिये ।

Travelling on Duty by P. and T. Officials

*1320. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Posts and Telegraphs Officers while travelling on duty are permitted to take their families along with them in Government vehicles;

(b) if so, whether any recovery is being made from them for such travels; and

(c) what machinery, if any, has been devised to prevent such misuses?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) There is no restriction under the rules against families accompanying Government officers travelling on duty in staff cars, which, of course, are normally intended for use at the headquarters station.

(b) the question of recovery of any charges does not arise under the existing rules.

(c) Does not arise.

Rail link with Tripura

*1321. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first rail link between Tripura and the rest of the country has been inaugurated; and

(b) if so, at what cost and the length of the track laid?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes Sir. The Kalkalighat-Dharmanagar line which connects Tripura with the rest of the country, was opened for goods and passenger traffic on and from 1-4-1964.

(b) The line was estimated to cost about Rs. 2.3 crores. The exact cost will be known when all the expenditure is booked and the Completion Report prepared. The length of the track is 31.35 KM/19.48 miles.

Package Programme

*1322. **Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the package programme to

other areas not covered by it at present in the country; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) It is not proposed to extend the Intensive Agricultural District Programme (Package Programme), which is being implemented in one selected district of each State, to additional areas during the Third Plan period.

(b) Does not arise.

Confirmation of S.C. and S.T. Staff in the P. and T. Deptt.

2814. { Shri Gulshan:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that separate rosters are maintained for confirmation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in various Posts and Telegraphs Circles;

(b) if so, the total number of officials confirmed in the cadres of Inspectors of Post Offices and Railway Mail Service, Engineering Supervisors and Telegraph Masters in each Circle in 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officials confirmed cadre-wise in each Circle during the above period?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Non-departmental Telegraphists

2815. { Shri Gulshan:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) the number of non-departmental telegraphists employed in the principal telegraph offices in India situated at Madras, New Delhi, Agra, Bombay and Calcutta during the last five years 1958-59, 1959-60, 1960-61, 1961-62 and 1962-63 respectively;

	CTO Madras	CTO New Delhi	CTO Agra	CTO Bombay	CTO Calcutta
1958-59	35	39	38	47	107
1959-60	26	51	30	41	72
1960-61	27	73	35	23	97
1961-62	34	73	32	31	88
1962-63	23	78	38	51	22

(b) Yes.

(c) Recruitment of Telegraphists is made through advertisements in the leading newspapers of the area. Applications are obtained through the Employment Exchanges. Special efforts are being made to bring the regular cadre to its full authorised strength as early as possible.

Non-departmental Tele-typists.

2816. { Shri Gulshan:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:

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

(a) the number of non-departmental (men) tele-typists recruited during 1962 and 1963 in the Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi;

(b) the number among them recruited through employment exchanges;

(c) the number among them well-qualified in typewriting;

(d) the period of training imparted to them to learn work; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to recruit regular staff in place of the non-departmental telegraphists whose number continues steadily for the last five years; and

(c) whether assistance of employment exchanges had been sought concerning recruitment of regular staff and if so, the result of such endeavours?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a)

(e) the per capita per hour (average) turn-over of the above workers during 1962 and 1963?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 1962—Nil. 1963—38.

(b) 38.

(c) All.

(d) 2-3 weeks.

(e) Approximately 23 messages per hour.

Road Development Plan

2817. Shri Liladhar Kotoki: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations made by the Chief Engineers on Road Development Plan for India (1961-81);

(b) to what extent it has been included in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) to what extent it is proposed to be implemented during the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Detailed consideration of the Report of Chief Engineers on Road Development Plan for India (1961-81) has been deferred till the receipt of the final report of the Committee on Transport Policy and Coordination set up by the Government of India to examine the question of co-ordination between the different means of transport and long-term policy issues involved in their future development. Meanwhile, however, the State Governments have been advised that the broad order of priorities indicated in the Report of the Chief Engineers may be taken as a general guide in formulating road schemes for being undertaken in the Third Five Year Plan. It is proposed to follow the same broad order of priorities with necessary adjustments in the Fourth Plan also which is at present in a preliminary stage of preparation.

† Mechanised Trawler Fishing

2818. Shri Liladhar Kotoki: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the steps, if any, taken to introduce mechanised trawler fishing in the deep waters of the Brahmaputra river in Assam; and

(b) the details of the project, if any, formulated for the purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) A preliminary survey was conducted for a short time as a result of which it is now considered desirable to take up fishing with sea-worthy boats with different types of gear, capable of operating throughout the year, on an experimental basis.

(b) A scheme is being drawn up in accordance with which the Government of Assam will provide the boats and the Government of India will provide the personnel and gear for the exploratory fishing operations.

The Government of Assam have been already requested to obtain designs from the Central Institute of Technology and start construction of two boats for which two engines are already available.

Audit System of Co-operative Societies

2819. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are devising some change in the existing audit system of co-operative societies; and

(b) if so, the nature and administrative set up of such change?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): (a) and (b). No change is being contemplated in the system under which audit of cooperative institutions is the statutory responsibility of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies.

The question of supplementing such audit by test audits conducted by the Auditor General will be examined.

Assistance to States

2820. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be pleased to state the amount given, State-wise, to various State Governments during 1963-64 under the head "Co-operation"?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): A statement is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2865/64].

Co-operative Deposits

2821. Shrimati Ramdulari Sinha: Will the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation be

pleased to state whether any State-wise assessment has been made as to the extent to which the national savings have affected the co-operative deposits in each State?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Shyam Dhar Misra): No assessment has been made.

गन्ना पेलने वाले कोल्हुओं का प्रयोग

२८२२. स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि करनाल, रोहतक और पंजाब के अन्य जिलों में पशुओं से चलाये जाने वाले गन्ना पेरने वाले कोल्हुओं पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिया गया है और किसानों से चीनी मिलों को गन्ना देने के लिए कहा गया है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और

(ग) इससे गुड़ और शक्कर के उत्पादन पर क्या असर पड़ेगा ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री म० म० धामस) : (क) और (ख), जी नहीं, पशुओं से चलाये जाने वाले गन्ना पेरने के कोल्हुओं पर कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया गया है। तथापि, शर्करा का अधिक से अधिक उत्पादन करने के लिये शर्करा कारखाने के क्षेत्रों में गन्ना उत्पादकों को अपने गन्ने की उपज का निश्चित प्रतिशत शर्करा कारखानों को देने के लिये कहा गया है।

(ग) इसका गुड़ तथा शक्कर के उत्पादन पर प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा।

Steam Locomotive Drivers

2823. Shri A. P. Sharma: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of steam locomotives

Drivers and Firemen have been declared unfit for driving electric locomotives on the Eastern Railway and have been thus put to a lot of difficulty by way of transfers and demotions;

(b) whether a large number of employees viz., supervisors, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers are thrown out of employment as soon as the work of electrification of a particular section is completed; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken or propose to take to absorb such workers permanently in the Electric Traction or other Departments of the Railways?

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

Employees of Northern Railway Accounts Department

2824. { Shri Gulshan:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Shri P. H. Bheel:
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a recent judgement of the Allahabad High Court according to which the seniority of Government employees once fixed cannot be altered;

(b) if so, whether the above decision is equally applicable in case of clerical staff of the Northern Railway Accounts Department;

(c) whether the seniority position of some of the Clerks Class I of the Northern Railway Accounts Department determined in 1957 in terms of the late Controller of Railway Accounts Letter No. 93 CRA|E|30 dated the 4th August, 1931, was altered in 1961; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken to set matters right?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) Yes, to the extent it appeared in the press. However, a copy of the judgement is being obtained.

(b) and (d). This will be examined on receipt of a copy of the judgement.

(c) Yes.

Under-Bridge at Deoria Sadar Station

2825. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been made by the public or municipality of Deoria (U.P.) for the construction of an under-bridge at the site of eastern and western sides of Deoria Sadar Station (North-Eastern Railway) in order to remove heavy traffic congestion; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). In April, 1958 Municipal Board, Deoria had requested for a road over/under-bridge in place of the existing level crossing at eastern end of Deoria Station, but the scheme could not be progressed due to the Municipality or the State Government having not so far allocated funds towards road authority's portion of the work, as required under the extant rules. This scheme has not been included in the State Government's proposals for over/under-bridges during the Third Plan period.

Theft of Insured Postal Covers

2826. { **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Nambiar:

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

(a) the number of insured postal covers stolen during 1st January to 31st March, 1964;

(b) the loss involved thereby;
(c) the amount recovered, if any; and

(d) the number of postal employees involved in these thefts?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 71.

(b) Rs. 29321.55.

(c) Rs. 2880/-.

(d) 15 suspected.

Kamlahi Farm (Himachal Pradesh)

2827. { **Shri Partap Singh:**
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Babunath Singh:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Sonavane:
Shri Sadhu Ram:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kamlahi Farm in Himachal Pradesh (Tutikandi, near Simla) was purchased by the Agriculture Ministry in 1962 for Rs. 1,01,240 from the Rani Sahiba of Bhadri;

(b) whether the complete Kamlahi property was purchased by the said Rani for Rs. 7,775 only in all;

(c) whether an amount of about Rs. 63,000 was spent by the Himachal Pradesh Administration on the Farm on petty repairs, electrification and road construction prior to the purchase of the property;

(d) whether the whole property including buildings and trees was evaluated by the Himachal Pradesh Administration at Rs. 41,000 and later on by the C.P.W.D. at Rs. 59,000; but ultimately it was purchased for a much higher amount Rs. 1,01,240, if so what are the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the amount Rs. 63,000 spent on repairs earlier was not deducted from the amount finally paid to the Rani Sahiba; and

(f) if so, whether any enquiry has been or is proposed to be made into this deal?

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

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. The actual amount spent was Rs. 65,084.63.

(d) It is true that the whole property was initially evaluated by the Himachal Pradesh Administration at Rs. 41,000 and thereafter by the C.P.W.D. at Rs. 59,000. In the revised assessment of Rs. 1,01,240/-, the cost of the main building, porches, out-houses, poultry pens, external services,

trees etc. remains exactly the same as that assessed by the C.P.W.D. The value of the land was, however, reassessed at Rs. 64,729 against Rs. 20,780 worked out by the C.P.W.D. The increase was due to the fact that in the course of an earlier settlement, the land revenue in respect of building sites was fixed at 12 times the rate applicable to agricultural lands. The C.P.W.D. on the other hand, had calculated the value of both agricultural land and building sites at the uniform flat rate of Rs. 370.41 nP. per bigha. The C.P.W.D. therefore, reassessed the value of the Estate at Rs. 1,06,375. The value of external services and cost of repairs amounting to Rs. 5,135 was deducted from the total value. The net payable amount thus worked out to Rs. 1,01,240 as per details below. The revised evaluation was accepted by the Ministries of Home Affairs, Finance and W.H.S.

	Rs.	
1. Main building	8202	as originally assessed by C.P.W.D.
2. Porches or verandah	1196	Do.
3. Out houses	5759	Do.
4. Poultry pens	12280	Do.
5. External services	2509	Do.
6. Cost of trees	11700	Do.
7. Land	64729	as reassessed by the C.P.W.D.
TOTAL	106375	
Deductions	5135	
(i) Cost of repairs	2626	
(ii) cost of external services	2509	
	5135	
Net amount paid	101240	

(e) No. The amount was spent by the Himachal Pradesh Administration for the proper functioning of the poultry development scheme.

(f) In view of the reply to part (d) of the question, it is not proposed to make any enquiry.

Radio Licences

2828. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of radio sets are being used

at present in the country without any licences; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government is aware that there is evasion of radio licensing to some extent.

(b) The Govt. has appointed Assistant Directors (Wireless) assisted by Wireless License Inspectors in most of the Circles who are constantly engaged in detecting such cases and bringing the offenders to book.

बॉलपुर में लाल गेहूं का बिया जाना

२८२६ { श्री श्रीं गार लाल बेरवा :
श्री हृ म चन्व कछवाय :

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

(क) क्या यह सच है कि धौलपुर, राजस्थान में सरकारी दुकानों पर जो लाल गेहूं मिल रहा है उसके खाने से बीमारी होती है इसलिए डाक्टरों ने उसे धोकर खाने के लिए हिदायत बोर्ड दुकानों पर टंगवा दिये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा गेहूं कहां से आया है और उसे क्यों बेचा जा रहा है ?

खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री श्री म० थामस) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Electricity Rates for Agricultural Purposes

2830. { Shri Jashvant Mehta:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Yogendra Jha:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has recommended that electricity rates should be 9 nP. per K.W. for agricultural purposes;

(b) if so, how many States have implemented this proposal; and

(c) the reaction of those States which have not yet implemented the suggestion of the Planning Commission?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) Planning Commission has not made any recommendation in this regard. The Government of India have, however, been urging the State Governments to persuade their Electricity Boards to sanction supply of

electricity for agricultural purposes at rates not exceeding 9 nP. per unit.

(b) and (c). The rate is either lower than or in the neighbourhood of 9 nP. in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Madras, Kerala, Mysore, Orissa and Punjab. The rate, however, still continues to be higher than 9 nP. in other States which have been requested again during the recent Regional Conferences of the Agricultural Production Board to reduce the rate. The matter is now under the consideration of those States.

I.A.C. Services

2831. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indian Airlines Corporation services were cancelled in Calcutta region during the period 15th to 31st March, 1964; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). Out of 567 services scheduled to be operated by the Indian Airlines Corporation in the Calcutta Region during the period 15th March to 31st March, 1964, 27 complete services were cancelled. Out of these 27 services, 18 were cancelled due to non-availability of aircraft, 7 due to bad weather and 2 due to hartal at Chit-tagong.

Telephone Revenue in Orissa

2832. { Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:

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

(a) the total telephone revenue outstanding at present in Orissa; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to recover the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri

Bhagavati): (a) A sum of Rs. 5.46 lakhs was outstanding on 1-11-1963, out of which Rs. 4.25 lakhs was outstanding for more than six months.

(b) In the case of private subscribers, a Board has been constituted for reviewing periodically the position of outstandings against defaulters whose telephone connections have already been closed. The Board is making special efforts to speed up collections and to take recourse to legal action, where necessary. Government subscribers are reminded and contacted personally by officers at appropriate level to expedite settlement of outstanding bills. The disconnection of telephones of both private and Government subscribers for default in payments is being enforced. Further, the Telephone Revenue Office relating to Orissa Circle is being shifted from Calcutta to Cuttack. This will facilitate collections and pursuit of outstanding.

रामकृष्णपुरम्, नई दिल्ली को और वहां से बस-सर्विस

२८३३. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी कालोनी रामकृष्णपुरम्, नई दिल्ली में लगभग ५०,००० व्यक्ति रहते हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि--

(१) रामकृष्णपुरम् से कोई डी० टी० यू० की बस रेलवे स्टेशन, दिल्ली को नहीं जाती है ;

(२) रामकृष्णपुरम् और दक्षिण दिल्ली में स्थित एक माव कालेज देशबन्धु गुप्त कालेज के बीच भी कोई बस सर्विस नहीं है ;

(३) न ही दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय और रामकृष्णपुरम् के बीच कोई बस सर्विस है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त रास्तों पर कब तक बसें चालू हो जायेंगी ?

परिवहन मंत्रालय में नौबहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क), (ख) और (ग) रामकृष्णपुरम् में अनुमानतः २५,००० व्यक्ति रहते हैं। रामकृष्णपुरम् और रेलवे स्टेशन, दिल्ली या देश बन्धुगुप्त कालेज या दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय के बीच कोई सीधी बस सेवा नहीं है। रामकृष्णपुरम् से काश्मीरी गेट और अजमेरी गेट तक तथा इन दो स्थानों से रामकृष्णपुरम् तक चलने वाली दो सार्धा बस सेवाएं उन सभी स्थानों से होकर जाती हैं जहां से रेलवे स्टेशन, दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय, देशबन्धु गुप्त कालेज और दूसरे महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों को बस सेवाएँ चलती हैं। इसलिए इन परिस्थितियों में यह विचार किया गया है कि इन मार्गों पर सीधी सेवाएँ चलाना इस समय उचित नहीं है।

दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना

२८३४. श्री अंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली दुग्ध योजना के अन्तर्गत जो विभिन्न डिपो खुले हुए हैं, क्या उनके द्वारा कार्ड-होल्डरों को भी उनकी निश्चित बोटलों से कम दुध दिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि डिपों पर जो व्यक्ति कार्य करते हैं वे जानबूझ कर कार्ड-होल्डरों को कम तोल देते हैं और जो बोटलें बचती हैं, उन्हें अलग अधिक मनाफे पर बेच देते हैं ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि डिपो के कर्मचारी कार्ड में उस तारीख को खाली छोड़ देते हैं और २, ४ दिन के बाद उस खाली खाने को भी काट देते हैं जिससे ग्राहकों को न तो पैसे ही वापिस मिलते हैं और न दूध ही पूरा मिलता है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस कदाचार को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या पग उठाये हैं ?

स्वाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री अ० म० धामस) : (क) जी नहीं। दुग्ध कार्ड-होल्डरों की वचन-बद्धता को पूरा करने के लिए दुग्ध डिपों को दूध की अपेक्षित पूरी मात्रा दी जा रही है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता।

(ग) मे (ङ) दिवसी दुग्ध योजना के अधिकारियों के पास इस प्रकार की कुछ शिकायतें आयी थीं। प्रत्येक शिकायत की जांचकी गयी थी और प्रत्येक दुग्ध कार्ड होल्डर को देय राशि वापिस कर दी गई थी और सम्बन्धित डिपो प्रबन्धकों को चेतावनी दे दी गयी थी। समस्त डिपो प्रबन्धकों को एक परिपत्र भी १८-४-१९६४ को यह सनाह देते हुए भेजा गया था कि यदि कोई डिपो प्रबन्धक कार्ड होल्डर को दूध नहीं देता है और उसको नकद दाम पर बेचना है, तो उसके विरुद्ध गम्भीर कार्यवाही की जायेगी, जो कि उसे नोकरी में तुरन्त हटाना भी हो सकता है।

दिल्ली अतिथि नियंत्रण आदेश

२८३५. { श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री सुबोध हंसबा :
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

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

(क) क्या दिल्ली में १०० व्यक्तियों से अधिक का भोज करने पर कोई पाबन्दी लगाई गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह पाबन्दी केवल गेहूं और चावल की बनी चीजों पर ही है अथवा १०० व्यक्तियों से अधिक का भोज किया ही नहीं जा सकता;

(ग) गेहूं और चावल के बने ऐसे कौन-कौन से पदार्थ हैं जिन पर १०० व्यक्तियों से अधिक के लिये भी पाबन्दी नहीं लगाई गई है;

(घ) किन किन मिठाइयों और नमकीन खाद्य पदार्थों पर यह पाबन्दी नहीं लागू होती; और

(ङ) यह पाबन्दी कब से लागू की गयी है और कब तक लागू रहेगी ?

स्वाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री अ० म० धामस) : (क) और (ख). किसी एक दिन में अतिथेय या अतिथियों सहित एक सौ से अधिक व्यक्तियों को चावल और गेहूं से बने पदार्थों के खिलाने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया गया है।

(ग) और (घ). बिस्कुट, बेक, पेस्ट्री, समोसा और मठड़ी पर यह प्रतिबन्ध लागू नहीं है।

(ङ) यह प्रतिबन्ध २८ मार्च, १९६४ से लागू किया गया है और जब तक इसकी आवश्यकता समझी जायेगी तब तक यह लागू रहेगा।

Falling of Persons from Electric Trains at Madras

2836. Dr. P. Srinivasan: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) how many incidents of persons falling from electric trains were reported at Madras during 1962-63 and 1963-64;

(b) how many out of them proved fatal;

(c) whether there is any proposal to instal any automatic device for opening and closing of doors of electric

trains, as is done in London Tube Railways; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) 1962-63	18
1963-64	19
(b) 1962-63	5
1963-64	7

(c) No. It was tried once, but proved a failure because of passengers standing in the doorway, preventing the functioning of the arrangement and thereby causing detention of trains.

(d) Does not arise.

Stamp in honour of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

2837. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an eager and insistent demand from East Asian and South East Asian countries for the stamps issued in honour of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose on his last birthday anniversary;

(b) if so, from which countries;

(c) whether there is a similar demand from our own people in almost every State and Union territory;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to reprint the stamps to meet both the demands; and

(e) the total number of stamps of each of two denominations sold in India, and in foreign countries, the number for each foreign country being given separately?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Complete information has not yet been received but the reports so far at hand indicate that there has been good demand from not

only South Asian countries but also from countries in the west.

(b) From information so far available it may be stated that demands have been received from Malaysia, West Germany, U.K., U.S.A. South Africa, Tanganyika, Canada, Iran, Switzerland.

(c) Yes.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Detailed information has not yet been collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha when collected. It may, however, be stated that the figures so far collected show that stamps worth Rs. 7,18,798.40 nP. have been sold through Philatelic Bureaux and selected Head Post Offices. The total value of stamps printed was Rs. 14 lakhs. Stamps are still available in the Philatelic Bureaux.

Tele-Communication Engineers

2838. { Shri Buta Singh:
Shri Gulshan:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Shri Nambiar:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to appoint highly qualified and experienced Telecommunication Engineers to take charge of the principal Telegraph Offices in India situated at New Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras with a view to improving efficiency in telegraph services; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

S.C. and S.T. Railway Employees

2839. { Shri Buta Singh:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Home Affairs issued orders on the 20th April, 1961 stating that the seniority of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe employees will follow the order of their confirmation;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Railway Ministry in its Circular No. E(SCT)62-CM15/7, dated the 20th July, 1962, ordered that the seniority of the Scheduled Caste/Tribe employees be determined according to positions fixed by the selection boards and

(c) if so, steps proposed to be taken to rectify matters?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) The Ministry of Home Affairs had issued orders on 20th April, 1961 that ordinarily the order of confirmation should be determined by the position occupied by a candidate in the merit list but where a departure is made from the normal rule and one occupying a lower position is given preference for confirmation, such exceptional treatment should be extended to him in the matter of seniority also.

(b) and (c). Railway Ministry's letter No. E(SCT)62|CM|15|7 of 20th July, 1962 was not a circular issued to all Railways. It was only a letter addressed to the Eastern Railway to correct certain wrong procedures which had been in force on that Railway. The Ministry of Home Affairs have subsequently confirmed that as mentioned in the Railway Ministry's letter of 20th July, 1962, the roster is to be applied at the time of long-term appointment and there should be no

fresh application of the roster at the time of confirmation.

The Railway Ministry have since issued a circular to all Railways restating the position about application of the rosters. As for seniority, the rule on the Railway side has always been that seniority will be governed by the merit order. Confirmation is made in the order of seniority. As no out of turn confirmation is made on the Railways, there are no cases of departure from the normal rule calling for exceptional treatment in terms of the Ministry of Home Affairs orders of 20th April, 1961.

Allotment of Quarters to P. & T. Staff

2840. { Shri Buta Singh:
 Shri Yashpal Singh:
 Shri Gulshan:
 Shri Daljit Singh:
 Shri Kapur Singh:
 Shri Nambiar:

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

(a) the number of P. & T. Officials who own residences within the Corporation limits and are in possession of Government quarters as well in Delhi;

(b) the number of P. & T. Officials still awaiting allotment of quarters after serving the Department for over fifteen years; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to reallocate the quarters now in possession of those who own houses to those mentioned in part (b) above?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) 23.

(b) 919.

(c) Out of 23 houses mentioned in part (a) above 18 are beyond six miles of the relevant office premises. Their allotment cannot be cancelled according to the existing departmental rules. Regarding remaining five cases necessary investigations are going on and the quarters vacated will be reallocated according to rules of allotment.

New long distance trains

2841. **Shri Ram Harkh Yadav:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that seven new long distance trains are going to be introduced shortly in the country to cope with the over-crowding in the trains; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shahawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Having regard to the level of passenger traffic *vis-a-vis* the trains available on certain sections, it has been tentatively decided to introduce by October, 1964, the following trains, the rains at item (vii) below having since been introduced from 1st May, 1964:

- (i) A pair of daily express trains between Lucknow and Gauhati in replacement of the biweekly Military Mails between Lucknow and Siliguri and Lucknow and Gauhati.
- (ii) A pair of passenger trains between Tatanagar and Khargpur.
- (iii) A pair of Express trains between Delhi and Barauni.
- (iv) A pair of trains between Eoda and Bangalore.
- (v) An Express train between New Delhi and Madras on five days in a week in replacement of the existing biweekly Southern Expresses.
- (vi) A daily Janata Express train between Bombay V.T. and Madras Central from 1st June, 1964 in replacement of the existing triweekly Janata train between these points, the proposed train, however, running as an ordinary express train between Bombay V.T. and Cochin Harbour Terminus in June and July 1964 on days on which special trains for

clearance of summer rush have been already planned to be run during these months.

- (vii) A pair of passenger trains on the Quilon-Ernakulam section by way of extension from 1st May, 1964 of the existing 885/884 Kottayam-Quilon passenger trains to and from Ernakulam.

Arrears to Telegraphmen

2843. **Shri Solanki:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that new scales of pay of the Task Work Messengers now designated as Telegraphmen have been made effective from 1st July 1959 but arrears have not been paid from 1st July, 1959 to 1st October, 1962; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to pay arrears to them for the period from 1st July, 1959 to 1st October, 1962?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) and (b). The Task Work Messengers now designated as Telegraphmen were paid a subsistence allowance plus task work earnings on the basis of per message delivered. The revised pay scales of all Central Government employees were notified on 2nd August, 1960 to take effect from 1st July, 1959. In the case of Telegraphmen, however, it was stipulated that drawal of pay in the revised scale would be subject to a new system of additional payments (incentive payment) related to work output above the standard to be prescribed.

The new incentive scheme for Telegraphmen was introduced from 1st October, 1962. As restrospective effect could not be given to the new scheme the question of drawal of arrears or making recoveries did not arise. Up to 30th September 1962 the Telegraphmen were paid the subsistence allowance plus the task work earnings, which they had been getting earlier.

टेलीफोन फॅक्टरी

२८४४. { श्री चुनी लाल :
{ श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या डाक तथा तार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्र सरकार ने बंगलौर की इंडियन टेलीफोन इन्डस्ट्रीज के समान एक और टेलीफोन फॅक्टरी स्थापित करने का फैसला किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कहां और कब तक ?

डाक और तार विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री भगवती) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं। आरम्भ में काम-बार प्रारंभ के नये उपकरण का निर्माण, बंगलौर स्थित वर्तमान टेलीफोन कारखाने में ही शुरू किया जा रहा है। दूसरा टेलीफोन कारखाना स्थापित करने के प्रश्न की जांच, डाक और तार विभाग के चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय आयोजित विषयक प्रस्तावों के सम्बन्ध में की जा रही है।

Residential Postal Training Centres

2845. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up residential postal training centres in the Eastern and Southern Zones has been dropped;

(b) if not, whether it has made any progress to push through the scheme; and

(c) whether selection of sites has been made for these two centres?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question of purchasing a building in Mysore and of acquiring a site in Hazaribagh is under examination.

Rice Shortage in West Bengal

2846. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
{ Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether there is a shortage of rice in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the extent of shortage at present;

(c) whether any import of rice will be allowed to West Bengal from the rice producing areas; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The State of West Bengal is deficit in rice.

(b) In the absence of a detailed scientific survey, it is difficult to assess the consumption requirements and hence the deficit of rice in West Bengal.

(c) West Bengal and Orissa are included in the same rice zone and the surplus rice of Orissa can move freely to West Bengal on trade account.

(d) Does not arise.

Radio Telephone Link

2847. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
{ Shri S. C. Samanta:

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

(a) whether Calcutta has radio telephone connection with North Bengal;

(b) if not, whether it will have the same; and

(c) with which parts it has its connection in the Eastern region?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) No.

(b) Yes, Calcutta will be linked with Darjeeling, Siliguri and Cooh Behar in North Eengal by microwave telephone links.

(c) At present Calcutta is having H.F. radio telephone links with Agartala, Gauhati and Port Blair (Andamans) in the Eastern region.

River-cum-Rail Route for Transporting Iron Ore

2848. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Mineral Development Corporation has requested the Central Government to establish a river-cum-rail route for transporting iron ore from Baladila iron ore mines to supplement the Kottavalasa-Baladilla rail route; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No. The National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. are, however, examining the feasibility as well as economics of transporting iron ore from Baladilla to Kakinada by rail-cum-river route.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway line from Pancharatna to Gauhati

2849. Shri Liladhar Kotoki: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detailed survey has been made for the construction of a (i) broad gauge railway line from Pancharatna to Gauhati and (ii) metre gauge branch line from a suitable point on the broad gauge line to Darangiri in Garo Hills in Assam; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No survey has been for a broad gauge line from Pancharatna to Gauhati. As regards the construction of a metre gauge line to Darangiri in Garo Hills, Traffic surveys were carried out during 1954-55 for rail connection to Garo Hills for the following alignments:

- (i) Darangiri-Amjanga - Pandu —99.57 miles.
- (ii) Darangiri - Dalgoma—53.06 Miles.
- (iii) Darangiri - Bongaigaon—90.47 miles.

The lines were not found commercially justified.

(b) None of the proposed lines is included in Railways' programme of construction of new lines during the Third Plan period. As such there is no possibility of these lines being taken up for construction in this Plan.

Nowgong Post Office

2850. Shri Liladhar Kotoki: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received for installation of teleprinter and stamping machines at Nowgong Post Office in Assam; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Representation has been received regarding the installation of teleprinter at Nowgong Post Office in Assam. No representation has, however, been received for the installation of stamp cancelling machine.

(b) Teleprinter working has been sanctioned. The question of installing a stamp cancelling machine will be examined.

Telephone and Telegraph Connections

2851. **Shri Liladhar Kotoki:** Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) how many police stations and block headquarters in Assam are still to be connected by public telephone call offices and/or telegraph connections; and

(b) the steps being taken to install these connections?

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) Police Stations in Assam P and T Circle.

31 without T.Os.

48 without P.C.Os.

Block Headquarters in Assam Circle.

109 without T.Os.

128 without P.C.Os.

(b) Decision to provide telegraph facilities at Block Headquarters and Police Stations has been taken only recently. Details regarding cost of each work and material required are being worked out. No concession is however, given for providing telephone facilities at such stations.

a) Yes, Rs. 9,400/- approximately.

b) Damage to Railway Quarters at Tatanagar
Damage to Asstt. Engineer's office at Bondamunda
Theft of railway materials by mob at Rajkharwan

TOTAL

India—Lebanon Air Talks

2852. { **Shri D. D. Mantri:**
Shri M. Rampure:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister Transport be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that discussions were held between the representatives of the Governments of India and Lebanon on air transport in April, 1964; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

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

(b) The present and future operating programmes of the respective air lines of the two countries were discussed and mutually satisfactory arrangements were agreed to.

Damage to Railway Property

2853. **Shri H. C. Soy:** Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made by now regarding the damages caused to railway property on the S.E. Railway during the recent communal riots; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

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

Rs. 5,550/- Approx.

Rs. 3,500/- "

Rs. 550/- "

Rs. 9,400/- "

Procurement of Rice and Paddy

2854. **Shri Mohan Nayak:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rice and paddy procured by the Government of Orissa during 1963-64; and

(b) how much of it the Government of Orissa delivered to the Central Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) During the 1963-64 season (November to October), the Government of Orissa had procured about 29.6 thousand tonnes of rice and 6.3 thousand tonnes of paddy up to April 14, 1964.

(b) No portion of the procured stocks has been delivered to the Central Government.

Agriculture College, Poona

2855. Shri Tan Singh: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether a research scheme for the development of instruments to measure soil temperature is being undertaken by India Meteorological Department at Agriculture College, Poona;

(b) if so, the reasons for not undertaking this project as a regular item of work by the department itself;

(c) the extent of progress achieved so far under this scheme at the said college; and

(d) the expenditure incurred so far?

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

(a) A research scheme for the development of some new instruments to measure soil temperature has been undertaken at the Agricultural Meteorological Observatory located at the Agricultural College Farm, Poona, by a retired scientist of the India Meteorological Department, with a research grant from the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

(b) Soil moisture measurements are being made by the Department, on a regular basis by a different method which is considered to be reliable by experts in this field. However, as the present project attempts to devise other types of instruments, necessary laboratory facilities have been provided to the scientist for his research.

(c) After some preliminary studies using thermal and electrical conductivity techniques, a laboratory model of a portable instrument has been constructed and is under test.

(d) The expenditure incurred by the C.S.I.R. from July, 1962, to March, 1964, is about Rs. 12,300

इस्पात के सामान की चोरी

२८५६. श्रीमती जोहराबेन चावडा : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे के जालन्धर-फिरोजपुर संक्शन पर मुलतानपुर-लोधी स्टेशन के निकट रेलवे गोदाम से इस्पात का सामान और फिग प्लेटों की चोरी हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चोरी गये सामान की मात्रा कितनी है; और

(ग) इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

रेलवे मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) सच बात यह है कि फिरोजपुर जालन्धर खण्ड पर खोजवाला से कपुरखला और डिडविन्डी से मुलतानपुर लोधी स्टेशनों के बीच रेलवे लाइन से (रेलवे गोदाम से नहीं) ढले हुए लोहे की पडस्टल प्लेटों की चोरी हुई थी।

(ख) ढले लोहे की १४५१ प्लेटें जिनकी कीमत १३,००० रुपये हैं।

(ग) इस मामले की रिपोर्ट तुरन्त जालन्धर सिटी की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस से की गयी, जिसने रेल भण्डार (अवैध कब्जा) अधिनियम १९५५ की धारा ३/५१/५५ के साथ-साथ भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा ३७९ और ४११ के अधीन एक मामला दर्ज किया है। ढले लोहे की पडेस्टल प्लेटों के ४०० मन टूटे-फूटे टुकड़े बरामद किये गये हैं। जिनकी कीमत ७,००० रुपये है। इस सम्बन्ध में १२ व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं। मामले की जांच अभी जारी है।

Railway Officers' Transit Camp in Delhi

2857. Shri Vishram Prasad: Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the construction of Railway Officers' Transit Camp was started at Lajpat Nagar.

New Delhi by the Northern Railway and after completion of godown and filling up of foundations, the construction was stopped;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the expenditure incurred on the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) to (c). After the examination of the foundations was commenced, the site at Lajpat Nagar was found unsuitable for the Transit Camp and so the construction of the Transit Camp at that site had to be stopped. An expenditure of approximately Rs. 2000 was incurred.

Productivity Council for Agriculture

2858. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a separate productivity Council for Agriculture is proposed to be set up; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed Council's constitution and working?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) No such proposal is at present under the consideration of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

(b) Does not arise.

Utility Centres

2859. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Utility Centres for Delhi villages for the benefit of the farmers;

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

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

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

(b) The Centres will be run by Village Panchayats or Village Cooperatives. Each will be provided with a power driven thresher and winnower, sugarcane crusher, chaff cutter, flour mill etc. at 50 per cent of the cost. Farmers will be permitted to use the machines on payment of reasonable charges. The charges will cover cost of operation, depreciation, interest on capital and a small reserve. In addition to providing easy means to the farmer for processing his crop, the scheme will enable him to devote more time for intensifying agricultural operations. It will also reduce the hazards to which a harvested crop is exposed due to prolonged storage.

(c) The scheme is being implemented this year.

Postal Savings Bank Accounts

2860. Shri Tulshidas Jadhav: Will the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Savings Bank Account Pass Books deposited with the Sub Post Office, Parliament House, New Delhi for renewal or entry of interest are not returned to the depositors even after one month;

(b) whether it is also a fact that even after such long delay no entry of interest is made in most of the pass books; and

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

The Deputy Minister in the Department of Posts and Telegraphs (Shri Bhagavati): (a) In one case of Parliament House P.O. there was a delay of more than a month due to non-receipt of interest from the Audit Office.

(b) In some cases interest could not be posted in pass books in the past due to the difference in the balances of accounts in the Post Office and Audit Office

(c) A revised accounting procedure has been introduced under which the Head Post Office will commence adding interest in S.B. Accounts immediately after 31st March as and when transactions take place without depending on the receipt of interest from audit. The pass books will be returned to the depositors within a few days.

Hyderabad-Bhubneshwar-Calcutta Air-Service

2862. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to link-up Hyderabad, Bhubneshwar and Calcutta Capitals of three States by introducing daily air service;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) whether any of the State Governments have made representations to Government to this effect?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Co-operative Acts

2863. Shri Yogendra Jha: Will the Minister of Community Development and Cooperation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to compile case laws of various Co-operative Acts;

(b) if so, what progress has been made so far; and

(c) by what time such compilation is going to be published?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri S. D. Misra): (a) No, Sir.

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

I.A.C. Viscount Crash Enquiry

2864. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased

to state the result of the Court of Enquiry set up to investigate the cause of the I.A.C. Viscount crash near Agra?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): The enquiry is still in progress.

Road Accidents in Delhi

2865. Shrimati Savitri Nigam: Will the Minister of Transport be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of children involved and killed by road accidents has increased during the last three months in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what steps have been or are proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Shipping in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The number of road accidents in Delhi, involving children, during the months of January, February and March, 1964, was 135, and 16 children were killed in them. The corresponding figures for the months of January, February and March, 1963, were 99 and 11 while those for the months of October, November and December, 1963, were 143 and 23 respectively.

(b) The following measures have been or are proposed to be taken to minimum road accidents:

(i) Separate staff, under a Sub-Inspector of Police, has been posted for Road Safety Education since December, 1962.

(ii) Lectures on road safety and observance of traffic rules are being given regularly in the educational institutions. Such lectures, illustrated by practical demonstration on the use of roads, have been given to 25,000 students in 6 schools, since December, 1962.

(iii) Films on road safety were shown in various schools. Television shows on road safety were also organised for

children and others through the All India Radio.

- (iv) Pamphlets on road safety have been distributed amongst children.
- (v) Physical Training Instructors of a few schools have been trained to give instructions on road safety to students.
- (vi) Cautionary sign-boards have been fixed near almost all schools situated on road sides for cautioning motorists.
- (vii) Pedestrian crossings have been marked on roads near schools at suitable places. Boards indicating pedestrian cross-walks have also been fixed at such places.
- (viii) Speed restrictions have been imposed in areas where a large number of schools are situated.
- (ix) A Traffic Training Park for children has been functioning on the Irwin Road, New Delhi since March, 1964. In the morning hours, school children are given training in this Park by the traffic police, according to a fixed programme. In the evenings, the park is open to all children of a specified age group.

Foodgrain Production

2866. **Shri D. J. Naik:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target of production of foodgrains at the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan has been tentatively fixed by the Planning Commission; 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). Not yet. Proposals for the Fourth Five Year Plan are at present in a very preliminary stage.

Fertilisers from West Germany

2867. **Shri D. J. Naik:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the West German Government have offered to supply fertilizers to India; and

(b) if so, on what terms?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Under an agreement between the Government of India and the Government of West Germany for carrying out an Intensive Agriculture Development Project in Mandi District (Himachal Pradesh), the Government of West Germany have supplied as a free gift, 83,020 Kgs. of mixed fertilisers, 5025 Kgs. of phosphatic fertilisers and 10107 Kgs. of Muriate of Potash valued at Rs. 54,740. A further offer received is in a preliminary stage of discussion.

दिल्ली-श्रीनगर वायुयान सेवा

२८६६. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था की है जिससे दिल्ली-श्रीनगर वायुयान सेवा खराब मौसम में भी चलेगी;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो अब तो इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं; और

(ग) कब तो ऐसा सम्भव हो सकेगा ?

परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मोहि-उद्दीन) : (क), (ख) और (ग). श्रीनगर हवाई अड्डे पर ग्राउण्ड कंट्रोल अप्रोच सिस्टम के लगाये जाने के बारे में जांच की जा रही है फिर भी नेवीगेशन के लिए और जहज़ों के उतरने के लिए, और ज्यादा रेडियो और राडार आलों को लगाने से या उन्हें जोड़ने से यह मसला पूरे तौर से हल नहीं हो सकता, क्योंकि आखिरकार पायलट को ही खुद हवाई जहाज़ को जमीन पर उतारना पड़ता है।

Small Tractors

2870. **Shri Sivamurthi Swamy**: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to carry on research on small tractors and suitable implements for them; and

(b) if so, whether the result of the research will be published for the benefit of small farmers?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): (a) and (b). Yes; research on small tractors and matching implements is being conducted at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, its subsidiary centres and also at the Tractor Training and Testing Station, Budni. The results will be published.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12.15 hrs.

CONSTITUTIONS OF FOURTH FINANCE COMMISSION

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krichnamachari): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Ministry of Finance Notification No. F. 13(1)-B.64 regarding the constitution of the Fourth Finance Commission by the President under article 280 of the Constitution. [Placed in Library See No. LT-2850/64].

ANNUAL REPORT AND AUDITED ACCOUNTS OF NATIONAL BUILDINGS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION, LIMITED.

The Minister of Works and Housing (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1962-63 along with the Audited Accounts and the com-

ments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2851/64].

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE AND THE INDIAN CENTRAL JUTE COMMITTEE.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): On behalf of Dr. Ram Subhag Singh to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports:—

(i) Annual Report of the Indian Central Cotton Committee for the year 1962-63. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2852/64].

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Central Jute Committee for the year 1962-63 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2853/64].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

Shri A. M. Thomas: I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Sugarcane (Control) Amendment Order, 1964 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 243 dated the 14th February, 1964, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2854/64].

RESOLUTION RE: CIVIL AVIATION DEVELOPMENT FUND BUDGETS OF AIR INDIA AND INDIAN AIRLINES CORPORATION.

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport (Shri Mohiuddin): I beg to lay on the Table.

(i) a copy of Government Resolution No. 6AC(13)-63 dated the 27th April, 1964, regarding setting up of a Civil Aviation Development Fund (English and Hindi) versions. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2855/64].

[Shri Mohiuddin]

(ii) a copy each of the following papers under sub-rule (5) of rule 3 of the Air Corporation Rules, 1954:—

(a) Summary of Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Indian Airlines Corporation for the year 1964-65. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2856/64].

(b) Summary of Actuals for the year 1962-63, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1963-64, and Budget Estimates for the year 1964-65 under Capital, of the Indian Airlines Corporation. [Place in Library. See No. LT-2857/64].

(c) Summary of Budget Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure of the Air-India Corporation for the year 1964-65. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2858/64].

(d) Summary of Actuals for the year 1962-63, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1963-64 and Budget Estimates for the year 1964-65 under Capital, of the Air-India Corporation. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2859/64].

ACTION TAKEN OR PROPOSED ON I.L.O. CONVENTIONS

Shri A. M. Thomas: On behalf of Shri C. R. Pattabhi Raman I beg to lay on the Table a Statement showing the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on the Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference at its 46th Session held at Geneva in June, 1962. [Place in Library. See No. LT-2860/64].

12.16 hrs.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

MINUTES

Sri Khadilkar (Khed): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Eighth and Ninth Sittings of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held during the current Session.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): I beg to lay on the Table the Minutes of the Sittings (Ninth to Twelfth) of the Committee on Petitions held during the current Session.

12.16 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

(1) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 30th April, 1964, agreed without any amendment to the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Bill, 1964, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th April, 1964.'

(2) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 125 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 30th April, 1964, agreed without any amendment to the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Amendment Bill, 1964, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th April, 1964.'

(3) 'In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule

sion of Lok
Sabha

162 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1964, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th April, 1964, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.'

12.17 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FORTY-FOURTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): I beg to present the Forty-Fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

SECOND REPORT

Shri Thirumala Rao: I beg to present the Second Report of the Committee on Petitions.

12.18 hrs.

RE: NEXT SESSION OF LOK SABHA

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Before you take up other business, I wish to say this. The session is ending tomorrow. Today the newspapers reported that we are meeting on 27th May, 1964. I do not know if that is the official version. I want to know whether it is correct and in that case whether there will be Question Hour or not.

Mr. Speaker: If there is a session, there would be question hour. In other respects, I am as ignorant as he himself is.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In that case ten days' notice is required. The practice has been that summons are issued

Cosmetics
(Amendment) Bill

after some time. We adjourn tomorrow and we want to know whether immediate orders will be issued.

Mr. Speaker: It is for the Government to say. If there is a session called, there will be question hour.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The other day the other question was also raised about the talks with Sheikh Abdulla. Are we getting a statement?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hosangabad): We would request you to ask the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to make a definite statement tomorrow about all these things.

Mr. Speaker: I shall find out if he is able to make a statement tomorrow.

12.19 hrs.

DRUGS AND COSMETICS (AMENDMENT) BILL—*contd.*

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Health (Dr. D. S. Raju): Mr. Speaker, while I introduced yesterday the Drugs and Cosmetics Bill of 1940 as approved by the Joint Committee and as passed by the Rajya Sabha, I made a few observations. Before I proceed further I would like to thank the Members of the Joint Committee and its chairman, Shri D. P. Karmarkar and express my deep gratitude for the Members for the very good work they have done. With infinite patience they sat several times. There were about 13 sittings and they received about 165 representations from various associations, institutions and from individual members. While formulating these proposals, the Select Committee had gone into the whole question and kept in view the very essential factors. The main consideration was the safety and welfare of the people and safeguarding their health from these injurious drugs which might be adulterated or may be substandard or misbranded. That was

[Dr. D. S. Raju]

the main consideration before the Select Committee. They had also kept in mind the interests of the trade and the interests of the profession. Through all these three angles they had discussed this problem and suggested or made their recommendations finally, and that Bill has been passed by the Rajya Sabha, and now I have the honour to bring it before the Lok Sabha.

The main change was the incorporation of the ayurvedic and unani drugs and they were brought within the purview of the Drugs Act. As I have said, the ayurvedic industry, though in its infancy, has made very rapid strides during the last few years. It was almost a cottage industry some ten years ago. Now it has developed into almost a big industry, the turnover being about Rs. 10 crores every year. Such being the case, it is naturally very incumbent on the Government that we should take adequate precautions to see that the ayurvedic drugs are prepared in a very scientific way and are distributed and sold in a proper way so that they are not injurious to the people.

The modern drugs also is indeed a major industry; the turnover is said to be Rs. 100 crores every year. In the manufacture of these modern drugs, both in the private and the public sectors—the turnover is about Rs. 100 crores a year. Obviously several lakhs of people are involved or engaged in it and millions of consumers are also affected by it. From time to time, both in this House and the other House and among the public also, there was anxiety that there is a considerable degree of adulteration of drugs which was causing injury to the people's health. So, there was a demand that punishment should be more deterrent and more stringent. That fact was also taken into consideration and in the amending Bill they have suggested that the minimum punishment should be one year's imprisonment and the maximum punishment

should be ten years' imprisonment and with fine or both. That was the recommendation in the original Bill. But the Select Committee has said that the judiciary, the courts, have got the power to reduce the punishment to the extent necessary.

The Committee have made certain other recommendations also. Regarding the question of adulteration of drugs, for the first time, this term has been introduced, namely, "adulteration" of drugs. Formerly, the terms were "misbranded," "spurious" and "sub-standard" drugs. For the first time now, the name or the definition of the term "adulteration" has been introduced, and the maximum punishment was prescribed for the adulteration of drugs.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): That Bill has yet to come in the next session.

Dr. D. S. Raju: Yes; but the term has been introduced in this. The most important change is in respect of the ayurvedic industry. As I have said, this has also become a major industry. Formerly, vaidas and hakims used to make their own preparations for their patients. There was not much of danger in those days; they used to exercise great care because they were directly concerned with their own patients. It has been brought to our notice that so many ayurvedic drugs are being adulterated with modern drugs and sold as ayurvedic drugs, and that was the reason why we have to take adequate precautions; also, some costly ingredients such as gold, silver, copper and saffron went into the preparations of certain drugs. That is also another reason why adequate precautions have to be taken. This was also gone into by the Udupa Committee. While making these recommendations, we had to keep in mind the interests of the trade and of the profession of ayurveda also. It is after all an indigenous industry and it is essential that we should safeguard the industry also. So, only

a limited control has been prescribed for the manufacture, sale and distribution of ayurvedic drugs. In the Select Committee, opinion was expressed that there should be a separate Act for ayurvedic drugs. Ultimately it was agreed that for the time being, since there is no standard pharmacopoeia for ayurveda and Unani, they have recommended that a separate chapter be written in the Drugs Act called Chapter IVA, which has been incorporated in this Bill. They have recommended that only limited control should be imposed upon the manufacture of ayurvedic drugs. One is minimum sanitary conditions around the manufacturing unit. Secondly, they have said that the raw materials should be properly identified by the people employed there. Thirdly, the bottles should bear proper labels which indicate the contents. These are the only three minor conditions which have been imposed upon this ayurvedic industry.

The punishment also was not very stringent as was applied to modern drugs. The punishment, they said, should only be 3 months imprisonment or a fine of Rs. 500 or both, which again could be reduced by the courts.

Now it is compulsory that ayurvedic manufacturer should get a licence before he starts manufacturing drugs, whereas the dealers are not required to get licences. They can buy drugs only from a licensed manufacturer. These are the provisions which have been imposed upon ayurvedic and unani drugs.

So far as modern drugs are concerned, the punishment is much more deterrent. The punishment has been enhanced from 1 year to 10 years. For sub-standard drugs, naturally it has been provided that the punishment should not be so deterrent as that. Sometimes the contents such as vitamins for instance deteriorate even under natural conditions, even though they are kept under proper hygienic conditions. So, the punishment is

low for sub-standard drugs. The maximum punishment is only up to three years.

Confiscation of property has also been provided for. The same provisions apply to both the public sector undertakings as well as private concerns. We have made no distinction between Government departments and private manufacturers. The only difference is that in the case of Government departments, there is no confiscation of property; obviously Government cannot confiscate its own property, whereas in the case of private concerns, property can be confiscated. All the equipment that is used and all the material for transport, all these things can be confiscated. But in the case of Government departments, only the technical staff who are responsible for contravening the provisions of the Act will be taken care of.

These are some of the major changes incorporated in the Drugs Act. I hope hon. Members will consider this Bill and give their support. If they raise any points during the course of the discussion, I shall answer them.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill. So far as the Bills of our Government are concerned, they are always very noble in their intentions and they have very desirable social objectives in view. But the difficulty arises when we come to the question of implementation. It will have to be seen how far the desirable objectives set forth in this Bill are going to be put into effect by the Government as a result of the provisions contained in this Bill. To that I shall come later on. But I want to put one question. I am glad that ayurvedic medicines, unani medicines, ayurvedic cosmetics and unani cosmetics have been brought

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

within the purview of this Bill. After all, whether the Health Ministry and the Health Ministers may say, there is no doubt about the fact that the proportion of persons who use modern medicine to those who use ayurvedic medicines and unani medicines is not very very great. In fact, more persons use indigenous systems of medicine compared to the modern system of medicine which is so very expensive, so urbanised, so institutionalised and so organised as to shut out the common man and the average man from most of its beneficent operations excepting, of course, in the contributory health scheme and the employees' state insurance scheme. As time passes, the system of modern medicine is becoming more and more loaded in favour of persons in the top income bracket or persons who are a little lower down. I think a time will come when the Government will have to institute a scheme of national health service so that dwellers in jhuggies and jhompris, sleepers on pavements, persons who live in dark and dingy lanes in cities, persons who dwell in slums and persons whose income level is very low also get the benefit of this scheme. Therefore, whatever the prejudices of the Health Ministry may be, whatever the blindness—I am using the word metaphorically—of the Health Ministers may be to the ayurvedic and other indigenous systems of medicine, it cannot be denied that the indigenous systems of medicine are for the millions and the modern system of medicine is for the favoured few. Therefore, it is but natural that I should welcome this Bill, because I am myself a great believer in ayurvedic and unani systems of medicines—of course, I do take advantage of the modern system of medicine also as every human being does.

Now, I would request the hon. Minister to do one thing. This Ministry is very fond of producing model Bills—a model health Bill, a model self-government Bill, a model Bill of this kind and that kind. There was

also a model municipal election Bill. I welcome that. All that kind of Bills have been thought of by this Ministry—it has perhaps very little to do so far as the health of the people is concerned and so it embarks upon all kinds of adventures. But I would ask the Minister, if I may be permitted to do so, to set up a model factory for the manufacture of ayurvedic medicines and also for the manufacture of unani medicines. It should be a pilot project. It should be a kind of example for other people to look upto. I do not want this Ministry to enter into trade. I do not want this Ministry to enter into competition with the private sector. But I do want that the Ministry should set up model factories for the manufacture of these things, so that people who are employed in the manufacture of these medicines can take lessons from there. In the Department of Education the British Government set up a central model school in Lahore. Even now there are some model schools so that other schools may be based on that specimen. In the same way, I would say, the government which is entering into so many fields of commerce, trade and manufacture should enter this field also; of course, not in a way to shut out the poor manufacturers of ayurvedic medicines but in a way to show them how the raw materials for the drugs can be procured, how they can be processed, how they can be bottled and labelled. I would not mind if, along with this model factory which the Government of India will set up, there were also some short-term training courses available to those persons who are going to engage in that line. After all, our government is not only a government for law and order; it exists for augmenting the wealth of the country; it is an educational government which teaches people how to do certain things and how not to do certain things. So, I think no harm will be done if the government embarks upon an adventure of that kind. I think this will do good to the practitioners of ayurvedic and unani systems of medicine. Of

course, it should be a pilot project to begin with. I hope these words of mine will be taken note of.

Then, one of the clauses of the Bill refers to the constitution of a Board. Our Government of India, unlike the governments in some other countries, cares more for prestigious element of boards than for its operative element. It must have big names to make that board; big persons should constitute that board, even though they may not be able to find time to attend the meetings or to attend to the duties connected with that board, because they are already over-burdened with work; of course, I do not believe them when they say they are over-burdened with work; but I am told like that. Who are going to constitute the Board? The Director-General of Health Services, the Drug Controller, Directors of Central Drug Laboratories and so on. Of course, some poor professors are also taken. Some tenderness has been shown to teachers also in this Board.

I can tell you without being a prophet or a foreteller or a soothsayer that the Board, by virtue of the weight given to prestige and official dignity and the cumbersome designations of those persons, is not going to be workable. I would have thought that they would have a Board which would consist of men who could give more time to this kind of thing. Unfortunately, that has not been done. I am very sorry to say that this Board is not going to deliver the goods to which the hon. Minister, a very well-meaning gentleman has made reference in his introductory remarks. I, therefore think that the composition of this Board should be entirely overhauled, entirely revolutionised radically transformed so that it becomes a board more fit for operative purposes than for prestigious purposes. It should not be a show-piece; it should be a workable board. The same thing applies to the Union Board also. Of course, what I have said about Ayurved applies to Unani also.

Another point that I want to make is that something has got to be done so far as these inspectors are concerned. I know that the qualifications of inspectors will be laid down in the rules, but I would be very jealous of these qualifications because on these inspectors will depend the good quality of our medicines, Unani and Ayurvedic. If these inspectors are not persons who have the requisite qualifications, I think, everything will go down.

Our experience of inspectors is not very happy. We have the food adulteration inspectors, inspectors who detect adulteration in milk, sodawater and other things. Our experience of these persons has not been very desirable. It is because these persons have not been able to bring down the incidence of adulteration so far as foodstuffs and other things are concerned. What is the good of having inspectors if the incidents goes on rising? It reminds me of an Urdu couplet:

मर्ज बढ़ता गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की ।

If these inspectors are going to be of that variety who will unknowingly or unwittingly make the adulteration of drugs and the substandard quality of drugs and other things more common, I think, they will not be of much use. Therefore, I think, the qualifications of the inspectors should be laid down very carefully. I hope, that will be done when the rules are made and that these inspectors will be selected with due care and, at the same time, they will be given sufficient power. Sometimes these inspectors are only sightseers. They can see what is happening but they cannot do anything. They are the ineffectual witnesses of things which they do not want to observe. I hope, these inspectors will have sufficient power in order that they be able to do their duty properly.

Now I come to clause 15. It reads:—

“A person, not being the manufacturer of a drug or cosmetic or

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

his agent for the distribution thereof, shall not be liable for a contravention of section 18 if he proves....".

I may tell you one thing, Mr. Speaker. Of course, our system of justice is based upon the British system of justice and it wants that not a single innocent person will be punished. It is a good system and it has been working well or ill all these years. Here there are three exceptions given, namely,—

"if he proves—

that he acquired the drug or cosmetic from a duly licensed manufacturer, distributor or dealer thereof;

that he did not know and could not, with reasonable diligence, have ascertained that the drug or cosmetic in any way contravened the provisions of that section; and

that the drug or cosmetic, while in his possession...."

These three exceptions which are given may work to the advantage of the dealer but they may also work to the advantage of those persons who are selling spurious drugs, whether Ayurvedic or Unani, in this country. So, I would say that this clause should be so modified that no loophole is left for anybody to come to us and say, "I am not to blame; I got this from that man and now that man will have to prove". You know, Sir, when the big man has to prove something against the small man, you can take it from me that the small man will suffer and the big man will be let off.

Another point that I want to make is this. A whole list of books on Ayurveda and Unani has been given. I have a great deal of respect for these books. They are written by great practitioners of the art of Unani and Ayurveda. These are classic. But I want to ask this: Do we think that the Ayurvedic system of medicine is stagnant? Do we think that the Unani

system of medicine will never progress? Do we think that new drugs and new combinations of old elements and compounds can, come into the market only when we think of modern medicine—unfortunately, combinations which are neither modern nor medicine?

Then, we have clamped the brains of all the practitioners and others from producing new drugs, new recipes, new formulas and new combinations of things. Of course, it can be said that they can take those combinations by applying for patents and all that kind of thing; but my feeling is that a definite clause should have been added in this Bill to show that this Bill is not going to put a brake upon the inventive, experimental and research potentialities of these Unani *hakims* and Ayurvedic practitioners and that given the proper facilities they can be expected to produce new sets of medicines.

Therefore I say that this Bill is a good Bill. It sanctifies the *status quo*. It puts its seal of approval on what exists; but I would request the hon. Minister to see to it that he opens to the Ayurvedic practitioners and the drug manufacturers, Ayurvedic or Unani, new vistas and new horizons which can alleviate the misfortune and the ills of mankind of which we are having new and new varieties every day.

Dr. U. Misra (Jamshedpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill which has now come after going to the Select Committee because a lot of lacunae that were there in the primary stage have been removed after the Select Committee's recommendations. But all the provision that is made here is for sub-standard and spurious drugs. In the use of modern medicine more than the sub-standard and spurious drugs the misuse of drugs is doing harm. The misuse of drugs is doing more harm than sub-

standard and spurious drugs and some sort of a provision should have been made for the proper use of drugs. I mentioned the misuse of antibiotics and its effect on the population when the Bill was introduced. Now, the misuse of such drugs, anti-biotics, sulpha and other drugs, is still continuing and it will continue and there is no provision to check this. On the other hand, drugs which are life-saving are not available even to the general practitioners because they are under some excise licence. Now, what I fear is this. My learned friend Mr. Sharma has given his apprehension regarding the powers of the inspectors. But what I fear is that instead of making the law effective against the manufacturers who may send their spurious or sub-standard drugs, the dealers may be prosecuted because there is this provision:

“(b) that he did not know and could not, with reasonable diligence, have ascertained that the drug or cosmetic in any way contravened the provisions of that section;”

The medicines and cosmetics are packed. The pharmacy man or the dealer or the retailer will see only the licence and the packing and if something inside the packing is found as spurious or sub-standard—if with all his diligence he could not ascertain it—first of all he will be dragged to the law courts and harassed and the onus of the proof lies on him. Some sort of a safeguard should have been made to save these dealers. The provision of the licence, the packing and the registration could have been sufficient.

Regarding the storing of it, if some sort of a standard is imposed and those people can stock and sell medicines, then the work of the inspectors would have been easy. In the absence of that, any drug shop owner is liable to be harassed under this.

Another thing which I cannot agree with Mr. Sharma is that the Board should consist of the highest people.

It is an advisory Board. It will not look into the day-to-day work or the analysis of the cosmetics and drugs. So, the highest authorities should be in the Board so that they can advise and judge the qualities of the drugs and for day-to-day analysis of the drugs there are laboratories and other methods also.

With these suggestions, I support the Bill.

Dr. Sarojini Mahishi (Dharwar North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Bill, 1964 is before the House. This was referred to the Select Committee and the Select Committee after listening to not less than 150 representations made by different manufacturers of drugs and cosmetics and also other wholesale agents has prepared this Bill.

The main thing to be noticed in this particular Bill is that some part of section 19 in the original Act is being deleted. This is the main thing. When this particular Bill was introduced, the hon. Minister for Health said on the floor of the House that it is introduced because spurious, adulterated and misbranded drugs are coming to the market and the consumers are not able to get good quality drugs and cosmetics also. This Bill is being introduced with a view to exercising or imposing certain restrictions upon such of the sellers, such of the manufacturers, who are inclined to sell spurious, adulterated and misbranded drugs. The first thing is that because Ayurveda was not covered within the purview of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, in the name of Ayurveda many spurious drug came to the market and this was for this purpose that this was introduced. In the original Act also, there were certain loopholes. While the drug was in the possession of a seller, that drug became sub-standard not due to some addition that he made or due to any fault of his but due to the defect in the storage or something of that kind for which he could plead that he was not responsible and that he should not be

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

fined for the same. Such were the loopholes and in order to remedy some of these loopholes, in order to give better quality drugs and cosmetics to the consumer, this Bill was introduced. Therefore, in the original Act, we find section 19(3) which says:

“(3) A person, not being the manufacturer of a drug or cosmetic or his agent for the distribution thereof, shall not be liable for a contravention of section 18 if he proves—

(a) that he did not know and could not with reasonable diligence have ascertained, that the drug or cosmetic in any way contravened the provisions of that section and that the drug or cosmetic while in this possession remained in the same state as when he acquired it; or

(b) that he acquired the drug or cosmetic from a person resident in India under a written warranty.....”

Under these circumstances, that particular person was relieved and he was not fined. The result was that the consumer got sub-standard drugs. Now, in order to bring this person under the control of this particular Bill, this particular part of the section is being deleted and substituted by:

“(3) A person, not being the manufacturer of a drug or cosmetic or his agent for the distribution thereof, shall not be liable for a contravention of section 18 if he proves—

(a) that he acquired the drug or cosmetic from a duly licensed manufacturer, distributor or dealer thereof;”

This is due to the fact that sometimes the seller kept such drugs which he did not get from the licensed manufacturer. In the name of the licensed manufacturer or in the name that was similar to a well-established manufacturer, certain drugs were being kept by the seller and in order to put a restriction upon such a seller that this

particular part of the section was deleted and this new clause is being substituted so to bring this person under the control of the Bill. The drug has been defined and that is whether it is Ayurveda or Allopathy, whatever it may be and that the drug is a medicine which is used either for the external application or internally for curing a human being. The drug, whether it may be under Ayurveda or Allopathy should be brought under the purview of the Bill and the original Act, as was introduced, never mentioned, so to say, in detail about the Ayurvedic things. Bringing Ayurveda under the control or the purview of this particular Bill by keeping a word or two therein may not be adequate to serve the purpose which is meant to be served.

13.00 hrs.

For, the way in which the Ayurvedic drugs and cosmetics are manufactured may be quite different. There is no standard pharmacopoeia in Ayurveda. Hence, the manufacturers of the Ayurvedic drugs will not be able to manufacture the drugs only according to the standard pharmacopoeia the formulation of which has been delayed for all these years. Further, for want of a drug research institute in the field of Ayurveda, the drugs which are manufactured cannot be tested also properly.

There is provision in this Act in regard to the imposition of restrictions, the implementation of the same and punishment for the violation of these restrictions, as far as the allopathic drugs and cosmetics are concerned. But there were no such provisions in the case of the Ayurvedic drugs. Therefore these three things were to be attended to when these Ayurvedic medicines were to be brought within the purview of this Act. The imposition of the restrictions in their entirety as in the case of allopathic drugs could not be done in the case of the Ayurvedic drugs because the Ayurvedic system does not have a standard pharmacopoeia yet, nor is there a

drug research laboratory so far, nor is there in Ayurvedic council or body proper to investigate into all these matters, nor do we have Ayurvedic inspectors who are qualified to inspect all these drugs. Further, the hygienic conditions under which the manufacture of Ayurvedic drugs is being undertaken also differ. Therefore, taking into consideration all these things, it was proposed to have some partial restrictions on the manufacture and sale of Ayurvedic drugs, at least for the time being. In course of time, restrictions will be imposed in their entirety upon the manufacture and sale of Ayurvedic drugs also. Therefore, a new chapter is being added in this Bill. Of course, it would have been much better if a separate Bill to impose restrictions on Ayurvedic drugs could have been brought forward before this House and I hope that the hon. Minister will bring forward such a bill, but, for the time being, the new chapter IVA is being added to provide for the imposition of partial restrictions as far as the hygienic conditions are concerned, as far as the exhibition of the contents of the medicine on the label put on the bottle or package is concerned. There are certain restrictions in this regard, whatever may be the standard book according to which the Ayurvedic drug might have been manufactured.

For the information of the House, I might point out that there is a schedule also attached to this Bill which contains a number of standard books, as far as the Ayurvedic (including Siddha) system is concerned, because these systems are in practice in certain parts of India; similarly, the standard books with reference to the Unani system also have been mentioned therein. Of course, there is scope for adding to the list of standard books mentioned in the Schedule. Whether the drug is prepared according to Chyavana or according to Sharangadhara or according to any of the books mentioned under the Siddha system, the contents are to be written clearly upon the bottle or the package in which the manufactured Ayurvedic drugs are placed.

Now, I come to the question of implementation of the imposition of these have been enforced in the case of vedic drug manufacturing industry, the hygienic conditions could not be so far well enforced as they could have been enforced in the case of the allopathic drug manufacturing industry, because in the case of the Ayurvedic drugs, indigenous things are also utilised. So, it has been proposed to make parts of Schedule M attached to the Drugs and cosmetics Rules applicable to the Ayurvedic drugs, so far as the hygienic conditions which are to be observed in the case of their manufacture are concerned.

The sole intention of imposing these partial restrictions at least on the manufacture and sale of these Ayurvedic drugs and bringing quality drugs and medicines to the market is that the consumer should get better quality drugs and cosmetics.

The hon. Minister was kind enough to say that not less than Rs. 10 crores were being invested in the Ayurvedic drug manufacturing industry. Even then, as compared to the allopathic drug manufacturing industry which has developed to a great extent, we find that the Ayurvedic drug manufacturing industry is still in its initial stages. Therefore, the restrictions and the punishment for the violation of the restrictions imposed upon the manufacture and sale of these Ayurvedic drugs are also comparatively much less as compared with those that obtain in regard to the manufacture and sale of adulterated, spurious or misbranded drugs in allopathy.

Quite a commendable work has been done by the Joint Committee which has taken great pains to listen to so many representations and then make the necessary amendments in the original Bill. For instance, in the proposed section 17B, the details with regard to the adulterated and misbranded drugs have been laid down. Similarly, section 9B is being added after section 9A wherein the adulterated drugs are being described along with

[Dr. Sarojini Mahishi]

the misbranded ones. The slight distinction between all these things has been clearly brought out. The sole intention is that the manufacturer or seller or any agent of a seller should not go unpunished either under the one clause or the other if he sells spurious, adulterated or misbranded drugs. We have seen various examples of these kinds of spurious, adulterated or misbranded drugs. We have seen people who deal in such drugs and who exploit the ignorance of the illiterate folk in the country, in the urban as well as in the rural areas. Many cases have gone to the court also, but even the courts have found it difficult in certain cases to interpret some of these provisions on account of the loopholes existing in the original Act as a result of which they have been obliged to release the culprit unpunished.

This Bill seeks to plug those loopholes and to ensure that good quality drugs and cosmetics are made available to the people. I welcome the changes that have been introduced. I would specially mention the change made in section 19 of the original Act and also the change made in section 27 dealing with punishment and also the addition of the special chapter namely chapter IVA, which, I think, will be welcomed by the whole country.

Shri Mohsin (Dharwar South): This is a very welcome measure, which will go a long way in improving the health of the country. Many a time we have heard of instances of adulteration of drugs, and many a time in the Parliament also we have heard of instances of adulteration in milk and other foodstuffs; there were instances where flies were found in the milk bottles or butterflies, rats and such other creatures were found in food materials. Besides, there was an interesting instance of a fly being found in an injection tube also. That gave a rude shock to the whole country because the people had some belief in allopathic medicines and especially

in injection tubes. The bringing forward of this measure itself shows how many spurious drugs have come into the market and what role they are playing in injuring the health of the country. From that point of view, I would submit that this Bill has been brought forward with a good intention, namely of checking the manufacture and sale of such spurious drugs.

Of course, nowadays, people are hankering for the allopathic medicines in preference to the Ayurvedic or Unani drugs. The educated people prefer to be treated by allopathic doctors rather than by the Ayurvedic or Unani doctors. But the present dearth of allopathic doctors is a difficulty in meeting the demands of the public. So, a major proportion of the population, nearly 80 per cent, have to depend upon the Ayurvedic or Unani doctors. So far there have been no restrictions on the preparation or sale of these Ayurvedic or Unani drugs, but this Bill contemplates to put some restrictions in that regard.

Coming to the constitution of the board referred to in the proposed section 5, I find that there are so many officials and non-officials represented on this board, but quite suprisingly, there is no representative from the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. It is a very big institute conferring degrees and diplomas and it is an institution of an all-India character, but it is very surprising that that is not represented at all on this board.

[DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI *in the Chair*]

Whereas there is one person from the Indian Medical Association and one person from the Indian Pharmaceutical Association, I do not know why no one from the All India Institute of Medical Sciences has been represented on this board.

Then I come to Clause 8 which deals with adulteration of drugs. Many a time we see that drugs are manu-

factured in sanitary conditions and they are also transported in a good manner. But sometimes they are not stored in a proper and sanitary manner; the pharmacies which are licensed do not, in many of the States, conform to all the requirements of law as at present. But Clause 8 makes it penal even for a man who stores such drugs which are injurious and which are spurious. But in the explanation to the clause, there is a loophole. It says:

"For the purpose of clause (a), a drug shall not be deemed to consist, in whole or in part, of and decomposed substance only by reason of the fact that such decomposed substance is the result of any natural decomposition of the drug within the period, if any, specified on the label of the drug within which the drug is to be used."

When it is found to be decomposed, naturally the man who has stored it will say that it is natural decomposition and may escape the penalty. Thus the purpose of the clause would be rendered futile. I would have preferred some restrictions in connection with decomposition to get over this difficulty.

Now I come to Clause 18. It is very strange to see that normal legal jurisprudence or natural justice is denied. The clause says:

"For section 27 of the principal Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"Whoever himself or by any person on his behalf manufactures for sale, sells, stocks or exhibits for sale or distributes—

(a) any drug—

(i) deemed to be misbranded under clause (a), clause (b), clause (c), clause (d), clause (f) or clause (g) of section 17 or adulterated under section 17B; or

(ii) without a valid licence as required under clause (c) of section 18,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine."

I have no quarrel with the maximum sentence of ten years because these drugs may prove to be very injurious and may take away so many lives. But I have definitely got objection to the minimum punishment prescribed. The minimum punishment enjoined upon the courts is not less than one year. I have not seen any law where the minimum punishment to be awarded is laid down. It is always left to the court to judge what punishment has to be given. This is the only Bill or one of the few Bills where I have seen the provision, stating that the minimum punishment shall be such and such. It appears to be a curtailment of the right of the judiciary. It limits their right to decide what shall be the minimum punishment. I do not think it is a very healthy convention in the democratic set-up we are having.

Shri Sonavane (Pandharpur): Such provisions are contained in other Bills also.

Shri Mohsin: It should be left to the courts to decide the minimum punishment, one year, two years or even ten years. Maximum punishments are mentioned but the minimum punishment should never be incorporated in any Bill.

Shri Bade (Khargone): That shows they have no confidence in the courts.

Shri Mohsin: It comes to that. It means that the legislature has no confidence in the court awarding the requisite punishment. But in such matters, the courts should have greater liberty in awarding punishment. There may be less serious offences.

Dr. D. S. Raju: The courts can reduce the punishment.

Shri Mohsin: But they will have to give some reasons. That is another aspersion on the courts. That means the courts are not awarding punishments with reasons. The courts always award punishments with reasons. So why should they give special reasons for awarding a sentence of less than one year? I cannot understand it.

Dr. D. S. Raju: Parliament is sovereign and supreme.

Shri Mohsin: The proviso says:

"Provided that the court may, for any special reasons to be recorded in writing, impose a sentence of imprisonment of less than one year".

That means that the courts may not consider about the reasons if they award a sentence of more than one year. Somehow or other I do not think this is a healthy convention to put any kind of restriction on the courts in this matter.

Then I have something to say about unani and ayurveda. These systems of medicine need some encouragement. They cater for 80 per cent of our population, if I am not mistaken. We are now going to put some restrictions on these systems. May be that the whole Drugs Act is not made applicable to these systems. I do concede that, though in the original Bill it was intended to be applied. According to the Report of the Committee, a separate Bill is now intended to be brought forward. But in this Bill there is a separate chapter—chapter IVA—which proposes some kind of restrictions. These restrictions are not healthy for the advancement of either unani or ayurveda. They are contained in the proposed Sec. 33-D:

"From such date as may be fixed by the State Government by

notification in the official gazette in this behalf, no person shall himself or by any other person on his behalf manufacture for sale any ayurvedic (including Siddha) or unani, drug,

(a) except under prescribed hygienic conditions"—To this I have no objection.

"(b) except under the supervision of a person having the prescribed qualifications".

This is bound to affect adversely some of the medicinal preparations because we have got some hereditary ayurvedic and unani experts who have learnt through their ancestors since centuries past. If some such qualification is prescribed for them, I think many of the ayurvedic and unani preparations will have to be stopped.

Again:

"except under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence issued for such purpose under this chapter."

So the Government take all the powers of putting the conditions for giving licence. This may also discourage the development of ayurveda and unani. Then there are items (d), (e) and (f). I do not think they will be congenial to the development of unani and ayurveda.

There is a loophole again. Suppose we want to put all these restrictions very honestly. The second proviso says:

"Provided further that nothing in clauses (a), (b) and (c) shall apply to the manufacture, subject to prescribed conditions, of small quantities of any such drug for the purpose of examination, test or analysis."

If a manufacturer is caught, he will say that he prepared them only for

examination, test or analysis. What is a small quantity is a big question which is very difficult to determine. If any unani or ayurvedic drug is manufactured in a spurious way and if you want to put some restrictions on that and want to implement that restriction, how will you get over this loophole? I do not understand.

Then about the appointment of inspectors under clause 33G.

“(3) No person who has any financial interest in the manufacture or sale of any drug shall be appointed to be an Inspector under this section.”

The person may not have financial interest, but some other kind of interest. Some relative of his, son or nephew or son-in-law, may be manufacturing such a drug, and he may be appointed as Inspector. So, it would have been better if the word “financial” had been deleted from the clause, so that any man who has any interest in any selling or manufacturing firm should be debarred from being appointed as Inspector.

The new section 33-I says:

“Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 33D or section 33E or section 24 as applied by section 33H or any rule made under this Chapter shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.”

I do realise that compared to Allopathy, it is a very lenient punishment, but is such a punishment warranted in today's circumstances where the Government has not provided any laboratories for them, where there are no institution to train these Ayurveda or Unani people? There is no standard pharmacopoeia for these systems. Government is not giving any encouragement. Research institutions are not opened anywhere, in spite of the fact that many States have asked for such laboratories. So, after you have made all these

arrangements, you can put restrictions on the manufacture or sale of such Ayurvedic or Unani medicines penal. Otherwise I think it will be a discouragement to the Unani and Ayurvedic systems of medicine. First you have to provide all the necessary facilities. We do not have research institutions, we do not have good analysts also. So, how will you say that a preparation is not a standard medicine? You do not have the machinery to test the standard; and yet you want to have a penal clause.

I think such a clause will not be conducive to the development of these two systems of medicine. No doubt some kind of restriction is necessary, but that should come after we open the necessary institutions.

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ (फतेहपुर): उपाध्यक्षमहोदय, भारत स्वतन्त्र होने के बाद जब कभी कोई चीज घाती है जिसमें यह कोशिश की जाती है कि अशुद्धता दूर की जाए, तो वह चीज मरी समझ में नहीं आती कि अशुद्धता को दूर करने का प्रश्न कैसे उठाया जाता है जब कि हमारे जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में अशुद्धता आ गयी है।

भारत सरकार ने और प्रान्तीय सरकारों ने अभी तक खाद्य पदार्थों की शुद्धता के लिए अनेकों कानून बनाये हैं, लेकिन क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि क्या बाजार में जनसाधारण को कोई खाद्य पदार्थ शुद्ध मिल सकता है। अशुद्धता रोज बरंज बढ़ती जा रही है, और उसे दूर करने के लिए जो कदम उठाए जाते हैं वे नाकाफी होते हैं, और उनसे अशुद्धता दूर होने के बजाय और भी बढ़ती जा रही है।

जहाँ तक औषधियों की अशुद्धता का सम्बन्ध है, इसमें कोई सुबहा नहीं कि इन पर नियंत्रण होना चाहिए क्योंकि इतना जनस्वास्थ्य से जबरदस्त सम्बन्ध है लेकिन मुझे तो इस बात का सन्देह है कि वह सरकार

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

जिसने आज तक १७ वर्ष में तरह तरह की योजनाएँ बनाने के बाद कहीं भी अशुद्धता को दूर करने में सफलता प्राप्त नहीं की है, उसे औषधियों की अशुद्धता दूर करने में कामयाबी मिल सकती है। मेरा तो यह कहना है कि जहाँ तक खाद्य पदार्थों की शुद्धता का सम्बंध है, जिससे जन स्वास्थ्य का गहरा सम्बंध है, उसके लिए भारत सरकार ने कोई ऐसा कानून समस्त भारत वर्ष के लिए नहीं बनाया जो कि सब जगह समान रूप से लागू किया जाता, जिससे सरकार का यह संकल्प प्रकट होता कि वह खाद्य पदार्थों की अशुद्धता को दूर करना चाहती है।

श्रीमन्, बीमारी का सब से बड़ा कारण तो यह है कि हमें कोई खाने पीने की चीज शुद्ध नहीं मिलती और इस कारण समस्त राष्ट्र का जन स्वास्थ्य गिरता चला जा रहा है। मुझे तो इस बात का बड़ा खेद है कि एक तरफ तो सरकार आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी दवाओं और उनके इलाज के माध्यम से सौतेली माँ का माँ व्यवहार करती है, जैसा कि मैंने इनसे पहले भी कहा है, और दूसरी तरफ इसको नियंत्रित करने का भी कानून ला रही है। अगर आंकड़ें एकत्र किए जाएं तो पता चलेगा कि भारतवर्ष के ८० प्रतिशत नागरिक निर्धन होने के कारण आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी पद्धति से इलाज करवाते हैं तो जब यह दशा है तो क्या यह सरकार का कर्तव्य नहीं होता कि इलाज की इन पद्धतियों को प्रोत्साहन दे। जब इतनी बड़ी संख्या में लोग इन पद्धतियों से इलाज करवाते हैं तो आवश्यक तो यह था कि उसके लिए उचित व्यवस्था की जाती, लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि एलोपैथी के लिए जो व्यवस्था की जाती है उसके मुकाबले में इन पद्धतियों के लिए जो व्यवस्था की जाती है उसका कोई मुकाबला नहीं किया जा सकता।

आज जो यह संशोधन विधेयक उपस्थित किया गया है उसके बारे में मुझे आपत्ति है। पहले तो सरकार आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी पद्धतियों के प्रशिक्षण के लिए उस प्रकार की व्यवस्था लेबोरेटरी आदि द्वारा नहीं करती जैसी कि एलोपैथी के लिए करती है, और फिर उन पद्धतियों की औषधियों के बनाने और उनकी अशुद्धता दूर करने के लिए और उन पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए कानून बनाती है। यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। अभी तक हम डम नतीजे पर नहीं पहुँच पाए हैं कि आयुर्वेद और यूनानी की कौन सी औषधियाँ अशुद्ध हैं और कौन सी आदर्श रूप से शुद्ध हैं। इनको बनाने का प्रशिक्षण सरकार द्वारा नहीं दिया जाता। उनके बारे में अभी तक कोई राय कायम नहीं की गयी है। ऐसी स्थिति में यह कहां तक वाजिब है कि उनके ऊपर नियंत्रण किया जाए। तथा उनके बनाने और बेचने के बारे में इस प्रकार के कदम उठाए जाए।

मैं इस बात का स्वागत करता हूँ कि जिन औषधियों का जन स्वास्थ्य से सम्बंध है वे शुद्ध होनी चाहिए। परन्तु जैसा मैंने अभी निवेदन किया इससे पहले सरकार को आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी पद्धतियों को पूरा पूरा प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। सरकार को उनके लिए पूरी सुविधाएँ देनी चाहिए। सरकार की ओर से इन औषधियों के बनाने का भी वैसा ही प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना चाहिए जैसा कि एलोपैथिक औषधियों के लिए दिया जाता है। तभी सरकार इस प्रकार का नियंत्रण कर सकती है।

मैं इसके पक्ष में हूँ कि जो औषधियाँ अशुद्ध पायी जाय उनके लिए जो लोग जिम्मेवार हों उनको सजा दी जाए। अभी मेरे एक मित्र ने कहा कि यह तो जूडिशियरी पर कंट्रोल किया जा रहा है कि वह कम से कम एक साल की सजा अवश्य दें। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि इसमें जो दस वर्ष की सजा

(Amendment)
Bill

की व्यवस्था की गयी है वह भी कम है । अगर कोई अशुद्ध शोध बनाता है जिसके कारण किसी की जान चली जाती है, तो उसके लिए यदि ऐना भी कानून बनाया जाए कि उसे फांसी की या ट्रांसपीरेंटेशन फार लाइफ की सजा हो तो भी उचित होगा ।

परन्तु बहुधा यह देखा गया है कि पहले तो जो कानून बनाए जाते हैं उनमें तरह तरह की बचने की गंजाइश रहती है और फिर उन कानूनों को ठीक तरह से बरता भी नहीं जाता । इसका कारण यह है कि हमारे जन माधारण के जीवन से अशुद्धि कहीं भी दूर नहीं हुई है । जब तो हालत ऐसी हो गयी है कि वह वायुमंडल ज़िममें कि एक माधारण नागरिक गम लेना है वह भी अशुद्ध हा गया है और यह अशुद्धि बढ़नी जा रही है ।

इसमें जो धाराएं दी गयी हैं उनके अनुसार जो यह व्यवस्था है कि लाइसेंस ले कर आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी शोधधियां बनायी जाए और यह जो एक बोर्ड की योजना है, इसके बारे में मेरा निवेदन है कि बोर्ड के जो सदस्य होंगे इनकी संख्या पैरा ४ में दी गयी है, इनका कार्यक्रम केवल यह होगा कि वह नियम बनाएं और इतना जबरदस्त खर्चा होगा । हर एक कानून जो बनता है उसमें एक बोर्ड की योजना पहले दी जाती है । उसकी क्या आवश्यकता है । अगर हम अपना कदम सही तौर पर इस तरह उठावें जैसे कि आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी शोधधियां सरकार द्वारा उनके बनाने में हमें खुद ही एक तरीके का प्रमाणपत्र दे दिया जाय, उनको प्रमाणित कर दिया जाय तो फिर कोई आवश्यकता किसी तरह के बोर्ड बनाने की अथवा इंस्पेक्टरों आदि बनाने का नहीं रहती है ।

बहुधा यह देखा गया है कि इस प्रकार के जितने कानून बनते हैं उनमें जहा भी इंस्पेक्टर का नियंत्रण आ जाता है, इंस्पेक्टरों द्वारा उनकी जांच पड़ताल का प्रश्न आ जाता है तो श्रीमन्, अगर मैं यह कहूँ कि

वह इंस्पेक्टर खुद ही उन के साथ सहायक हो जाते हैं भ्रष्टाचार और अशुद्धता बढ़ाने में तो अनुचित नहीं होगा । बजाय इसके कि उनके द्वारा उसको खत्म किया जाय या नष्ट किया जाय उल्टे वे भ्रष्टाचार और अशुद्धता को बढ़ाने में सहायक हो जाते हैं । वही चीज मैं इस विधेयक में भी पाता हूँ । इंस्पेक्टर के बारे में प्रश्न उठता है कि क्या जानकारी उस इंस्पेक्टर को विशेष तौर पर इन शोधधियों की होगी उसके बारे में कहीं पर भी कोई प्राविजन नहीं दिया हुआ है ।

मुझे यह कहना है कि इस बिल का नाम ड्रग्स एंड कोसमेटिक्स (अमेंडमेंट) बिल है । मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आता कि इसमें यह कोसमेटिक्स का शब्द क्यों बढ़ाया गया और कोसमेटिक्स शब्द बढ़ाने से जो गवर्नमेंट की इत्तमें संशोधन लाने की मंशा थी वह किस तरीके पर हन होती है ? कोसमेटिक्स की दर हकीकत परिभाषा क्या है ? ज्यादातर देखा गया है कि इस तरह की चीजें जो कि कोसमेटिक्स होती हैं वह बाहरी इस्तेमाल के लिए हैं । इसलिए मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि इस संशोधन विधेयक को लाकर और यह कोसमेटिक्स शब्द को बढ़ा कर उस की खिल्ली उड़ायी जा रही है । सही तौर पर इस बात का प्रयास नहीं किया जा रहा है कि जो शोधधियां आयुर्वेदिक या यूनानी की बनें उनको देखा जाय कि वह शुद्ध शोधधियां हों । मुझे इस बात की आशंका है कि अगर इसी प्रकार से वह बिल कानून हो कर पास हो जाता है तो बहुत सी सुविधाएं जो कि वैद्यों और हकीमों को अभी प्राप्त हैं जैसा कि मैंने अभी निवेदन किया एक बहुत बड़ी संख्या में नागरिकों की वह दवादारु करते हैं, उसमें जगह जगह पर उनको हकाबट होगी । मैं इसके विरोध में नहीं हूँ । नियंत्रण अवश्य होना चाहिए परन्तु सरकार को वह पूरी पूरी सुविधाएं जो कि वह एलोपैथिक पद्धति को देती है, वह नमाम सुविधाएं आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी वालों को मिलें ।

[श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़]

उसी प्रकार की लेबोरेटरीज और उनको दवाइयों के परीक्षण की व्यवस्था हो । उसके बाद यदि सरकार इस प्रकार का क़दम उठावे कि वह शुद्ध औषधियां बन सकें तो ज्यादा उचित होगा ।

Shri Chandrabhan Singh (Bilaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have been astounded by the boldness of the Health Ministry in bringing out an amendment which includes ayurvedic drugs and unani drugs. It is very nice as far as allopathic drugs—cosmetics and chemicals are concerned but the moment you think about the ayurvedic medicines and unani drugs, the problem becomes tremendous. The problem becomes tremendous for one important reason, that so far you have not got a standard pharmacopoeia either for ayurveda or unani or for sidha or Tibb. In the complete absence of a standard pharmacopoeia which can deal with the various drugs, it becomes difficult for us to check. How will it be possible for us to check the drugs or select inspectors and send them for examination. That is why I feel that it has been a very bold step. A time may probably come when this must be done. But let us do first things first. Today we are putting the cart before the horse. In the absence of a standard pharmacopoeia, it becomes a very difficult problem. The work can be done as far as cosmetics and allopathic drugs are concerned as their chemicals, biochemical, physical and biophysical qualities are very well defined.

The Bill in its provisions mentions the names of two world renowned, standard bodies on page 20 for serum and toxin etc. The first is the International Laboratory for Biological Standards Stantans Serum Institute, Copenhagen and for future, lays down such further standards of strength, quality and purity as may be prescribed. For vitamins, hormones and analagous products, it refers to the standards maintained at

the International Laboratory for Biological Standards, National Institute for Medical Research, London and, for future, such other standards of strength, quality and purity as may be prescribed. But when it comes ayurved, sidha and unani, the schedule says: 'Such standards as may be prescribed'. Thereby it has been proved beyond doubt that there is no such standard and in the absence of any such standard, how will the work be done?

Then, on pages 17—19, there are quite a number of books included in the list. Some of the books are ancient; some of them not so ancient; some of them not so modern and some of them, modern. Mark the words: ancient, not so ancient, not so modern and modern. All categories of books are included in this. It also shows that the framers of this legislation were not so sure about the standards. I have seen some of these books and feel that the books are very good. If you go through them, they are wonderful reading and after reading each one you feel as if you can prepare all these drugs yourself. What is the trouble? Most of them differ in their prescriptions. They give the same name but the prescriptions differ, quantities differ and qualities differ. That is the crux of the problem. Put in this context, ancient, not so ancient, not so modern and modern, how will the inspector or the laboratory go about trying to check these drugs. I will give you one instance. As an executive member of the Central Drug Research Institute at Lucknow, I know that when Dr. B. Mukerjee, a well-known physician and scientist was a director, we assigned the work of analysing Makaradhwaja, a very well-known and noted and potent drug, a cardio-vascular stimulant of ayurveda. It is a sort of a combination of mercury and gold. Shri Ramnath Chopra, the noted research worker, on Indian herbs and medicine declared it to be an inert

substance to the consternation of all of us. Dr. Mukerjee's first difficulty was to select a sample for analysis. To his surprise, he found that samples received from various noted firms and institutions varied in their qualities. Although his work also in the beginning confirmed the findings of Shri Ramnath Chopra, later on he reported some nascent qualities which may be responsible for its potency as a cardiovascular tonic. I am quoting this example because I want to invite the attention of this august House to the magnitude of the problem

The remark mentioned in respect of Makaradhvaj holds goods for many other drugs also. Then, there is the question of samples and analysis. Who will analyse all these things? The Schedule says: "such standard as may be prescribed". That means, so far, they have got no standard prescribed. By these deficiencies, shortcomings and gaps, you will let loose the inspectors to go about doing their jobs among the factories. This is an important point. In the absence of the prescribed standard, you have got inspectors who will go about. What will the inspectors do? When you think about them, I am reminded of the inspectors of excise; sanitary inspectors; revenue inspectors; boiler inspectors; factory inspectors food inspectors; chimney inspectors and what not. And then you have got the Drug Inspector. I will not mention the police inspector. I omit it deliberately.

Now, this is a very important point, and coming to the laboratories to test the samples. Where are the laboratories and who will test the samples? I can speak about a few dozen laboratories that I have known and seen. With this paraphernalia, how is the Government going to effectively perform the work of testing and screening? That remains a great problem.

I will give one example. As an administrator of the medical department, I was asked to have the potency of a so-called 'Tonic tablet'—desi

one—manufactured by a big ayurvedic firm, tested. The tablets were sent to the CDRI, Lucknow, and after three months, the report came to the effect that "no report can be given about the organic component of the tablet". This is the report of the CDRI, which is the top-most and the best institution of its kind in the country. No laboratory in this country is so well equipped as the CDRI, Lucknow. It is entirely meant for Research, analysis, discovery—animal experiment and for testing drugs. Their report was "No report can be given about the organic component of the tablet." They said that about the inorganic component, "there were traces of iron and arsenic in the tablet". That was the report which was received from the CDRI. When this is the condition of testing by a world-renowned laboratory, where will the Government send the samples which they will collect from the various firms for examination and investigation? It is a very important problem. I am very serious about it. It is a very good thing, and it must be done, but who will do it?

I feel one thing. It is going to be like the prohibition policy in the country. I know people are allergic to this word "prohibition". But I am saying only a little and leaving a great deal more for the hon. Members to understand and find out. In this connection, I should like to make some suggestions, to make the scheme easy. Divide the main ayurvedic and siddha and tibb drugs into various classifications like (1) metal—precious, heavy and light, (2) herbs (3) ras and (4) miscellaneous. Then assign the work of testing them throughout the country in the national laboratories, the Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow, the Indian Council of Medical Research, Delhi, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi and various departments of pharmacology in the medical colleges of the country. Assign certain categories to each of these institutions. This is very important point, which I am making. I

[Shri Chandrabhan Singh]

request the hon. Minister to select these drugs and select them in respect of each of these departments and have them tested. It is a difficult problem, but it can be done well if the work is so divided, so that it may become possible to compile a scientific data and incorporate them in the so-called Indian pharmacopoeia, giving the details. If these drugs are found to be cheaper and more effective, they can be used by all the dispensaries, davakhana's and shafakhana's. . . .

Members of Parliament are themselves using these things and I would like the hon. Minister to think about these things which are very important. What is our duty? It is a very important thing. We have got to devise measures and enactments which will be practicable and which will do good to the country and which will not be used as a sort of cloak for our deficiencies. It is a vast problem. I am all for its implementation, and I wish the hon. Minister all luck in this great task.

With these few words, I support the amendment to the Act which this Bill has brought forward, but those drugs for which there is no standard prescribed should be excluded. Otherwise, there will be great difficulties, and tremendous difficulties at that.

Here, I am reminded of the famous Japanese temple. In the Japanese temple, there are three monkeys; One of them with closed eyes and the caption "sees no evil" Another one with closed ears and the caption "hears no evil"; the third one with closed mouth and the caption "speaks no evil". I find that we are more or less like that and the shepherd leading us no where when such Bills are brought in, we are all asked to support these Bills and say ditto. It is not a correct thing as far as I am concerned. I feel that there must be a proper schedule which brings in all the systems and then and then alone the Bill could be perfect, and hon. Members could put their seal on it. I request that

the suggestions that I have made should be implemented, and then and then alone the ayurvedic and unani systems could be brought within the schedule. I thank you very much for the time you have given me to speak on this Bill.

Shri A. T. Sarma (Chatrapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am one of those who support the Bill, and I request the hon. Minister to see that so far as the ayurvedic system is concerned, a separate Bill is brought forward at an early date.

In this connection, I want to bring to the notice of the hon. House that first of all this Bill was originally introduced with three things in view; one, to have control over the ayurvedic medicines, secondly, to bring the adulterated medicines within the purview of the existing Act and thirdly, to enhance the punishment. So, far, as the control over ayurvedic medicines is concerned, there is no difference of opinion about it. All the Members agree that there should be control over the ayurvedic and unani medicines. How to control is very difficult, because there is a vast difference between the allopathic and the ayurvedic physician. All the doctors practising in allopathic medicine rely on the medicines prepared by the firms, but here the case is quite different. The ayurvedic and unani physicians prepare the medicines themselves and they never depend on the firms for their medicines.

Shri Chandrabhan Singh: And they all differ.

Shri A. T. Sarma: In case this Bill is enacted into law, all the physicians practising medicine would come under the purview of this Act. That means, they are the manufacturers of medicines. There is no question of ayurvedic or unani there.

Dr. D. S. Raju: They can prepare for their own patients.

Shri A. T. Sarma: I am coming to that point I am not leaving anything. This is the difference. The ayurvedic and unani practitioners prepare their medicines themselves. That is why they come under the purview of this Bill. In case the original Bill had been adopted, all the existing ayurvedic and unani practitioners might have gone to jail. There was no doubt about it. That is why the Members of the Select Committee....

Dr. D. S. Raju: The credit goes to them.

Shri A. T. Sarma: The Committee were not agreeable to the original Bill. They unanimously were of the opinion that there should be a separate Act for controlling ayurvedic and unani medicines. In the Bill, it has been suggested in Chapter IVA that for the time being some measures should be taken for the purpose; a Board has been formed and some punishments have been suggested, and some sanitary conditions have been prescribed. Had this been satisfactory, I have nothing to say, but I am not satisfied with these temporary arrangements also. Because, first of all, the formation of the Technical Advisory Board is not genuine. It is called the Ayurvedic and Unani Technical Advisory Board. But, if we go to the depth of the composition of the Board, we see there is no proper representation of ayurvedists and unanists at all. The Board consists of 15 members out of whom nine are non-Ayurvedists. The Director General of Health Services, the Drugs Controller, India, the Adviser in indigenous systems of Medicines, Ministry of Health; the Director of the Central Drugs Laboratory—all these are *ex-officio* members. Then, one person holding the appointment of Government analyst under section 33 F to be nominated by the Central Government; one Pharmacognocist to be nominated by the Central Government; one Phyto-chemist to be nominated by the Central Government. All are nominated. There is no one elected in this board. The board itself is a nominated board. There is no representation for any prominent firms or associations. Then,

there are two persons to be nominated by the Central Government from among members of the Central Council of Ayurvedic Research. It sounds well. They say this Council is Ayurvedic Research has been formed for the improvement of ayurveda. But the composition of this Research Council is also defective. It is not an ayurvedic council at all. It consists of 13 members, six of whom are neither doctors nor ayurvedists. Out of the remaining 7, only 3 are representing the so-called ayurvedists and the other three are MDs. In the name of ayurveda, huge amounts have been spent for reasons best known to them. From that Council, two members have been taken as members of this board. Whether doctors will be taken or non doctors will be taken, nobody knows. Government will nominate two of them. There are two prominent organisations called the All-India Ayurvedic Congress and the All-India Tibbia Congress. Not even a single man has been taken from those organisations. But in forming the Technical Advisory Board for allopathy, all representations have been made there. Here no representation has been made.

Then, there will be one teacher in Drayaguna and Bhaishajya Kalpana, to be nominated by the Central Government; one teacher in *Il mul-advia* and *taklis wa-dawasazi* to be nominated by the Central Government; two persons, one each to represent the Ayurvedic (including Siddha) and Unani drug industry, to be nominated by the Central Government. Here also a true ayurvedist may not be nominated at all, because the Government has full faith in the so-called ayurvedists, and have no faith at all in true ayurvedists. Then two persons—one so-called ayurvedic practitioner and one so-called unani practitioner will be nominated by the Central Government. So, I have no faith in this technical Advisory Board at all. It is called Ayurvedic and Unani Drugs Technical Advisory Board. But where is the technical advice, when there is no ayurvedist? It sounds well, but it is not expected to do any satisfactory work. That is why I oppose this.

Shri Bade: It may be called ayurvedic vanishing board.

Shri A. T. Sarma: You may call it by whatever name you like.

Then, there is a concession granted to the physicians. It says:

"Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to Vaidyas and Hakims who manufacture such drugs for the use of their own patients."

Our Minister and Deputy Minister think that they have saved the Vaidyas, but it is only lip sympathy. Not even a single vaidya can be saved by this wording. A vaidya never prepares medicines for his own patients only. Sometimes he sells also medicine to others. In case he sells a medicine even worth four annas, he will be caught hold of and sent to jail. He cannot prove that it was for his own patient. So, there is no concession granted to them. If the inspectors are particular to book all the vaidyas, they can easily do so in spite of this proviso. All the vaidyas would be sent to jail and they have to undergo punishment for 3 to 6 years.

The sub-committee instructed that a separate chapter should be there dealing with the ayurvedic and unani systems. But instead of bringing a separate chapter, they tried their best to apply the existing sections as far as possible. They were instructed not to apply any of the existing so rules so far as ayurvedic and unani systems are concerned. But in this Chapter IVA, sections 22 to 25 have been made applicable to ayurveda and unani also. These are the most dangerous sections. They talk about sanitary conditions. That sounds well, but so far as ayurvedic medicines are concerned, it is most harmful to them. First of all, the medicine must be prepared in an air-conditioned hall. None of the vaidyas have air-conditioned halls for manufacturing medicines.

Dr. D. S. Raju: We have not said that there must be an air-conditioned hall.

Shri A. T. Sarma: In the existing rules, that is one of the conditions. It is our intention that special rules must be framed for ayurvedists and unanists. If you are prepared to do that, I have nothing to say. That is my humble request. Please do something sincerely for the improvement of ayurveda and unani and I will be satisfied. In the name of sanitary condition, if you book all the vaidyas and send them to jail, that will be very harmful to them. We have this Act for improvement of our science and not for destroying it. That must be borne in mind.

In the case of import of medicines also, the existing sections have been made applicable to ayurvedic and unani medicines.

Shri Bade: The hon. Member himself is a vaidya; The Minister will not haul him up.

Shri A. T. Sarma: I would request the Deputy Minister to bring a special Bill for controlling ayurvedic and unani medicines.

With these words I support the Bill.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) :

सुमित्तिया न औषधयः सन्तु
इमित्तियास्तस्मै सन्तु
योऽस्मान्दृष्टि यंततयं द्विम :

उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय, इस विधेयक का मैं इस रूप में तो स्वागत करता हूँ कि औषधियाँ देश के लोगों को विशुद्ध मिलनी चाहियें। मैं इसको अकम्पन्यता ही कहूँगा कि इस विधेयक को देर में रखा गया है और इसको बहुत पहले रखा जाना चाहिये था। परन्तु सदेह इस बात का है कि आप किस प्रकार संदेश को विशुद्ध औषधियाँ खिला सकेंगे, किस तरह से आप नियंत्रण करेंगे और क्या नियंत्रण के द्वारा ही विशुद्धता आ सकेंगे।

14.00 hrs.

आप का नियंत्रण दूध पर है। दूध विशुद्ध मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन उस में कहाँ

Bill

में पानी पड़ना शुरू हो जाता है। जब तक गाय भैंस के घन से निकल कर पीने वाले के गले के नीचे नहीं उतर जाता तब तक उस में पानी मिलाया जाता है। इसलिये केवल नियंत्रण द्वारा आप देश को विशुद्ध औषधि दिला सकेंगे, इस पर मेरा विश्वास नहीं है। आखिर आप को कान के द्वारा नियंत्रण कराना है। इंस्पेक्टरों के द्वारा। आप जानते हैं कि आपके इंस्पेक्टर कितने ईमानदार हैं। जो व्यक्ति दूध बेचने वाले हैं सब उन से बंधे हैं। जिन लोगों ने माहवार कुछ बांध रखा है उसका गन्दे से गन्दा दूध भी पास हो जाता है, और जो नहीं देता है कुछ उस का विशुद्ध दूध भी फेल। यही स्थिति इस नियंत्रण की होगी। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर आप को देश को विशुद्ध वस्तुएं दिलानी हैं तो शिक्षा में परिवर्तन कीजिये। जब तक शिक्षा के द्वारा लोगों में ईमानदारी नहीं आयेगी तब तक हमारा काम नहीं चल सकेगा।

आप ने बोर्ड बनाया है। इस बोर्ड पर तो मुझे बहुत ही संदेह है। जो बोर्ड आप ने बनाया है उस में के सारे के सारे व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जिन का अलोपैथिक पर ही विश्वास है। जो इसी पद्धति के डाक्टर हैं। जो एक दो व्यक्ति आप ने दूसरे लिये हैं वे हैं जो उन से सम्बन्धित हैं और उन को सरकार ही नियुक्त करेगी। जब हमारे यहां प्रजातंत्र है और आप आयुर्वेदिक पद्धति के लिये बोर्ड बनाने जा रहे हैं तो आप इस बोर्ड को चुनाव पर छोड़ें और वंचों की राय इस के लिये ली जाये। वंच अपना बोर्ड बनायें और उन के प्रतिनिधि बोर्ड में होने चाहिये। इसका क्या प्रयोजन है कि आप अलोपैथिक पद्धति के लोगों का बोर्ड बनायें और उसको लागू करें वंचों पर। इस का मतलब तो यह है कि आप समझते हैं कि जो लोग अग्रजी पढ़े लिखे नहीं हैं उन को अक्ल है ही नहीं। आप के इस काम में मैं यह चीज देखना हूँ कि आप वहां उन्हीं लोगों को ला कर घुसेड़ते

हैं जो उस चीज को विल्कुल समझते नहीं हैं। अगर कभी भगवान आप को बुद्धि दे और आप वंचों के उद्धार के लिये बोर्ड बनाने लगे तो शायद आप वहां भी ऐसे लोगों को ला कर खड़ा करेंगे जिन की आवाज इस मामले में साफ नहीं है। मैं आप से निवेदन करूंगा कि आप इस बोर्ड में केवल वंचों को रखें। वेदों में भी वंचों के लिये साफ लिखा है :

“चतुभिप्रकारैः विद्यापयुक्ता भवति,
आगमकालेन, स्वाध्यायकालेन,
व्यवहारकालेन प्रवचनकालेन च।”

चार प्रकार से विद्या सफल होती है। एक तो गुरुजनों से उसे पढ़ना, फिर पढ़ने के पश्चात् एकान्त में बैठ कर अनुभव करना, उस का पुनः पुनः मनन करना और उसका अभ्यास करने के पश्चात् हाथ से कर के दिखा देना, अपने हाथ से सिद्ध करना, और सिद्ध करने के पश्चात् उस पर भाषण देना। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इसके लिये कोई ध्यान दे रहे हैं। आप निश्चित समझें कि इस प्रकार के वंच आप को इस देश में अभी भी मिलेंगे। अब भी इस देश के अन्दर ऐसे वंच मिलेंगे जो अलोपैथिक दवाओं का कभी प्रयोग नहीं करते, और उनकी दवायें विशुद्ध दवायें होती हैं। उनके द्वारा पूरे देश को लाभ पहुंचता है।

जब मैं देखता हूँ वंचों के प्रति आप की अकारण अवहेलना को तो हृदय कांपता है। जो देशी वंच हैं उन की ओर आप की तरफ से ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता। अभी हाल में मैं ने एक प्रश्न किया था कि वंचों को डाक्टरों की अपेक्षा कम वेतन क्यों दिया जाता है। तो स्वास्थ्य मंत्री डा० सुशीला नायर ने कहा कि वे अपनी पढ़ाई पर बहुत पैसा खर्च करते हैं। जो अधिक पैसे खर्च करे क्या उस को इस आधार पर लट मार का मौका मिलना चाहिये। यह कोई बात हुई। इसलिये मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वंचों और डाक्टरों का मुकाबला तभी हो सकेगा जब आप डाक्टरों के लि

[श्री रामेश्वरानन्द]

जितना पैसा खर्च करते हैं उस के बराबर पैसा आप वैद्यों के लिये भी खर्च करें और जो सुविधायें आप डाक्टरों को देते हैं वही सुविधायें आप वैद्यों को प्रदान करें। तब आप मिलान करके देख लें कि किन की औषधियों से लाभ होता है।

आप के नियंत्रण का एक और परिणाम होगा। आप की तरफ से जितने अस्पताल देहातों में खुले हुए हैं—मैं कम से कम बतला रहा हूँ, डर कर बतला रहा हूँ कि ६०, ६० गांवों के बीच में एक अस्पताल है—उन को दवायें नहीं के बराबर मिलती हैं। लोगों को पानी मिला कर दवायें दी जाती हैं। डाक्टरों और नर्सों का वेतन दवाओं के दाम से चौगुना हो जाता है। वहाँ की दवाओं में पांचवां हिस्सा भी दवाओं का नहीं होता। इसका परिणाम यह होगा कि जो दवायें गांवों के लोगों को मिलती हैं इस नियंत्रण से उन बेचारों गांव वालों का दवायें नहीं मिलेंगी। पन्द्रह पन्द्रह कांस पर देहातों में एक अस्पताल होता है। आप भला बनलायें कि बीमार को पन्द्रह कांस कैश ले जायेंगे। वहाँ सड़कें नहीं हैं, गवारिया नहीं हैं। जो गांवों में बैठे हुए वैद्य हैं, जिन्होंने परम्परागत वैद्यक पढ़ा है अगर उन का आधार न हो तो आप के डाक्टरों के पास तो केवल मुआ है। हर बात के लिए सुई लगा देते हैं। वैद्य लोग नाड़ी देख कर बतला सकेंगे कि आप को क्या रोग है और उस का कारण क्या है। किस लिये रोग हो गया। इसलिये आप के इस विधेयक का कहीं यह परिणाम न निकले कि जो पुराने वैद्य हैं उन को हानि पहुँच जाये और उन से जो लाभ आज देश की जनता को होता है कहीं उन ग्रामीण लोगों को आप उस लाभ से वंचित न कर बैठें।

आयुर्वेद में बड़ा स्पष्ट लिखा है कि जो वैद्य मिश्रित औषधि देता है वह यमराज का सशोदर है।

“यमराजस्य सहोदरः आयुर्वेद वित्तं च हरति”

जो इस प्रकार के लोग हैं मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे हमारा नाश करते हैं। जहाँ आप औषधि की विशुद्धता की बातें करते हैं वहाँ पर आप आयुर्वेद की दृष्टि से समय समय पर भाषण दिलाइये, अपने देश की जनता को ऋतुओं के अनुकूल भोजन के सम्बन्ध में उपदेश दिलाइये। आयुर्वेद का प्रसिद्ध सिद्धान्त यह है कि :

“मिथ्याहारबिहाराभ्याम् रोगोत्पत्तिं जीयते”

अनुचित खान पान के द्वारा रोग होता है। जो कुछ भोजन हम करते हैं पानी पीते हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में वेदों में लिखा हुआ है :

“अप्सु सर्वाऔषधयो इति,
मे सोमो अन्नवीत ।”

अर्थात् जल में सारी औषधियाँ हैं। जहाँ आप औषधियों पर ध्यान दें वहाँ जनता के प्रति आप को अपना उत्तरदायित्व निभाना चाहिये। आप की तरफ से ऐसे उपदेशक होने चाहिये जो ऋतु के अनुकूल भोजन का उपदेश दें जनता को भोजन कैसा खाना चाहिये। चरित्र का उपदेश दें जनता को। इस तरफ आप का ध्यान नहीं है। आयुर्वेद में इस के लिये विशेष रूप से लिखा हुआ है मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस तरफ आयें। लेकिन करें क्या। यह सरकार तो डालडा सरकार है।

श्री बड़े : १४ कैबिनेट सरकार है।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : यह सरकार डालडा सरकार है इस लिये क्या आशा की जा सकती है। परन्तु मेरा अपना कर्तव्य है कि मैं आप को ध्यान दिलाऊँ। आप इस तरफ ध्यान दें। अभी मेरे गुरुकुल में एक नोकर को खासी थी। वह बहुत डाक्टरों के पीछे फिरता रहा। लगभग २५ ० बीचारे ने सुइयाँ लगवाने में दे दिये, फिर भी खासी दूर नहीं हुई। वहाँ पर एक साधारण वैद्य है उन्होंने कहा कि इस के साथ सुई का क्या मतलब है। आप

हमारा च्यवनप्राश लीजिए । कोई व्यक्ति च्यवनप्राश और तरह से बनाता है, दूसरा व्यक्ति दूसरे तरह से बनाता है, लेकिन सभी उसको प्रमाणिक बतलाते हैं । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि च्यवनप्राश ऐसी औषधि है जिस में यदि पूरी औषधियां डाली जायें तो उस से पूरा लाभ होता है । लाभ हुए बिना नहीं रहता । वैद्यक में लिखा है कि बड़े साफ शिब्दों में कि कौन औषधि किस ऋतु में किस को खाना है ।

श्री बड़े : मद्रास का च्यवनप्राश भ्रमल है और महाराष्ट्र का च्यवनप्राश भ्रमल है ।

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द : सारे के सारे भ्रमल भ्रमल है लेकिन सब अपने को प्रमाणित बतलाते हैं । इस लिये इस का विप्लेषण करना आप के लिये सरल नहीं होगा ।

मैं आप से कह रहा था कि औषधियां नियत समय पर खाई जायें । कुछ औषधियां ऐसी हैं जो पकने पर उखाड़ी जाती हैं कुछ औषधियां ऐसी हैं जो गदराते ही उखाड़ी जाती हैं । उन का नियम है कि यह औषधि कितने दिन तक चल सकेगी और इस का लाभ कितने दिन तक रह सकेगा । इस ढंग की औषधियों के सम्बन्ध में आयुर्वेद में विशेष रूप से लिखा हुआ है ।

आज बहुत से ऐसे कारखाने खुले हुए हैं तो चाहे जिस तरह कूट पीट कर दवा तैयार कर देते हैं । और बहुत से तो ऐसे हैं जो दुकान का कूड़ा कबाड़ एकत्र करके उसे दवा में मिला देते हैं, इसी लिये इन औषधियों से लाभ नहीं होता ।

मेरे देश के लिये तो आयुर्वेद बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है । मैं आप की सेवा में यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप बतायें कि अंग्रेजों के आने के पहले, जब कि यहांपर ऐलोपैथी का प्रयोग नहीं होता था, तो क्या इस देश के लोग औषधियां नहीं जानते थे या सदा बीमार रहा करते थे । दूसरे देशों की बनी हुई औषधियां मेरे देश के लिये उपयोगी

नहीं हैं । जिस तरह से आप ने अंग्रेजी को निकाल दिया उसी तरह से उनके द्वारा जो कुछ इस देश पर लागू किया गया है उसका मोटासा विस्तर बांध कर उसको भी निकाल दीजिए । मेरे देश के लोगों के लिये वे ही औषधियां लाभदायक हो सकती हैं जो हमारे जलवायु और हमारे शरीर के अनुकूल हों और वे आयुर्वेदिक औषधियां ही हो सकती हैं ।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ । औषधियों के निर्माण का एक विशेष प्रकार होता है, जिसको सब नहीं जानते । उसको कुछ वैद्य कुल परम्परा के कारण जानते हैं । अगर आपने इस प्रकार का नियंत्रण लगाया तो जो कुछ इस प्रकार की औषधियां उपलब्ध भी हैं वे हमारे हाथ से चली जायेगी । मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आयुर्वेद को जो थोड़ा बहुत प्रोत्सहन मिला है, उसमें सरकार ने क्या किया है । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि आप आयुर्वेद को विशुद्ध रखें । मेरा तो कहना है कि उस के साथ आप यूनानी को भी न मितायें, और ऐंलोपैथी को तो कदापि न मिलाएं । इस तरह का समिश्रण करने में आयुर्वेद आगे नहीं आ सकेगा और लोग तरह तरह की दवा बना कर देते रहेंगे । इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि अगर आपको इन औषधियों में विशुद्धता लानी है तो आपको योग्य वैद्यों को आगे लाना चाहिये । आप इस काम की देख रेख के लिये ऐलोपैथिक डाक्टरों को कदापि न लायें क्योंकि उन्होंने इस बारे में कुछ पढ़ा नहीं है ।

औषधियां किस प्रकार बनानी चाहियें इस का वर्णन आयुर्वेद में काफी किया गया है, पर मैं उसको यहां इस समय नहीं बतला सकता । आप जो यह विधेयक लाये हैं यह बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन अगर आपको इन औषधियों में शुद्धता लानी है तो यह काम तभी हो सकेगा जब आप आयुर्वेद के वैद्यों को आगे लावेंगे और इस काम को उनकी जिम्मेदारी पर छोड़ देंगे ।

श्री सिहासन सिंह (गोरखपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने इस विधेयक को देखा। सन् १९४० से तीन बार इस का संशोधन हो चुका है। अब सन् १९६४ में यह संशोधन हो रहा है। इस बीच में जो पुराने एकट संशोधित हुए उन में भी यह सजा और जरमाने की दफाएं बढ़ाई गई थीं। लेकिन यह नहीं बताया गया कि उन कानूनों के अधीन कितने मुकदमे चले, वह कानून किस हद तक नाकामयाब हुए। यह सदन यह जानना चाहता है। हर सत्र में एक नया संशोधन आता है। पर इन संशोधनों के कुछ कारण होने चाहिये और यह बताया जाना चाहिये कि उन के प्रयोग में क्या दिक्कतें हुईं। हम विधेयक पास कर देते हैं लेकिन उसका परिणाम क्या हुआ यह हम को पता नहीं चलता।

जहां तक मैंने देखा है, सजा की मिकदार बढ़ाई गई है, पर उस के साथ एक धारा ऐसी भी लगा दी गई है कि अगर अदालत चाहे तो उसे कम भी कर दे। तो जहां बढ़ागे की सूरत है वहां कम करने की भी सूरत रख दी गई है। ऐसा होने से मेरे खयाल में काम बनने के बजाय बिगड़ता ही है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : वकीलों को आवधा है।

श्री सिहासन सिंह : वकीलों को तो सुविधा हर हालत में होगी। आप चाहे कुछ रखें वे छोड़ा लाएंगे। लेकिन मुझे खेद है कि आपने यह अधिकार अदालत को दे दिया है कि मिनिमम सजा को भी कम कर सकती है।

जो इंडियन पीनल कोड है, वह सन् १८८८ का बना हुआ है। उसके अन्दर बहुत कम संशोधन हुए हैं। उसके अन्दर लोग छूट भी जाते हैं। पर उसमें छूटने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं रखी गई है। किसी

मुलजिम का छूटना न छूटना प्रासीक्यूशन की कुशलता पर आधारित होता है। अगर कुसूर साबित हो जाता है तो अदालत नहीं छोड़ेगी। लेकिन इस विधेयक में तो हर जगह यह पुछल्ला लगा दिया गया है कि अगर तुम यह साबित कर दो तो छूट जाओगे। अब्वल तो इस कानून में मुकदमा ही कम चलता है और अगर चलता भी है तो आपने छूटने का उपाय साथ साथ रख दिया है। अगर किसी पर केस साबित हो जाता है, तो वह यह कह सकता है कि मैं तो कलकत्ते में बैठा था, मेरे मंजेजर ने ऐसा कर दिया होगा। तो वह सेठ जी तो छूट जाते हैं और जो दवा खा लेता है वह मर जाता है। तो आप ने इस प्रकार इस कानून में छूटने के लिए खुद ही लूपहोल रख दिए हैं।

दूसरी चीज मुझे बहुत खेद के साथ यह कहनी पड़ती है लोगों को शुद्ध भोजन नहीं मिल पाता। इसी स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के जिम्मे यह कार्य है कि वह जनता को शुद्ध भोजन देने की व्यवस्था करे। इसके लिए इस मंत्रालय ने कई कानून भी बनाए हैं और उन में सख्त सजाएं भी रखी हैं, लेकिन क्या आज बाजार में कोई शुद्ध भोजन मिलता है? दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस देश में शब्द "शुद्ध" के अलावा और कोई भी शब्द नहीं रह गयी है। यही गनीमत है कि इस शब्द में मिलावट नहीं हुई है।

आपने इंस्पेक्टर रखने की व्यवस्था की है। वह क्या काम करेगा, कैसे इसकी रोक थाम करेगा, इसके लिए रूल बनाए जाएंगे। यह पता नहीं कि उन को क्या अधिकार होंगे। जैसाकि मेरे पूर्व वक्ता डाक्टर साहब ने कहा, यह भी नहीं बतलाया गया कि कौन एनेलिस्ट होगा। अभी नाप जोख के बारे में कुछ निश्चित नहीं है। पता नहीं जो इंस्पेक्टर रखे जाएंगे वे क्या काम करेंगे और किस प्रकार वह अपने

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अधिकारों का उपयोग करेंगे। आज दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हर विभाग में अनेक इंस्पेक्टर हो गए हैं पर काम में सुधार नहीं होता। बचपन में हम एकाध इंस्पेक्टर देखते थे, पर आज तो हर विभाग के अनेकों इंस्पेक्टर हैं। हम देखते हैं कि इंस्पेक्टर का तो महल खड़ा हो जाता है पर जनता का दुःख दर्द दूर नहीं होता। यह विचार कर के मैं तो कहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार इस कानून को पास करने के बाद अपना उद्देश्य प्राप्त कर सके तो मैं उस को साधुवाद दूंगा। लेकिन मुझे इस के कामयाब होने में बहुत शक है।

इस में यह व्यवस्था सरकार ने अच्छी रखी है कि जो नियम अन्य लोगों पर लागू होंगे वे ही नियम सरकारी कारखानों में बनने वाली दवाओं पर भी लागू होंगे। पहले यह नियम नहीं था। हमने देखा कि जो पेनिसिलिन बनी थी वह ठीक नहीं थी, बहुत से आदमियों को उससे नुकसान हो गया। लेकिन उस समय सरकारी कारखानों पर यह व्यवस्था लागू नहीं थी अब सजा की व्यवस्था उन के लिए भी है। पर इसमें भी छूट है। पर इस में भी सजा करने में बड़ी कठिनाई होगी। अगर दवा प्रतिक्रमण क अनुसार नहीं बनी है तो इस की रिपोर्ट कौन करेगा? जो दवा खाएगा उसको तो नुकसान हो जायगा। जो बंचने वाला डाक्टर है वह कह देगा कि मैंने तो फलां कम्पनी से दवा ठीक समझ कर ली है, इस की जिम्मेवारी बनाने वाले पर है। डाक्टर नहीं कह सकता कि वह दवा गलत है या सही है। उस पर जो लेबिल लगा है उसके अनुसार वह बचता है। डाक्टर तो कह देगा कि मैंने फलां कम्पनी से दवा ली है। उस कम्पनी का मैनेजर कह देगा कि कारकुनों ने कोई गड़बड़ी कर दी होगी। उसको सजा नहीं हो सकती। तो इस तरह से इस में चारों तरफ से छूट की व्यवस्था की गई है, बजा किश की होगी।

एक माननीय सदस्य : दवा खाने वाले को।

श्री सिंहासन सिंह : उस की सजा तो मौत की हो जायगी।

दूसरी बात बोर्ड की नियुक्ति के बारे में है। मुझे इस बोर्डके बारे में आपत्ति है। मैं चागला साहब को साधुवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने आते ही शिक्षा विभाग की कुछ कमेटियों को कम किया। इस से शायद शिक्षा की प्रगति में कमी होगी ऐसी बात नहीं है बल्कि शायद इस से प्रगति कुछ बढ़ ही जाय।

यहां दो तरह के बोर्ड बन रहे हैं। एक एलोपैथिक बोर्ड है और एक आयुर्वेदिक और यूनानी बोर्ड है। जैसाकि अभी कहा गया एलोपैथी बोर्ड में कोई हकीम या वैद्य नहीं है लेकिन इस के विपरीत हमारे आयुर्वेदिक बोर्ड में कुल ऊपर से ले कर नीचे तक डाक्टर्स हैं। यह कौन सा मेल है? अगर आयुर्वेदिक बोर्ड में आप डाक्टर्स को रखते हैं तो उसी तरीके से एलोपैथिक बोर्ड में आयुर्वेदिक वालों को शामिल कीजिये। आयुर्वेदिक बोर्ड में एलोपैथिक डाक्टर्स को आपने रखा है, हालांकि उन्होंने आयुर्वेद की पुस्तकें नहीं पढ़ी हैं ताहम उस आयुर्वेदिक बोर्ड को कंसटीच्यूट करेंगे और वह बोर्ड हमारी सरकार को यह राय देगा कि यह आयुर्वेदिक दवा सही है अथवा नहीं और यह दवा ठीक बनी है या नहीं बनी है। आखिर वह यह एडवाइस किस आधार पर देगा। इस बिल को देखने से कुछ मालूम नहीं होता है सिवाय इस के जैसाकि एक आधार बन गया है कि जो हमारे आई० ए० एस० वाले या आई० सी० एस० के लोग हैं वह हर काम के लिए योग्य हैं, वह एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लिये योग्य हैं, वह तिजारत के लिए योग्य हैं, वह खनिज पदार्थों के बारे में योग्य हैं और हर एक बात के लिए योग्य हैं वैसे ही एक राय इस सरकार ने इन

[श्री सिंहासन सिंह]

एलोपैथिक डाक्टरों के वास्ते कायम कर ली मालूम पड़ती है कि यह अंग्रेजी डाक्टरों आयुर्वेद के लिए भी योग्य हैं, यूनानी के लिए योग्य हैं और एलोपैथी के लिए तो योग्य हैं ही ।

बोर्ड जहाँ गवर्नमेंट को राय देगा वहाँ उस के साथ ही एक और संस्था भी हम ने कायम की हुई है जिस का कि नाम ड्रग्स कंसल्टेंटिव कमेटी है और वह भी हमें इन मामलों के बारे में राय देगी । अब यह दो-दो संस्थाएं आपने राय देने के लिए तो कायम कर ली हैं लेकिन क्या खाली राय देने से आपका काम ठीक तरह चल पायेगा ? राय देने वाले तो दो हो गये लेकिन काम करने वाला कौन होगा ? काम करने वाली गवर्नमेंट है । उस को करने वाला कौन है ? मेडिकल हेल्थ इंस्टीच्यूट का डाइरेक्टर वह गवर्नमेंट का सलाहकार है, वह इस काम को चलाता है । वह एक्जीक्यूटिव आफिसर है । वह बोर्ड में राय देगा और गवर्नमेंट के सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों को हुकम देगा । जब इस तरह की व्यवस्था मौजूद है तो फिर यह बोर्डों का सिलसला खत्म किया जाय और बोर्ड की क्या आवश्यकता है ? मैं आप से कहूंगा कि आप इन बोर्डों को खत्म क । सलाहकार कमेटी रखें वह कहीं अच्छी है । बड़े-बड़े बोर्ड बनाना, साल में मुश्किल से यह एजुकेशन बोर्ड जाँकि आल इंडिया बोर्ड है यह साल में मुश्किल से दो, चार बार मिलता है, साल में मुश्किल से एक बार ही मिलता है तो आप का ही बोर्ड साल में कई बार मिल सकेगा और क्या काम करेगा ? होना यह है कि दूर, दूर से लोग इस में आयेंगे, आकर लोग बैठ जायेंगे और चाय आदि पी कर उठ जायेंगे । इसको आप इतना कम्बरसम मत बनाइये । आप जो ऐक्ट बनाते हैं उस पर धमल कराने और उस की बर्किंग को देखने

के लिए सही तरीका निकालिये ताकि वह ठीक तरीके से चल सके । जितना ही आप बोर्ड आदि का प्रचलन करते जाइयेगा और नये नये कानून बनाते जाइयेगा उतना ही उसका दुरुपयोग होगा, गड़बड़ी बढ़ती जायेगी और दवा शुद्ध नहीं मिलेगी अलबत्ता खर्चा जरूर बढ़ जायेगा । प्रेसक्राइब्ड मेडिसिन जोकि आज मिलती है वह भी महंगी हो जायेगी ।

बैचों के बारे में मुझे यह कपना है कि जो बैच अपने पेशेंट को दवाई देगा उसके लिए तो कोई बात नहीं है लेकिन हर बैच देहात का जोकि दवा बेचता है, उसको बना लेता है अगर कहीं उमने अपने मरीज को दवाई नहीं दीं और यदि किसी सूरे के हाथ में बेच दी तो वह पकड़ लिया जायेगा ? अब वह गांव का बैच बेचारा हर एक पेशेंट के लिए रजिस्टर कहां तक रखेगा ? मेरे स्थाल में बैचों के साथ में यह ज्यादाती होगी । चूँकि घंटी आप की दो मर्तबा बज चुकी है और फिर बज रही है इसलिए मैं और अधिक न कहते हुए अपनी बात को यहीं पर समाप्त करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इन तमाम बातों पर विचार करे । यह विधेयक ऐसा है जाँकि अभी और भी संशोधन चाहता है ।

Shri Balakrishnan (Koilpatti): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and would like to say a few words while supporting the Bill.

Indian medicine—Ayurvedic, Unani and Sidha—have got a great tradition because these medicines were discovered by our great sages, like Dhanwantri, Bogar and Pulippani. But, unfortunately, after the British regime came into existence the popularity of Indian medicine was dis-

couraged and our people were made to believe that allopathic medicines only were miraculous. Now it has become the habit of the people to go in for that. Even for the slightest headache people are going in for that. For anything, whether it is headache, stomach pain or anything else, people are accustomed to having it. If at all the people are going in for injections, it is not because that Indian medicines are not good; Indian medicines are the best medicines, but our Government is not encouraging Indian medicines. They are giving encouragement to allopathy and they are not giving encouragement to Indian medicines. Also, Government is not taking keen interest to control the manufacture of Indian medicines. Everybody has become a *vaidya*.

Tamilnad is very famous for the Sidha system and I come from a place which is very famous for the Sidha system, that is, Palani. You know, Sir, in newspapers advertisements come from Palani. There are a large number of Sidha *vaidyas* who are doing business. Of course, there are some good Sidha *vaidyas* whose medicines are the best and are miraculous, but many people are practising Sidha system of medicine on a commercial basis.

I want to cite a few pathetic instances here which took place in my village. Some years back a young man approached a native doctor. That doctor gave him some pills. That poor young fellow took that medicine and as soon as he took that medicine he had a lot of motions. He became unconscious and finally he died.

I want to refer to another instance. A *harijan* lady had some eye disease; so, she approached a native doctor. That native doctor put some medicine in her eye and put a bandage. The bandage was not removed for three days. After three days not only was the bandage removed but her eyesight was also removed. The poor lady became blind.

I saw a news only two days ago in a famous Tamil daily newspaper in our Parliament Library it was said that a poor young fellow, Mohan, by name, went to a native doctor complaining of stomach pain. The doctor gave some pills and soon after he took the pills that young fellow vomited like anything. He became unconscious. Fortunately, he was taken immediately to the General Hospital.

These are things which happen because there is not proper control on Indian medicine, but I can say that if it is properly controlled and if it is put to the laboratory test, our Indian medicines are second to none in the world. But there is not proper control. So, I am glad that according to this Bill Government is going to test them in the laboratory.

Regarding the Board, the President of the All-India Ayurvedic Association, hon. Member, Shri Sarma, said that there are mainly three categories of medicines, namely, Ayurvedic, Unani and Sidha but only two representatives are there. A Sidha drug manufacturer does not know anything about Ayurveda; similarly, the Ayurvedic medicine manufacturer does not know anything about Sidha. So, I request that for every category of medicine representation should be given. Unless you give representation for each category separately, it is no use giving them representation. So, it is my request that at least one representative of the Sidha system, another of Unani and a third of Ayurvedic system should be there.

Regarding the appointment of inspectors, I am glad, that a technical man is going to be appointed. But too much power should not be given to that inspector to harass unnecessarily the innocent people. Also, unless the medicines are tested by laboratories, licences should not be granted for manufacturing a particular medicine.

Regarding advertisements, I have not seen any provision about adver-

[Shri Balakrishnan]

tisements in the Bill. There are many bogus advertisements. Sometimes we see advertisements saying that a man has come down from the roof of the Himalayas with the blessings of gods and goddesses to remove human sufferings. Such advertisements which are coming should be checked. Otherwise poor people can be cheated.

Regarding homoeopathy—I am also a student of homoeopathy—unfortunately homoeopathy has not been brought under the purview of this Bill. At least a separate amendment with regard to homoeopathy should be brought to the Drugs Act. Because, homoeopathy is a poor man's medicine. It is cheap, in fact the cheapest. But even in homoeopathy bogus medicines are coming. I know of instances where people who do not know even the rudiments of homoeopathy also practise it. So I request that homoeopathy may also be brought under the purview of this measure.

I am glad to know that in Madras the Health Minister of Madras proposes to start a homoeopathic college in the near future. I would like to suggest that some homoeopathic colleges under the Central Government should also be started.

Rich people go for treatment even to Switzerland and other foreign countries. As regards the poor people, homoeopathy would be more useful to them. There are so many health centres in which doctors are not posted even for one or two years. Homoeopathy will be helpful in such places. I therefore submit that homoeopathy should also be brought under the purview of this Bill.

Shri Sonavane: I rise to support this amending Bill and I congratulate the Joint Committee on having made some good amendments and making the provisions of this Bill more strict and beneficial to the general public. But in my opinion

the Committee should have considered the feasibility of including homoeopathy so that, as my friend Shri Balakrishnan was saying just now, homoeopathic medicines might also be covered by this amending Bill.

As is well known, these three or four systems of medicine, namely, allopathy, ayurveda, unani and homoeopathy, are practised in the country very widely. Recently, for the last one or two years I have been myself a beneficiary of the good effects of these homoeopathic medicines, and I thought the Joint Committee should have taken good care to include this, one of the systems of medicine which is common in the country. Many people are taking advantage of it. Homoeopathic doctors are also practising here, and there are stockists of these medicines. Therefore it should have been thought proper by the Government at the initial stage itself to have included this system of medicine in the amending Bill. The Government did not do it.

But the Joint Committee should have considered this system of medicine, because many defects and malpractices prevail in the sale, manufacture, and even prescribing and dispensing of these medicines also. These medicines are so cheap, and a doctor charges hardly about twelve annas for a prescription. The curative effects of these medicines are very good, they are very effective. So I thought that the Joint Committee would have taken good care to include this also within the scope of this amending Bill. But as they have not done so, I felt that the Joint Committee has erred and has overlooked this system of medicine, that is the homoeopathic system of medicine.

Now, Sir, speaking generally of these medicines and prevention of adulteration and all these things, the machinery that has been provided in

the Bill is that of inspectors. As you know, inspectors are there to inspect, check and bring to book the defaulters or wrong-doers. But there are inspectors and inspectors. And whatever good law or whatever good measure is passed, it fails on the rock of implementation. Therefore I feel that to check all these evils, the heavier punishments like increasing it from five years to ten years or from two years to five years, would all be futile if these inspectors, human nature being what it is, do not carry on their duties properly and honestly, keeping in view the interests of the society as a whole. Then all those provisions which make the law stricter or prescribe heavier punishments become a nullity. And then, after having picked up a case by an honest inspector, and taken it to the court, there also a clever lawyer has all those extenuating circumstances placed before the magistrate trying the case....

श्री श्रीकार लाल बरवा (कोटा) :

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हाउस में क्वोरम नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum. The hon. Member may continue.

Shri Sonavane: Sir, I was referring to the appointment of inspectors and their discharging of their duties honestly. The appointment of such inspectors, even with the requisite qualifications as to the knowledge of the subject is good, but at the same time it depends on the temperament of the inspector that he should see to the interests of the society and should carry out his duties honestly. Of course, that type of measurement cannot be had, but this fact should be taken into consideration when these appointments are to be made. This factor is very very important, because it is only when the inspector does his duty with the best of his ability and in an honest manner that the good provisions of this Bill would be carried out.

Then, my friend over there was saying that one of the provisions included in the proposed new section 27 does tie down the magistrate or judge trying a case or awarding a punishment, because the provision says "shall not be less than one year". It has been said that the hands of the judiciary are bound and that no discretion has been left to the magistrate. I am sorry to say that the Member has not realised that so many cases have gone with paltry sentences and that the cost of appointing inspectors, taking the cases to the courts and doing investigation and analysis in the laboratories, all those things, go to waste. The society is held at ransom by such unsocial elements. If the courts give a paltry penalty, then I think the whole object is lost. Therefore, I am happy that the Joint Select Committee has fixed this minimum sentence and I think the Committee should have done so in all such cases as we know that the good medicines and the pure medicines are rarely to be found. I congratulate the Joint Select Committee and request the Minister that in future the one important system of medicine, that is, homoeopathy which has not been included would also be brought under control.

Dr. D. S. Raju: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank all the hon. Members who have participated in this discussion and contributed in such a large measure. Although they have expressed some doubts on certain provisions generally, I gather that they have given their support to the passing of this Bill. So, I think, the credit goes to the Joint Select Committee Members who have done such a good job and such a thorough job of the work.

Now, I would like to make a few observations on the comments made by some of the hon. Members. Shri D. C. Sharma has raised a good point. He said that the Government should also take up Ayurvedic industry in the public sector as a pilot project. Of course, we are doing it. Under the modern system of medicine, there are

[Dr. D. S. Raju]

a few projects coming up very rapidly in some of these areas with Russian collaboration and independently also we are trying to develop some of the drugs in the public sector. So, that is a point worth considering, the point raised by Shri D. C. Sharma that the Government should take up a pilot project for the development of Ayurvedic drugs.

There are certain provisions in the Bill. In section 15, protection has been given to some of these people, traders and dealers, who are honest and who can prove that they got their goods from licensed manufacturers and that they stored the goods under proper conditions when they bought them. So, if they can prove to the satisfaction of the inspector these conditions, they are exempted. That means to say that the idea is not to inflict punishment upon innocent and honest dealers. The whole problem rests upon the drug inspectors. That is a very important aspect of the implementation of this Act. We know the difficulties, the shortcomings, in the implementation of this Act. We are now trying to improve the conditions of the drug inspectors. There are at present 150 drug inspectors in the country as against 122 last year. We are trying to improve their quality and efficiency. We are also giving them some training in the field of inspection. Last year, in Baroda, about 25 inspectors were given special training and we are also urging upon the State Governments to improve their scales of pay and their emoluments so that their efficiency also might be improved. Some of the States Governments have conceded to our request and they are improving the conditions of these drug inspectors.

One or two Members raised the question of laboratory facilities. It is true that the laboratory facilities are also not adequate. We have two national laboratories, one at Calcutta and the other at Lucknow. They are very big national laboratories

and there are also 11 State laboratories where they are doing adequate work. But even then this number is not adequate. Recently, the States of Madras, Mysore and West Bengal are also currently building up their own analytical laboratories. Whenever a State requires our assistance, the facilities of the two national institutes are at their disposal. Some of the hon. Members have said that it is very difficult to analyse Ayurvedic drugs. It is not so bad. Some of the Ayurvedic drugs which contain some of these preparations, like, mercury, arsenic, copper and musk could be very easily analysed in the modern analytical laboratories. So, we are not so bad in respect of analysis. But we would like to improve the facilities for analysis in the laboratories.

A few Members have commented upon the utility of the Drugs Technical Advisory Board particularly with reference to Ayurvedic section. I would like to mention that this Board as constituted is the best we could do under the circumstances. It contains some of the experts on research and some representatives from the Ayurvedic trade and industry and also from the profession. But by experience if any changes are necessary, they might be effected later. But under the circumstances that is the best Board which we could constitute. It is supposed to be a technical advisory board in all such matters connected with the Ayurvedic drugs.

One or two Members have said about the restrictions imposed upon the judiciary. Perhaps, the hon. Member does not know that the Parliament is sovereign. In fact, the minimum punishment has already been provided under certain Acts, as the Railways Act and the Petroleum and Pipelines Act, etc. The minimum punishments have already been prescribed. Apart from this, they can reduce the punishment. The courts can reduce the punishment and reduce it to even one day if they want to but they are only requested to give reasons in writing.

Bill

One hon. Member said about homoeopathy. We are proposing to bring forward a separate Bill to cover this system also. A notification has already been issued in March last.

Sir, whatever has been done has been done with a very careful consideration and understanding and sympathy. Of course, the primary concern is the health of the people.

While that is the primary consideration, of course, we have got to take care of the industry also. If the industry is strangled or destroyed, then also people will suffer. Then, the profession has also to be taken care of. All these measures have been taken with this object namely that all these agencies should be supported, because the one depends upon the other, and they are all integrated. If the drugs are adulterated, it is not only the patients who suffer but the profession itself suffers, because the profession gets a bad name and people begin to condemn the system. If the doctors are bad, if the diagnosis is bad, if the medicines are bad, the whole system gets a bad name. We hope that these measures which we have proposed will definitely enhance the status of Ayurveda, the Ayurvedic industry and the Ayurvedic profession. There is no doubt about it. We are absolutely certain about it.

I am at one with the hon. Member who has suggested that Ayurveda is a great science. We agree. There is no dispute about it. It was there some thousands of years ago. But, unfortunately, just as we went down politically and otherwise the system also went under debris. It is our sacred duty now to renovate it and to remove that debris and bring it up to the level of our expectations.

Of course, the modern system of medicine has got the advantage of being practised all over the world. If there is any research, if there is any new drug or new method or new line of approach, it is broadcast all over the world. In a few days' time, its

value is assessed in thousands of laboratories and thousands of hospitals all over the country. So, the modern system has got that advantage. We could not help it. So, if we accept Ayurveda to compete with the modern system, it will be a very difficult thing. That will take some time. But there is no doubt that there is some inherent worth and some inherent truth in Ayurveda. Otherwise, it would not have survived for all these thousands of years.

Shri Mohsin: What about the Unani system?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Whatever I have said about Ayurveda applies to the Unani system also. Unless there is some inherent worth and some inherent truth in a system it will die out automatically. So, the very fact of its survival is proof that there is inherent good in the Ayurvedic and Unani systems.

As regards the punishment, there has been a general demand all over the country and in both Houses of Parliament that the punishment should be enhanced. While I have brought forward this Bill, I hope hon. Members do not get the impression that everything is very bad in this country.

Shri Bade: The minimum punishment has been prescribed. That means that the magistrate's hands are tied down.

Shri Sonavane: The hon. Minister has already replied to that point.

Dr. D. S. Raju: There are about 1750 licensed manufacturing concerns in the modern system of medicine and about 250 to 300 ayurvedic and Unani manufacturing concerns. Not all of them are bad. Many of them are very good, very nice and very up-to-date. They are improving. But one bad medicine is like one drop of poison in a pot of milk which spoils the whole pot of milk. Similarly, one or two bad agencies here and there will bring a

[Dr. D. S. Raju]

bad name to the whole system. Out of these 1750 licensed manufacturers, about 500 are concerns which have got loan licences and which are operating the firms on a loan basis. The rest are all licensed and most of them are very nice and are technically very sound and efficient. But we made a recent survey lately in a few districts, taking one district from each State, and we found that there were spurious drugs manufactured by about 30 unlicensed concerns. It is very difficult to trace these unlicensed manufacturers because they do not exist; they get the labels of some other well known firm and stick them on their own medicines. That is our difficulty. However long it may take and however difficult it may be, we must root out this evil. Otherwise, we cannot safeguard the health of the people.

I hope that these provisions which I have brought forward in this amending Bill will go a long way in coming to our rescue and in satisfying the requirements which we have today.

With these words, I move.

Shri Mohsin: Many a time when instances of adulteration in drugs were raised in this House, the hon. Minister of Health had said that the Centre had no control over the drug controllers and inspectors. So do the Central Government contemplate to bring the drug controllers and drug inspectors under the control of the Central Government so that this Act can be implemented effectively? Otherwise, again, they would only be expressing their inability that the adulteration cannot be stopped, as they have no direct control.

Dr. D. S. Raju: Actually, the Act has got to be implemented by the State Governments, at the moment. But we have also authority to employ some of our own inspectors from the Central agency. They can simultaneously go

and inspect in the States, along with the agencies in the States.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki (Bardhaman): May I know when Government are proposing to bring forward a Bill for homoeopathy?

Dr. D. S. Raju: Very shortly; we shall try to bring it forward as early as possible.

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: During the special session this month?

Dr. D. S. Raju: I cannot indicate the time, but we would like to bring it forward as early as possible.

With these words, I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take up the clauses. There are no amendments to the clauses.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 32 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 32 were added to the Bill. Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Dr. D. S. Raju: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

14.57 hrs.

INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMEND-
MENT) BILL

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

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

In moving this Bill, I would like to make certain preliminary observations.

The main object of bringing forward this legislation is to check the blackmarketing in tickets, particularly, in those on which reservations have been made. There have been several complaints in big cities that rail tickets are purchased and seats or berths are reserved by persons other than *bona fide* passengers, and such tickets and reservations are subsequently transferred to others for illegal consideration. Such malpractices, apart from causing great hardship and inconvenience to genuine passengers have subjected the railways to severe criticism. The tendency to purchase tickets by other than *bona fide* passengers is particularly noticeable during the period of the summer exodus and other rush periods when intending passengers desiring to reserve berths, seats, etc., experience difficulty in view of the fact that the demand for reservation is far greater than the available accommodation.

15.00 hrs.

During such rush periods particularly, unsocial elements taking advantage of the situation, take up positions in the queues, secure tickets and reservations and then trade on these tickets and reservations inside and then outside the railway premises in a clandestine manner.

A number of steps have been taken by the railway administration to check such corrupt practices and to prevent the activities of unsocial elements. In some cases of blackmarketing in

tickets which have come to the notice of the administration, persons have been prosecuted under Sec. 120A of the Indian Railways Act, dealing with unauthorised canvassing or hawking on railways, and have been sentenced to fines. But the penalty has not been as deterrent as one would like it to be. At present, there is no provision in the Indian Railways Act under which the sale or transfer of a single journey ticket or reservation is prohibited. This is a lacuna. Sec. 70 of the Indian Railways Act makes only a return ticket or a season ticket non-transferable. Sec. 114 of the Act prescribes a penalty for the sale or attempted sale or purchase of a season ticket or half of a return ticket. There is no such penal provision in respect of a single journey ticket. The question of including the single journey ticket within the provisions of Sec. 70 and Sec. 114 of the Indian Railways Act was considered in 1949, but was dropped on the recommendations of the Select Committee. While making the single journey ticket non-transferable might cause hardship, it is felt that a single journey ticket on which a reservation has been made has to be made non-transferable so that blackmarketing in tickets and unauthorised transfer of reservations may be stopped.

The present Bill has, therefore, been introduced to amend the Indian Railways Act to a limited extent to prohibit the transfer of tickets on which reservations have been made. Under the existing law, the railway administration virtually is unable to take any legal action against a person selling or purchasing a single journey ticket to or from another person at a place other than the railway station or authorised booking window. To deal effectively with such cases, it has been provided in the Bill that no person other than a railway servant or an authorised agent shall sell or attempt to sell any ticket or any half of a return ticket. Similarly, a ticket shall not be purchased from any person other than a railway servant or an authorised agent.

[Shri S. V. Ramaswamy]

These are broadly the provisions of the Bill. They are substantially non-controversial. I trust the House will have very little difficulty in accepting the Bill. I move.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890, be taken into consideration".

Shri Nambiar (Tiruchirapalli): The purpose of the Bill as enunciated by the hon. Deputy Minister now is agreeable and acceptable. But the question is : by penalising certain transactions of transfer of tickets, are we going to solve the problem or even a fringe of it? It is true that black-marketing is in vogue in railway tickets. What is the reason for it? The Minister stated that particularly in summer vacation and other seasons when there is an exodus of persons from one part of the country to another, these things happen. It is not so. Of course, during those seasons, more passengers travel. But the normal situation in the country today is that travelling by long-distance trains in third class and even in first class is becoming a near impossibility.

This question was seriously canvassed during the railway budget debate. The hon. Minister had agreed that over-crowding is a problem which can be solved only after several years by expanding railway capacity. Unless and until the main problem is solved, this is not going to be tackled at all. You can pick one or two here and there in certain stations and prosecute them for blackmarketing in tickets. But that will only give a very very small relief.

For instance, I know there are persons who do blackmarketing in tickets. But by dealing with those persons, the problem cannot be solved. Normally, leave alone the summer vacation, travel between Delhi-Mad-

ras, Delhi-Bombay, Bombay-Howrah, Bombay-Madras and so on—all these distant places—after purchasing third class sleeper tickets with reservation is an impossibility. If the Deputy Minister or Minister would kindly go to the Delhi Main Station or Howrah or Victoria Terminus or any other terminus or Central Station and see things *incognito*, he will see what is happening. There will be long queues standing for days and nights, for hours together. Then he will understand the problem.

Is the Railway Ministry in a position to tackle this issue? We have suggested during the railway budget debate that more sleeper coaches should be added to the existing ones. The Minister promised that during the next one year he is going to have constructed about 140 coaches or so. That means they will be available only after one year. What are you going to do in the meanwhile?

With regard to first class travel also, the present first class was the previous second class. The charges also have been reduced to the previous second. It is cheaper in that way.

Shri U. M. Trivedi (Mandsaur): More than the second.

Shri Nambiar: It is cheaper. People are standing for tickets ten and twenty days ahead of the date of travel. Persons who want to travel at short notice for some business or change of business find it impossible to secure tickets. When tickets used to be available through travel agencies, there used to be some benefit, that at the last moment tickets could be available. Now that is practically impossible. One will have to wait in the queue. If one's turn does not come, one has to change one's programme. That is to suit the railway's convenience. You cannot travel as and when you require, but when the railway can carry you. That has been the order of the day.

Therefore, this is a very serious problem. It has to be tackled basically. The Ministry trying to get out of it by blaming some persons for blackmarketing in tickets and penalising them will not be giving any relief. Of course, to that extent, those persons who traffic in these tickets and who have to be curbed, will find it difficult to operate.

What is stated in the amendment is that tickets shall be issued by a railway servant. It is always so. But after it is issued, it passes from one hand to another. There is no authority to say that it has been passed on. Suppose the reservation is in the name of Ramaswamy. There are a hundred Ramaswamys.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Full address has got to be given.

Shri Nambiar: That can be done. The tickets can be in the name of Nambiar.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Which Nambiar?

Shri Nambiar: In North Malabar, there are millions of Nambiaris.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There is only one Anandan Nambiar.

Shri Nambiar: Or they may be in the name of Iyer—Iyer and party or Nayar and company or Ramaswamy and brothers.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Ramaswamy & Nambiar.

Shri Nambiar: These things can be done. I am not attempting to ridicule the attempt to penalise those who blackmarket in tickets. But the problem of over-crowding cannot be solved by this. If people are punished for this, they will find out another method of cheating.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Will he suggest a method?

Shri Nambiar: The method, which I have suggested and which I repeat, is that you should increase the number of through coaches in all long-distance trains. I know the Deputy Minister will immediately be ready with the answer. I know the answer. And that is, we have not got the capacity: because more goods trains are running, the available capacity is used up, so we have no capacity. This answer he can give even after 25 years. Then, how are you going to solve the problem? We have planned development, industrial growth, commercial growth, agricultural improvement etc. in this country, which we cherish and want. When these things happen, you must also provide for quick and better transport. They must go simultaneously with each other. Otherwise, this cannot be solved. That is exactly what the Railway Ministry has failed to do, that is my point. Unless the problem is squarely met, solution is not possible. These are all palliatives by which you can divert the attention of the public, saying that black market is responsible for the trouble. It is because of the trouble that black market comes in, black market is not responsible for the trouble. Therefore, to the extent he attempts to do something like this, I must congratulate him on taking care of the poor passengers left in the lurch in the present day conditions, but I am most dissatisfied with the improvement and travel facilities that are being given to the passengers.

One more word. I do not know what the other hon. Members are going to say about it, but I think in this unnecessarily the railway employees are dragged in. The poor booking clerk or the ticket collector who issues the ticket is being dragged in, saying that he is a party to this blackmarketing. I may agree that one or two here and there may be like that, but by and large the employees at the booking counter or the ticket examiners on trains are

[Shri Nambiar]

doing their duty efficiently, carefully and well. And they should not be punished for no fault of theirs.

For instance, today in the Question Hour, the reply came that railway employees removed under rule 148 or 149 will have no relief; it will be restricted by the provisions of the Limitation Act, and only persons who have been removed during the last six years can claim reinstatement, and they also can claim only three years arrears of salary. That is what the hon. Deputy Minister said this morning. If this is the treatment you give to the employees, what is the confidence that the employees have in serving in very difficult conditions like these. The railway employee who has been wrongly removed under rule 148 or 149, must have the guarantee, when the Supreme Court has said so, that he will come back to duty and get his arrears of pay, so that he will have confidence in discharging his duties, without the fear that something may happen to him from the public or persons who are aggrieved.

Suppose a booking clerk, getting Rs. 150, refuses to give a ticket or a reservation to a high official, who may be of the ICS cadre, or a big person, for the simple reason that he does not have accommodation, that gentleman gets angry with the clerk and makes a hell of a complaint, and I know cases where this poor fellow had to unnecessarily suffer for no fault of his. The railway administration does not go to his rescue, to help him, even if it is proved that he is wrongly dismissed, as was seen from today's answer. I would request the hon. Minister to be sympathetic to the staff, and see that the maximum that can be done is done, and that all persons removed under these rules are taken back to duty. It is also a part of creating confidence and mutual co-ordination between the staff and the railway administration.

Shri K. L. More (Hatakanangle):
This measure is quite welcome and acceptable as mentioned by the previous speaker.

I have tabled certain amendments, and I will come to them when clause by clause consideration is taken up.

This measure seeks to fill up a lacuna by placing the single journey tickets on a par with season and return tickets. That is a good thing, but I do not agree with certain purposes mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

Firstly, it is very difficult to make out who is a *bona fide* passenger and who is not, because there is no agency for that, or if there is an agency it is not so effective as to find out who indulge in malpractices.

Moreover, the Railway Minister has not convinced us that the railway administration have exhausted all the remedies in order to remove these malpractices. As we know, this suggestion was made long before, but it was rejected by the Select Committee. So, I think there is no justification for bringing forward this measure without exhausting other remedies.

The measure seeks to give authority for selling tickets to the railway servant and also persons authorised by the railway administration. I do not agree with the latter part, because persons authorised by the railway administration has got no meaning, and this will again bring in so many malpractices. There are so many agencies, and if this work is assigned to agencies other than the railway department, it will again bring in certain undesirable things.

Further, this will entail trouble on so many innocent persons. There are so many ignorant persons, agricultural classes, who do not generally know the rules and regulations, and who are not so careful. So, this may entail hardship on them. The real culprits will escape.

and these innocent persons will be caught. So, there should be a proviso to clause 3, as under:

"Provided further that nothing herein shall prevent mutual transfer of seats or berths reserved against proper tickets by passengers belonging to a marriage party, or a party of students belonging to an educational institution or a party consisting of the members of the same party."

I have brought another amendment that the transfer of such tickets should be allowed among such categories of persons. That is why I have moved the second amendment. If these amendments are accepted, the Bill may seek to achieve certain objectives that are envisaged by this Bill. With these observations, I end.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya (Raiganj):

Sir, the hon. Minister has in a way indicated that the moral standards in the country had suffered. The original Bill contemplated deviation from the proper conduct only on the part of season ticket holders and return ticket holders; it did not contemplate that the single journey ticket holders will also resort to the practices against which the law was framed. The Railway Act was passed in 1890 and we are today in 1964. I do not know whether our condition after these years should be that we have suffered in moral conduct to such an extent that the Minister has got to come today to the House to say that the ordinary ticket holders are to be included here. What he suggests as a lacuna in the Act is in a way a confession that the society has begun to lack in the moral standards. Otherwise, this lacuna should not have come to the notice of the Government as it was not necessary when the Act was framed; it was not noticed so long after the Act was framed. In any case having come up to this stage, the lacuna has got to be rectified and it is

good that the hon. Minister is moving for its rectification.

In dealing with the purchase of tickets, I believe that the way the tickets are issued should also be taken into consideration. Our friend Mr. Nambiar paid high compliments to railway employees; I join with him in paying the same high compliments but at times they conduct themselves in a way which confounds me and I believe it is because of that that loopholes are found which the hon. Minister wants to rectify. I will give you an example. On the 29th of last month, that evening, I telephoned the Delhi Railway station for a third class ticket in the two-tier sleeping coach. I was told that all the seats upto 9th of May were reserved. I told them that I was a Member of Parliament but in spite of that the reply I got was: all seats upto 9th May are booked. The next day I came to Parliament railway booking office and got a ticket.

Shri Nambiar: There is the quota system; that is from our quota.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: I quite follow what Mr. Nambiar says. I had disclosed my identity to the man; he knew I was a Member of Parliament; in spite of that he says that upto 9th all the tickets are booked.

I will give another example which will be more convincing. This was in pre-Independence period when I had to go along with a Reporter of mine to attend a provincial conference at Jalpaiguri. This lacuna has been discovered after Independence but it happened when this lacuna had not been discovered. We had asked but were told that there was no accommodation available for reservation. But on the date of our journey, somebody advised us to go to Sealdah station; we stood by the particular compartment in which we wanted to go to see whether there would be any last minute cancellations. In that com-

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

partment, there was only one passenger; all the other berths were vacant though we were told earlier that there was no berth available. Even till the last moment, I was being told that there was no vacancy. The gentleman who was going by that compartment was a businessman who knew how to deal with such situations. He advised me to buy third class tickets; and I did so and got into the first class compartment with third class tickets. When the train halted at Naihati, the next stoppage, I called the ticket-collector or the conductor-guard and had the tickets changed into first class. It is thus that I got reservation both for me and the reporter. But till the last moment, the persons in charge of things would not tell us that there were vacant berths.

I am not drawing any conclusions. All that I say is that it was confounding to me that such things continue to happen. That is why I suggest that the hon. Minister might take up with the departments also and ask why such things happen. It happened once more. Some months back, I telephoned New Delhi station for a ticket in the vestibule and I sent a man also. That was the evening time when the issue of tickets for the vestibule was commencing. But at the same moment, they said that all tickets were sold. I do not know whether there are such active and enthusiastic persons who go and wait at the railway station and buy all the tickets for the vestibule train the moment booking is opened. That is something strange. The matter has to be tackled at the issue office itself. My suggestion to the hon. Minister is that he should not rest content with the amendment of the Act but he should check up matters with the department and with the sections from which tickets are issued so that if there is any loophole anywhere it may be checked.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I feel that the Congress and the Communist Members have vied

with each other in trying to praise the railway employees and win cheap publicity for themselves. They have now narrated facts which would belie their own statements but would support what the hon. Minister was pleased to say. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that dishonesty does exist, that corruption exists. At what level it exists is a different thing. It exists at the lowest level, at higher levels, at the highest levels also. It is true that we have not been able to solve this difficulty about reservations of tickets. The amendment that is now moved is not going to solve it. Because the lacuna has been kept there. The very lacuna that has been felt by the Minister is not being removed. Go to the Bombay station. **Mr. Batata** is available for you, to purchase any ticket and give you any reservation. He is a very small man; he is known as **Batata**—a Marathi or a Gujarathi word. **Mr. Batata** will make arrangements for you: one ticket, two tickets, three tickets or even 10 tickets. Can you check that **Batata**? You cannot check that **Batata**. **Mr. Batata** is always there to supply you any number of tickets.

15.31 hrs.

[SHRI THIRUMALA RAO in the Chair]

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Is that his name?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Everybody knows him as potato. He is known as **Batata**. I do not know what his name is.

Mr. Chairman: Is he still there?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Yes; in Bombay Central.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Is he fairly round like a potato?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Yes; round. He is always available. You go there and

Bill

he is available. Then there are other outsiders who are known as khalis. They are not regular coolies, but they are khalis. What they do is, they spread their own mattress or dharrie or carpets; for only Rs. 5—no regular reservation is necessary—one whole berth is available for you.

Shri Nambiar: That is in an unreserved carriage.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In an unreserved carriage.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Shri Nambiar knows.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: He knows, but he will not disclose it. The whole difficulty is he is soft for these people. Why? I know Shri Nambiar knows more about the railways than any one of us here, but he must come out and help the country also. Can you remedy it? You cannot, and not by this law. There is another difficulty with the railway administration, and it is this. The bureaucrats sitting there are more or less ignorant of what powers they possess under the law. I remember instances and I have simply laughed. Even when you have got those vendors to whom you have let off some particular cubicle for selling anything, the vendor thinks that he has a right; a right is created and he goes into litigation, and litigation goes right up to the Supreme Court and the man is sitting on your nose and does not allow you to do anything and he cheats you. Why are you not able to check it? Because your lawyers do not know the law and the net result is that the Government suffers in revenue and suffers ignominy. This is what happens by keeping the ignorant man at the helm of affairs.

The same is the condition here. You say that "he shall not sell or attempt to sell any ticket",—"if a person, not being a railway servant or an agent authorised by the railway administration in this behalf" and so on. Why should I sell? I can give my ticket to Shri Nambiar. What proof is there that I have sold it? Nothing. I ex-

change another ticket from him; it is not selling. The word "exchange" as defined in the Contracts Act is different. He gives me a ticket for some other place. I give him some ticket for another place; and I still escape. Will they not do it? So, the lacuna has been kept there. It has not been studied, and it will perpetuate this illegal thing that is going on.

What happens with the reservations? I know how reservations are made. I know; I have met some Reservation Officers, extremely honest, honest to the core. But then, that honesty is only at the static level. But at the dynamic level, dishonesty begins. Anybody can come in. You have let loose the whole process of dishonesty and corruption by having these two-tier compartments. What happens in the two-tier compartments? A lower berth is available four annas a seat, for anybody who wants to come. For the upper berth, you are charging Rs. 3 or so for whosoever comes. The poor fellow is hanging there, looking for his luggage down; he must be careful to watch his own luggage and he must be careful enough to see who enters that place or not. And then what happens? In every case, if a ticket is issued, there would be some control. But nobody cares for four annas. The railway guard, if he is travelling, or if his children are travelling or anybody known to him is travelling, says: "Oh, I will sit. All right." "Oh, you are a railway man, all right. Come on." Another man comes in. "Oh, a railway man, come on." A third man comes, and the guard says, "All right, come on." One day, it so happened that I found four persons just brought in by a Deputy Superintendent of Police,—Railway Police—and they had no tickets. It was very unlucky for them, for, they came in the same cubicle which I occupied. I found a railway constable carrying his luggage. I was wondering. A constable will never carry anybody's luggage. He must be a police officer. I sent for the head TTE and asked him to

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

check that man. To my surprise, it was found that he was lacking four tickets: not one, not two not three, but four. Can I call that TTE corrupt? No. The poor fellow was funky. He had not the courage to ask for four tickets. Only when I stood by him, he said:

ये सहब नाराज होते हैं, टिकट बत ओ ।

All that he would say is, "I want to see your ticket." Because I am angry, he wants that ticket to be seen! The Deputy Superintendent got down, and after travelling another 50 miles asked the guard, "issue a certificate to me that I am travelling without tickets with four persons from Bharatpur." The guard came running to me and said:

हुजूर अगर आप कहेंगे ना मे दे दता हू ।

I said, "What bothers you, and why should you bother about me? Can you think it to be legal?" He said, "you travel once in a way. But I have to do this job every day. If I do not satisfy that fellow and be firm, I will be handcuffed and put in jail."

I ask very pertinently of the hon. Minister of Railways, has it not come to his notice that every railway employee, any TTE, poor fellow, is afraid of the Government Railway Police, and every time that the Government Railway Police interferes, has the hon. Minister stood up to shut down those scoundrels who are doing us in the eye? Even in respect of the railway police officers who are trying to swindle us, we have not been able to do anything. The whole lot of the railway employees, all of them—Class III employees—are kept on litters every time they are afraid of the Government Railway Police.

Very recently there was an occasion when eight fellows were travelling without tickets and were caught at Phulera. What happened? Immediately, four constables came and said:

"हमारा मुर्गा है"

"These are my cocks. You cannot charge them." It was merely the Divisional TTEs who were checking. They said: "We are going to charge you".

अच्छा चार्ज करेगा, अभी बतलाता हूँ थाने-दार को

The sub-inspector came and said, "Chalo, handcuff; come on."

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Handcuff whom?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Handcuff the poor TTEs—all six of them. I fortunately reached the place by three up on that day. As soon as I reached, those people shouted for me there, because they knew me and they had their headquarters at my place.

"प्ररे, बैस्टर्ड साहब आ गये है ।"

They recognised me. Then I found that the sub-inspectors had run away.

This is going on. Can you check it with this provision? It is these people who are affording them protection. Everytime it has been brought to the notice that this protection is being granted by them. And if any railway officer of Class III takes it into his head to do something against these, the poor fellow is doomed; he loses his job; he is caught; he is handcuffed; he is carried from one station to another and he is insulted. How many of them can withstand this? They cannot. I can narrate instances after instances: the station master of Marwar Junction, the station master at Gudia, the station master at Beawar—each one of them has suffered because they had the guts of standing up against the police officer. Have you put in any provision to see that these things will be stopped? Why have a host of TTEs, such a huge lot, and recovering less and spending more? Why not have more ticket collectors at the stations? Why do you keep checking stations at long distances? Formerly, a checking station was provided at every junction. Now trains halt for three hours resulting

in waste of money, waste of energy, waste of steam and waste of time. Everywhere this is going on. The railway administration come down upon us and say, "we are not earning much and we are losing". How will you not lose? If you allow the engine to be kept on steam waiting for three hours, you will definitely lose. Time-tables are deliberately arranged in this manner, so that these things go on.

If you want the railway administration to improve to the advantage of the nation, these lethargies and inefficiencies must be shunted off. One suggestion was made by Shri Nambiar, which I would recommend very strongly. Do not believe your administration when it tells you that we have reached the saturation point about the traffic on a particular line. There is no saturation point. The hon. Deputy Minister has lived in England and I have lived there. Many of us have been living in Bombay and we know that 342 trains run to time in Bombay. Thousand trains at Piccadilly Circus go on running, smoothly and without trouble. The saturation point is there only in the mind of the railway officer.

It is necessary to increase the number of trains. Just travel on this metre-gauge train leaving in the morning at 9.30 from Delhi Junction. You will find it overcrowded immediately after Delhi Cantonment is passed. It becomes so overcrowded that every man who tries to get into it has got to travel on the footboard. Can you not add an additional train on this line? But you will not do it. Everytime you will be told that the saturation point has been reached. In 1954, we had sanctioned the doubling of the Rewari-Delhi line. But have you doubled it? The track up to one single station from Rewari was doubled and after that there is no trace of doubling at all. 30 miles of track is still undoubled.

Mr. Chairman: He should conclude now.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: All these things are going on. I know the Railway Minister cannot have time to look into these small things. But in the overall picture of the railway administration these are big. In 1890 the Indian Railways Act was passed. 74 years later we are now waking up to this problem. Why? Because corruption has gone so high up and passengers find it difficult. That is not the fault of the ordinary reservation clerk. It is due to a big conspiracy. There are some people who have risen to the post of supervisors who will act like this; just for the sake of Rs. 50 or Rs. 100, they will take up the phone and send messages saying, sell this ticket, sell so much, this and that, with the result that as Mr. Bhattacharyya said, they will say, "everything is full". Once I caught hold of an order in writing sent by a supervisor and sent a copy of it to the Minister. But they wanted to twist something, because each officer has got something to get out of it.

Mr. Chairman: He should deal with the relevant provisions in the Bill. There is no use in making rambling remarks.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: I think they are relevant, Sir. I am offering criticism about the corruption that is rampant. It is not rambling remark.

Mr. Chairman: I do not mean any disrespect, but I would like him to confine himself to the contents of the Bill.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It becomes very difficult for a Member of Parliament to confine himself strictly like that. This is not a law court where I have to argue a point and point out the relevancy or irrelevancy of it. Sometimes it so happens....

Mr. Chairman: There is no use arguing about it. Will he conclude in two minutes?

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Yes, Sir. I would submit to the Minister that it is for him an extremely difficult prob-

[Shri U. M. Trivedi]

lem, there is no doubt about it. But the root cause is not merely the poor TTE or the man who arranges it. It goes right up to the top. That is why I submit that if you have to trace it, you will have to go up and up till you catch hold of the real culprit in this matter.

Shri M. P. Swamy (Tenkasi): Sir, this Bill has become necessary to prevent the illegal act of selling tickets to the public by persons who have purchased the tickets previously and who are making money out of it. Indeed it is a necessary legislation for preventing such evils which we cannot tolerate in our society. Rather, such blackmarketing in tickets is a reflection on our character also. But the underlying factor which leads to such practices must be carefully looked into by the railway administration.

What are the reasons for people earning such profits? First of all, we have a system of travel agents. Whether they get bonafide passengers or not, these agents purchase the tickets previously and keep it with them. Whenever a person approaches the railway administration, they are told that the tickets have already been booked. But if we go to the agents, they sell the tickets and charge extra amount. Even some people from the public have contact with the booking office. Such people also purchase tickets and sell them to the public at exorbitant rates.

The question is whether this legislation would go to such an extent as to prevent such things. I do not know how it is possible to identify the bonafide passengers. This matter has to be looked into. There is provision for a fine of Rs. 250 and imprisonment for 3 months. To prevent such evils, this fine is necessary.

This practice of getting tickets previously and selling them to the public at exorbitant rate is not confined only to the railway administration.

Even in cinema houses, people who cannot get tickets in the cinema houses are able to get them outside by paying higher rates. In such cases, they have put up a board saying that tickets purchased outside the cinema house are invalid. Have the Railway Administration put a board like that?

I think the time has come, for putting up such boards in railway stations that such tickets purchased by the public from these people will be invalid. Of course, the law is there, but everybody is not well-versed with all the laws of the land. Not knowing the law is not an excuse. Therefore, this system of putting a sign-board saying "all tickets purchased from outside and from these people trafficking in tickets are invalid" should be adopted.

As I said earlier, the main cause is, we are not able to get tickets because of non-availability of accommodation. People from Delhi who want to go to Madars have to go to the station early in the morning or even sleep there the previous night so that they can stand in the queue at the time the window window opens and purchase tickets. They have to go and buy the tickets 10 to 15 days earlier. There is so much traffic. In summer seasons when there is an exodus we have to provide more passenger trains and more coaches should be attached to the trains. I was happy to find from the papers that Shri Dasappa said at some meeting that they have provided as much as Rs. 4 crore, the highest ever provided, for passenger amenities. I suggest that more coaches should be attached to trains connecting big cities like Bombay-Delhi, Bombay-Madras, Madras-Calcutta etc. I am told that in these cities some people earn huge profits by dealing in such illegal things of blackmarketing in tickets.

It is proper that the public should appreciate the intention of the Railways to prevent these malpractices. At the same time, the railway staff

also should co-operate with the public. It is not at all correct to put the entire blame on the staff. What I mean to say is, they must also co-operate with the public. Only with their co-operation we can maintain any peaceful and efficient administration and keep up the well-earned name of the Railway Administration.

With these words, Sir, I support the Bill that is before the House.

Mr. Chairman: This Bill must be concluded by five o'clock. What time will the hon. Minister take?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: About 20 minutes.

Shri Mohsin: Time may be increased, Sir. There are quite a number of Members who want to participate.

Shri Nambiar: The session ends tomorrow.

Shri Mohsin: Tomorrow we are sitting.

Mr. Chairman: We will see—Shri Mohsin.

Shri Mohsin: Sir, this is no doubt a well-intentioned measure, but I am doubtful whether we will achieve the desired object. As has already been said, this measure has been brought just to stop the transfer of tickets for illegal considerations. This measure was once thought of by the Constituent Assembly in 1949. Then they wanted to bring the single-journey ticket holders also under the purview of sections 70 and 114 of the Railway Act. Later, that idea was dropped. I do not know why the Railway Minister has again thought it necessary to bring this measure in 1964.

Even here, in this Bill, he does not altogether prohibit the transfer of ticket of a single-journey ticket holder. He only prohibits transfer of tickets against which reservations of seats have been made. Therefore, this provision does not bar the transfer of

a single-journey ticket. It is qualified here with the words: "A ticket against which reservation of a seat or berth has been made, or a return ticket or season ticket..." In the case of a return ticket or season ticket it is not necessary that reservation should have been made. Reservation is compulsory in the case of a single-journey ticket holder and not in the case of a return ticket holder or a season ticket holder to bring it within the purview of this clause. I do not know why this distinction has been made. Even in the case of a passenger holding a ticket for a single journey, though he has not made any reservation, the transfer of ticket for illegal considerations ought to have been banned.

Then there is a proviso to this which says:

"Provided that nothing herein shall prevent mutual transfer of seats or berths reserved against proper tickets by passengers travelling by the same train."

This is conceivable, because some friends might mutually agree to interchange their berths or members of the same family might interchange their seats or berths. It is only to facilitate such persons that this proviso has been added.

In clause 4 there is no such distinction of a single-journey ticket holder, whether there is reservation or not. This proviso which is there in clause 3 ought to have been inserted in clause 4 also. Otherwise, it might create some complications. Whereas there is a proviso to section 70, there is no similar provision in section 114. It ought to have been provided in section 114 also.

Sir, blackmarketing is going on mainly in big cities like Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras on a large scale. Some strict vigilance on the part of the railway department would have stopped this. Instead of bringing this Bill, some

[Shri Mohsin]

strict vigilance on their part would have checked this. Many a time we see that seats are reserved on fictitious names—in the name of Members of Parliament, railway officials and so on—and the chart shows that all the seats are reserved. But while we actually travel we see so many seats vacant. This is not the work only of unsocial elements who are moving near about the railway stations. It is done with the active co-operation of the people in the railway department, especially the people who are in charge of booking. I have heard of the experience of many of my friends who could buy tickets and get reservation also even though the chart showed that all the seats were reserved. For this the blame is not only to be put on the unsocial elements moving about the railway stations and selling tickets. The people reserving the seats are also to be blamed. They reserve seats in fictitious names. Therefore it is actually done with the co-operation of the railway staff. This will have to be stopped.

Whether we can stop that with this measure is the question. As one of my friends pointed out, there are general names like "Mr. Iyer", "Mr. Ramaswamy" and so on. There may be so many "Iyers" and so many "Ramaswamys". If I travel in the name of "Mr. Iyer" who is going to identify me? The ticket does not bear anybody's photograph or signature. If a seat has been reserved in the name of "Mr. Iyer" anybody can travel calling himself "Mr. Iyer" till the end of the journey. Nobody can catch him. No inspector or official can go and challenge his identity, his name. He will travel till the end of his journey as "Mr. Iyer". I do not know how the Railway Administration can stop this unless there is some identifying sign on the ticket, either a signature—or some such things, of course a photo cannot be attached to every ticket. Some such device will have to be found out.

16.00 hrs.

Then, as many previous speakers have pointed out, we are only thinking of stopping the illegal transfer of tickets. We have to find out the reason why this business is going on, why people are buying tickets in the blackmarket at a higher prices, why people are engaged in buying and selling tickets in the blackmarket. As Shri Nambiar and Shri Trivedi have pointed out, it is mainly due to overcrowding of trains. Every year during the budget debate the Railway Minister comes forward and says that the railways have carried so many millions of passengers that year, as compared to a lesser number the previous year, the goods traffic has nearly doubled and so on. Naturally, one is very happy to hear all these things. Every time I hear it I begin to think how much more difficult it would be for the passengers to travel because neither the number of trains nor the number of bogies increases; only, the number of passengers increases every year which brings in profits to the railways. Since the railways are making good profits I do not see why they should not increase the number of trains. Whether you go to the Southern Railway, Central Railway or the Northern Railway everywhere there are complaints of overcrowding in trains.

We cannot blame the passenger who purchases a ticket at a higher rate for doing that. He has some urgent work to do in a particular place and he has no other mode of transport. So, he has to find out some way to get accommodation in the train. We cannot blame him if he purchases ticket in the blackmarket.

But, in this measure, we are punishing the passenger, because the purchase of a ticket at a higher rate is also a penal offence. Under this provision, he can be imprisoned for a period of three months or fined Rs. 250 or so, apart from the forfeiture of the

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ticket. The seller gets only a lesser punishment than the purchaser. The seller gets the money for selling the ticket. Further, it is very difficult to catch him. There is nothing in writing, no document no identity to bring him to book for selling the ticket. But the poor soul, the purchaser, the real passenger, who has got an urgent piece of work at a particular place, who has no other go except to travel by that train, if he has helplessly purchased a ticket at a higher rate, he is caught and the ticket is forfeited, because he is in possession of the ticket. He is also imprisoned or fined.

I would say it is an injustice on the passengers. The railways are neglecting their duty of providing increased transport facilities by increasing the number of trains to meet the increased traffic so that people will not bother to purchase tickets in the blackmarket. If only they do that, they can eliminate this evil of blackmarketing in tickets. Unless they do that, no measure of this type will solve the problem. So, the only choice for the Railway Ministry is to increase the number of trains.

Mr. Chairman: The discussion will have to conclude today. The Minister wants to reply. Further, there are amendments and they will take some time. So, I would request hon. Members not to take more time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Are we going to conclude discussion on this by 5 O'Clock? Is the other Bill going to be taken up today after this Bill?

Mr. Chairman: The discussion on this Bill will be concluded by 5 O'Clock.

Shri Muthu Gounder (Tiruppattur): Mr. Chairman, I will finish soon because I have not much to say. So far as the first provision is concerned, I have nothing to comment and I have no grievance about it, because it is about the misuse of ticket. Whether

it is done by X or by Y, he will have to face the consequences.

But my grievance is that the railways are not able to provide enough coaches or trains. While the passengers are increasing by about 25 per cent per year, government is able to provide only 5 per cent more of seats either by providing more coaches or by running new trains. As long as there is need for travel and as long as the railways are not in a position to meet the demand by providing more facilities for travel, blackmarketing in tickets will continue to be there; not only in railways, but in other aspects of life. So long as the railways are not seriously considering ways and means to provide facilities at least for the third class passengers by increasing the number of coaches or by running additional trains, no amount of rules and regulations and Bills of this nature will stop blackmarketing in tickets.

Today we find third class passengers dumped like cattle in trains. Here we are not concerned about first class or second class passengers. It is really regrettable that fifteen years after independence the condition of the facilities provided to the third class passengers today is worse than what it was before.

Here I can say with authority that in some railway offices, some petty officers are selling tickets at blackmarket rates. Many people have narrated to me their experience. Many of us who had to come here from Madras had on many occasions to pay Rs. 10 per ticket extra to get a seat. If we ask for a ticket at the counter the usual reply is "No ticket, Sir" irrespective of the class for which you ask. At the same time, some people there direct us to a railway ticket issuing officer who is sitting a little away. If we go there tickets are available and we can purchase them provided we pay Rs. 10 extra per ticket. It happened in Varanasi junction last year.

[Shri Muthu Gounder]

Now I will narrate what happened to me personally. That will give an idea as to how tickets are being misused. We generally go from Delhi to Madras direct. Some months ago, when I was taking my family to Madras I wanted to get into the train from Agra though the tickets were purchased from Delhi to Madras. The railway authorities said that though it is a direct ticket it is not possible for them to keep the coach vacant till Agra. I was convinced of it after seeing the biggest railway officer in Baroda House. I came back empty-handed after getting this reply. I thought that perhaps under the rules even if I purchase a ticket from Delhi to Madras it is not possible for me to enter the train at Agra. But when I came out of that office, a small petty official came to me and told me that everything could be arranged for a small sum of Rs. 5. He said that he can make arrangements for me to get into the train at Agra and the seat will be vacant till then. I was rather stunned. The thing was done and I was able to get into the train.

An hon. Member: Did you pay Rs. 5? [13]

Shri Muthu Gounder: It was done. I can give you the date as also the ticket number. This was done at that time. I was able to get into the train at Agra. Perhaps it may be irregular. But what I want to point out is, a thing which it was not possible to be done by the biggest officer of the railways because it was not allowed under the railway rules, was done by a petty railway official for a consideration of Rs. 5. It has not happened anywhere in the mofussil but in Delhi, the capital of India, in New Delhi Railway station. Not only that. In every city there is a railway ticket inspectors' group. People from Madras who have come here and settled in thousands, whenever they want to go to the South, they directly approach that inspec-

tors' group and they are able to get their tickets by paying only Rs. 5 extra. It is more or less open market business. Therefore, in my opinion, railway department is the headquarters of corruption. Because the demand is more for various reasons, more people want to travel in trains. People want to see the country or they have got some money. But the use of past tickets, or the misuse of tickets and everything is coming only on account of this. Therefore I want to say that the remedy lies not in passing such little Bills or in punishing anyone, but the remedy lies only in increasing the number of coaches and trains by running new and more trains wherever it is necessary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. It is actually aimed at bringing some improvement in the matter of reservations. Reservation by the railway staff to me is not as scandalous as has been painted by some of the Members of this hon. House. Sometimes we, the Members of Parliament, do not cancel our reservations. We are the privileged people and we can safely reserve from the reservation office in Parliament House, but at times when we are not going, we do not cancel our reservations. So, when some passengers reach there just when the train is about to start, naturally, in haste the railway employees, the conductor guards, have to appoint somebody. Sometimes they have not got even the waiting list, with the result that there are charges against the poor conductor guards that they are allotting seats after taking money. Two or three years ago, I know, there were black-market reservation rates, that is, Rs. 10/- for the upper berth; but now I do not think it is as bad as has been painted here.

But the whole question is not only of bringing forward legislation but of giving them proper training.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Training of what?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Traffic training, that is, how to control traffic and so on.

This is just a fraction of the problem; the magnitude of the problem is much more than what has been painted here in this House. In this connection I may submit that a good training centre was existing in Sealdah, known as the Traffic Training school, where hundreds of young boys, science graduates and even matriculates in some cases, were being trained. Suddenly the ex-Railway Minister took a decision that this training institution should be shifted to Dhanbad. I do not know what was the reason behind it. Not only I but so many hon. Members of Parliament were surprised to know that at this hour when we want to conserve our resources for other priority works in the Railways another building was being constructed in Dhanbad at a cost of nearly Rs. 40 lakhs just to shift this particular training institution from Sealdah. I represented and I have got a letter from the hon. Minister, Shri Dasappa, for whom I have the greatest regard—it is not that I have no regard for the Deputy Minister; I have equal regard for him also—justifying this transfer. When I read the contents of that letter, I was surprised to find that there was no justification but it was sought to be justified because some decision had been taken to shift it from West Bengal to Bihar. If that was done purely from a parochial point of view, it is a different matter. I am a Bengali born in Punjab and brought up in UP. I am a citizen of this country first.

Shrimati Vimla Devi (Eluru):
Adopted by Andhra.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not mind going to Andhra if I am invited.

Mr. Chairman: Living mostly in Delhi.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But I am saying this that this is being shifted to Dhanbad.

For the information of this House and for your information, Mr. Chairman, I would read out the recommendation of the Report of the Railway Technical Training Schools Committee of 1961 when it said:—

“The Traffic School of the Eastern Railway at Sealdah should be transferred elsewhere and for this, Kalyani may be a likely site.”

Kalyani is only 35 miles from Calcutta. It was a new township growing under the wise guidance of the late, lamented Dr. B. C. Roy. Because they wanted to remove the congestion from Calcutta, they recommended this place, Kalyani and said:—

“Kalyani may be a likely site, in view of the proximity to the Technical School in the Kanchrapara Workshop and the new University at Kalyani. The Eastern Railway Accounts School at Bandel may also be transferred there.”

It is not that this Committee recommended the transfer of this particular institute only from Sealdah to Kalyani but they also suggested that the Accounts School at Bandel should also be transferred to Kalyani. I would request the hon. Minister not to play with the lives of those apprentices who are getting proper training in Sealdah. If Sealdah is more congested, another site can be had. The cooperative society of that particular place can be utilised for the purpose. I have a suggestion in this regard. This is not the only problem. We have to control the terrific traffic in this country that is increasing day by day. People are interested in sight-seeing. Some people are unemployed and they move in the trains also. They have no place to stay. There are certain difficulties that are confronting this country and more travelling will be necessary for

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

completion of our Plans, etc. Naturally, all this cannot be avoided. So, we want proper trained personnel to guide the traffic. It is not only the reservation clerk or the booking clerk. It cannot be done unless we have got trained personnel to guide the traffic. I have a suggestion to make in this regard. Regarding the shortage of accommodation and inadequate facilities, the recommendation of the Railway Technical School Committee vide para 191 and 131 was made in 1961 when things were quite different as compared to the present circumstances obtaining. Additional space has been acquired in the shape of released assets of rooms housing the Senior Cooperative Credit Society as well as the old Control Office building. Thus, at present, the space under jurisdiction of the school is quite adequate for building a big school. I am sure the Railway Ministry will consider this. I have an earnest request to make to the hon. Deputy Railway Minister and through him to the Members of the Railway Board to revise their decision. I am not saying that this Institute should not be transferred because it is in West Bengal and because it is in Sealdah. This additional expenditure of Rs 40 lakhs or Rs. 42 lakhs can be utilised in the best interest of the Railway administration elsewhere. This particular institute should not be shifted. That is my request. I support this Bill and I request the hon. Deputy Railway Minister to kindly give a second thought to this matter. I do not want a definite reply, 'Yes' or 'No', immediately at the spur of the moment. He may say that "once it has been communicated to the Member of Parliament that this is going to be done, so my reply is the negative." That is not the correct way to reply to the debate. I would only request him to give a second thought to it and to appoint a technical committee or a reviewing committee and see that the decision is changed and that this Institute remains in Sealdah

and then expansion programme can take place. The additional expenditure to expand the present Institute at Sealdah will be hardly Rs. 10 to 12 lakhs whereas if you want to shift it to Dhanbad, it will be Rs. 42 lakhs.

With these words, I support the Bill.

16.19 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, quite a large number of hon. Members have participated in this debate. It is gratifying to know that all of them welcomed the Bill and said that this Bill is acceptable. But they said, "Please do not be content with this. This is not all. The evil of dealing with these reserved tickets, the evil of overcrowding and all that will not be solved by merely legislating this." Sir, we do not claim that all the difficulties of the 3rd Class passengers or the 1st class passengers will be solved by this amendment alone. This has got a limited purpose. Mr. Nambiar said, "You are escaping from reality. The real thing to do is to increase the number of trains, put more coaches, run them faster and all that." There is no difference of opinion on that. That is agreed. But the question is of want of resources and the line capacity and so on. It is not that we are not willing to put more trains on the rails it is not that we are not willing to strengthen the trains; it is not that we are not willing to run them faster, but there are certain inherent difficulties in the situation. Every hon. Member has suggested the same thing, namely that we should run more trains, we should run them at greater speed and we should strengthen them. In recent years, we have added a number of trains. We have strengthened almost every train, and we have speeded up the trains subject to the line capacity, line works, track

repairs and renewals, engineering works and so on. During the exodus season as we are having today, we run a number of special trains. Last year, I think we ran 15 of them from Delhi to Madras, 26 trains from Bombay to Cochin, 66 trains from Bombay to Ahmedabad and Viramgaon, 6 trains from Bombay to Varanasi and another 2 or so Lucknow and so on.

Shri Nambiar: That shows that there is capacity, without capacity how would it have been possible to run them?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: My hon. friend is so clever that he immediately jumps at this point and says that there is line capacity. But I may tell him that we are doing it at a great pitch; we are sacrificing the goods traffic in order to accommodate the passenger traffic and see that they are carried to their places of destination; this cannot be the normal feature.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why should you not run mixed trains, half goods and half passenger trains?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Mixed trains will be slower than passenger trains because they must pick up the goods also all along the route. My hon. friend wants fast trains, and at the same time, he asks for mixed trains. I do not know how that is possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: We are having mixed economy. We can have mixed trains also.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: Why not have double-decker trains?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Probably, my hon. friend has recently returned from Bombay where she must have seen double-decker buses, I suppose. Then, what will happen to the bridges, tunnels etc.?

Shrimati Renuka Barkataki (Barpeta). When they come to power, they will introduce it.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We have done all that is possible, and we are still doing it.

Now, I want to be clear about three points. Shri Mohsin raised this point as to why we were not penalising the transfer of unreserved single journey tickets. There are very valid reasons for it. I have looked into the earlier debate. In the Report of the Select Committee which went into this matter in the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), there is only a very brief reference. They have not given the reasons. But they have stated:

"Some of us feel that the existing law has deliberately refrained from including an ordinary ticket under section 70 which prohibits the transfer of return and season tickets and that no change in the law is called for. On a vote being taken, they were equally divided in their opinion with the result that this clause had to be deleted and the *status quo* maintained."

This is all that I find in the Select Committee's report of 1949. But the valid reasons are these. Supposing Shri Mohsin wants to go and he buys a ticket, but for some reasons or the other, he is not able to go but he wants to send his son. Should that ticket be or not be transferable? I think that there should be no objection to transferring that ticket provided there is no reservation. The obligation to provide accommodation arises only when the reservation is obtained. Till then, there is no obligation cast on the railways to provide accommodation.

Shri Nambiar: They have only to sell the ticket and get the money and not be obliged to provide a seat?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: My hon. friend may ask me what the remedy

[Shri S. V. Ramaswamy]

is, when a person purchases only a single journey ticket. There are three ways open to him. Firstly, within three hours of the departure of the train, he can claim a refund. Secondly, if he must, he can go in a lower class and then claim the difference between the fares for the higher class and the lower class in which he is actually travelling, and thirdly he can go as he likes, squeeze himself in and get along as best as he can. These are the three alternatives. We have thought over this matter, and this has been deliberately omitted, or, if we include unreserved single journey tickets, also then there may be a lot of difficulties. Sir, we have confined ourselves to the limited purpose of punishing trading in single journey tickets for which reservation has been obtained.

The second point that I would like to clarify in this connection is this, and that is in regard to section 67. Section 67 provides for the case in which tickets have been issued for trains not having room available for additional passengers.

Sub-section (1) of section 67 says:

"Fares shall be deemed to be accepted and tickets to be issued subject to the condition of there being room available in the train for which the tickets are issued".

It is very clearly stated that there is no obligation cast on the railways to provide accommodation, even though the ticket has been sold. Sub-section (2) says:

"A person to whom a ticket has been issued and for whom there is no room available in the train for which the ticket was issued shall on returning the ticket within three hours after the departure of the train be entitled to have his fare at once refunded"

Sub-section (3);

"A person for whom there is no room available in the class of carriage for which he has purchased a ticket and who is obliged to travel in a carriage of a lower class shall be entitled on delivering up his ticket to a refund of the difference between the fare paid by him and the fare payable for the class of carriage in which he travelled".

These are the remedies.

There is also a misapprehension about the position of the travel agents. I find a number of amendments here to the effect that that clause should be deleted. It should not be deleted because we are having travel agents for certain specific purposes. There are three different types of agents—travel agents, out agents and city agents. Each one of them has got a different function. The agents who are authorised to issue tickets other than railway servants are city booking agents, recognised travel agents and out-agents. At present, no quotas have been allotted to travel agents. Separate quotas which they were having before have since been cancelled.

The procedure for the booking of reserved accommodation by travel agents based on the recommendations of the Commercial Committee in June 1959 is reproduced below:

"The system of allotment of quotas to travel agents for reservation that exists be discontinued and that reservation on tickets issued by travel agents be allowed in the normal way at the railway reservation counter subject to the following conditions:

(1) reservation by telephone will be allowed only after the first three hours of opening of the reservation offices. It will be open to the administration to vary this

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period according to local conditions. Such a telephonic reservation should be confirmed by a proper requisition to be sent according to the stipulated procedure.

(2) There is no objection to travel agents sending their representatives to stand in the queues from the opening time, but one representative will be allowed to reserve at a time accommodation in one train for one destination only for either (a) one family or (b) one party not exceeding four in number, 'party' being defined as persons intending to travel together such as delegates to a conference.

(3) The number of berths to be reserved by travel agents by a particular train or trains may be restricted to a fixed number at the discretion of the Chief Commercial Superintendent of the Railway concerned".

Based on these, no quotas are allotted to travel agents. On the other hand, a ceiling has been fixed on the berths that can be booked by the travel agents along with the general public by certain trains by which the demand for reserved accommodation is generally heavy—the Frontier Mail, Gujarat Mail, Saurashtra Mail etc. ex-Bombay.

Next come out agents who function practically as a regular railway station at a place far away from rail hands. They are allotted quotas in a few cases—Shillong, Kalimpong, Ranchi Town, Nainital, Kodaikanal etc. The quotas have been fixed by the individual railway administration depending on the demand and availability of reserved accommodation.

Then I come to the third category. At present, city booking agents in big cities are given certain quotas of third class sleepers and sitting accommodation. These quotas are also fixed by the railway administrations keep-

ing in view the demand and availability of such accommodation. If the quota allotted to the city booking agent is not utilised upto five days before the day departure of the train, such unused quota reverts to the railway for the use of the general public.

Therefore, it is wrong to think that these travel agents are misusing any quota that has been allotted. As I mentioned, no quota has been allotted to them, and they have got to stand there through their representative in the queue just as anybody else.

The other points Shri Trivedi was raising were not quite relevant. It is interesting to note that there are some conflicts in certain places between the travelling ticket examiners and the GRP. It is very unfortunate, it should not be so, because we of the railways, the T. TEs. and others, have no powers of investigation or prosecution. If there is an offence committed, we have got to depend on the GRP. They are to register the case, they are to investigate, and they are to prosecute. Accordingly to the law, they are the persons authorised to do all these things. If the GRP, who are under the State Government, fail to co-operate with the railway authorities, it is a very unfortunate situation. We should certainly, on further information, take it up with the State Governments concerned to see that there is better co-operation between the GRP and the railway staff.

Our friend Shri Bhattacharya and many others said that oftentimes it is said that there are no vacancies, that the reservations are full, but when we actually go to the station we find berths going vacant. This is an unfortunate experience. Recently we made a survey of the reservations which were not cancelled. One hon. Member mentioned about M.Ps. not cancelling their reservations. I will not mention about it now, but there are other pass holders who have not cared to cancel the reservations.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: Punish them.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: In New Delhi Station we took the statistics. In March, I believe about 6,000 pass holders other than M.Ps.—their count is different—asked for reservation. Of these 58 cancelled their reservations; 527 did not turn up at the station at all. This is a very serious situation. It is very revealing. It is because of this that we are going to take stringent measures, because Members of Parliament have complained that it is the railway employee pass holders and other pass holders who get reservation for nothing, and abuse their privilege; they do not care to cancel the reservation and make that reservation available for others who are in need.

Shri S. M. Banerje.: Ghost passengers.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: They are not ghosts. They sometimes reserve and do not go. I will come to the ghosts later.

We are now taking a serious attitude towards these pass holders. We are now thinking why we should not place them on a par with the ordinary citizen of the land. If the ordinary citizen reserves and does not cancel it, he has got to pay a penalty. Why should not such a penalty be imposed upon a pass holder also? He has got the privilege of a pass. Should he, in addition, have the privilege also to abuse that privilege? Should he not care to inform the railway administration that he is not going. We are thinking on these lines, and we will take very serious steps to see that if passholders make these reservations, they are equally careful to see that they are cancelled if they are not going. The one way to see that they conform to this attitude of correctness and sense of duty is to impose a monetary penalty for not cancelling it. This, I think, will be a corrective.

Shri Fatehsinhrao (Baroda): Will it include M.P.s?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I will not touch upon it now, because it is a delicate matter. We will think about it. If hon. Members come to know that a number of reservations made on their behalf has also not been cancelled, though they are not so much as other pass holders, I am sure the hon. Members will rise to the occasion; when they are told that so many reservations have not been cancelled, those people did not turn up. I am sure hon. Members will hereafter see to it that they are as eager to cancel the reservations made by them as they are eager to get them.

Shri Nambiar: Very good.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: My friend Shri Nambiar raised a point that reservations were made in the name of Krishnaswami and Party or family and all that. It is not possible hereafter. They have got to give names and the correct address. Unless the names are there, we will not issue a sort of a blank cheque saying so and so and party; names will have to be given; these names will be checked. My friends ask: what is your means or method or machinery for identification? That is the real question. I do not fancy that everybody will jump into the train and go in the name of somebody else in the berth reserved for somebody else. There may be some cases but they could be found out if persons who travel in the compartment and who may be knowing these things cooperate with the railway authorities; we should be able to know whether that person is the real person or whether it is a case of impersonation. If we are able to find it out, we shall be able to check that evil also.

My hon. friend Shri Nambiar mentioned about the Supreme Court Judgment which is not really relevant but since it came up, I would like to clarify this point. We are as solicitous to the railway employees as my hon. friends on the other side. He is a labour leader no doubt. We

in the Railway Administration are also as much interested in the welfare of the Railway employees as anybody else and we would like to keep them as contented as possible. We would like to see that justice is done. In this particular matter there has been no victimisation. These cases have been examined, re-examined and re-re-examined; there have been so many examinations and there is nothing wrong. If all of them who have been removed under section 149 are not restored, it is because there is such a thing as the law of limitation. Things cannot be done unless it is within the particular period. If the directives that we have given is not according to the law, the remedy is still open to them but according to the advice given to us by the Law Ministry, the law of limitation, section 120 will apply in this case and no person after six years can apply for reinstatement.

Shri Nambiar: That will lead to more litigations.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: We are a Government: we cannot hold ourselves liable to further action by other parties. There is the financial liability also. There is the Auditor General and there are so many checks and balances and unless we respect the law of the land with regard to the law of limitation, the administration itself will be questioned as to the propriety.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: If they do not claim the arrears of pay and allowances but only want their seniority with retrospective effect . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But that has nothing to do with the present Bill.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: Yes, Sir; that has nothing to do with the present Bill. . . . (*Interruptions.*)

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Refer the matter to the Attorney General.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: There are one or two amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He is not here; they may not be moved. We may take it up when we take up clauses.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I think I have fairly covered all the points.

Shri Nambiar: The fact remains that there is no capacity for travelling. That is all.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: That fact remains. Now, Shri Mohsin raised another point of view and said that the seller of the ticket is not at such a great advantage as the buyer. True enough. The law can only place them on a par with each other. As in the case of corruption, where the giver is as much liable as a taker, here also, we want to punish the seller as well as the buyer.

Shri Mohsin: The punishment is more.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I am answering that. The seller sells a ticket and he goes away. He will disown having sold it. But the question is, "why did you buy". I am going to punish the buyer so that if the buyer does not buy, where is the seller? My hon. friend is a lawyer. He knows that we have incorporated the well known maxim of the Roman law into our law of contracts: *caveat emptor*—purchaser beware. Let every purchaser beware, whether he is purchasing the right thing, and if he knows that he is going to be punished—not merely by surrendering the ticket but also by paying a fine and undergoing imprisonment—nobody will dare to buy a ticket that way. Therefore, the trade of the seller will also go down. The sellers will disappear. My hon. friend suggested that a notice boards should be put up to the effect that the buyer will have to surrender the ticket,

[Shri S. V. Ramaswamy]

losing so much, and he will be liable to punishment. I think it is not really necessary because the paper will be publicising what the contents of this Bill are. There is no need to put up a board at all. It may be perhaps broadcast also. Therefore, the people will come to know that any purchase of tickets outside the booking office, from others, from unauthorised agents is invalid, and not merely invalid but he will be liable to prosecution and punishment. If people come to know this, this evil will go down. But it is not that by this amendment all the problems of the railways are solved; not all the problems and deficiencies of the railways are solved; not all the sufferings of the third-class passengers or the passengers generally are solved. The difficulties are still there. So far as this matter, this one item is concerned, we are trying to plug this loophole and see that it does not lead to misuse. That is the reason why we have brought this Bill.

Shri Mohsin: One point has to be clarified about this matter. Though it came up for discussion in the Constituent Assembly in 1949, I want to know why it was dropped, and what are the special reasons for bringing it now?

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I read to the House the relevant paragraphs from the Select Committee report in respect of the Constituent Assembly. Possibly, they must have thought that a single return ticket should not also be included in this. It would not be possible to transfer it to the son, or the nephew or the uncle, in case of urgency, in the case where the person who purchased the ticket could not go. They must have thought that the obligation of the railways arises only if there is reservation, and if there is no reservation the passenger has got to shift for himself as best as he can.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Railways Act, 1890, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2.— (Amendment of section 66)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does Shri K. L. More want to move his amendment?

Shri K. L. More: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3.— (Substitution of new section for section 70 Prohibition against transfer of certain tickets).

Shri K. L. More: I move.

Page 1, after line 18, insert—

"Provide further that nothing herein shall prevent mutual transfer of seats of berths reserved against proper tickets by passengers belonging to a marriage party, or a party of students belonging to an educational institution or a party consisting of the members of the same party."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has already spoken about it.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: The reply to it is this. In this amendment, my hon. friend wants the exchange of tickets and the reservation for marriage parties, students, and so on. This is very restrictive. In this amendment he does not say whether it is by the same train and also whether it should be on the same day. Suppose he travels by train No. 1 for today and some party has reservation in train No. 2 the next day. Can these be exchanged? The proviso covers what he has got in his mind. The proviso says:

"Provided that nothing herein shall prevent mutual transfer of seats or berths reserved against proper tickets by passengers travelling by the same train."

This is wide in scope and covers what he has got in his mind. Suppose there is a party of 10 third class passengers. Suppose there is another party of 10 who have bought tickets for second class. We have no objection to the 10 third class passengers exchanging their seats with the 10 second class passengers. We have no objection to that provided they adjust among themselves, and it is in the same train on the same day. So, the proviso covers it and there is no need for the amendment.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I shall now put Shri K. L. More's amendment to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is he moving his amendments to clause 4?

Shri K. L. More: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That clause 4 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri S. V. Ramaswamy: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed

The motion was adopted.

16.48 hrs.

**DURGAH KHAWAJA SAHEB
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Durgah Khawaja Saheb Act, 1955, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

This is a very simple Bill and I do not therefore propose to make any long speech on this Bill. This Bill is only necessary in order to fill a lacuna. Under the Act which was passed, there is a clause which provides that:

"It shall be lawful for the Nazim or any person authorised by him in this behalf to solicit and receive on behalf of the Durgah any nazars or offerings from any person; notwithstanding anything contained in any rule of law or decision to the contrary, no person other than the Nazim or any person authorised by him in this behalf shall receive or be entitled to receive the nazars or offerings on behalf of the Durgah."

When this Bill was passed on the recommendation of the Ghulam Hasan Committee, the committee had also made another recommendation that, while the Nazim is authorised in this way to make the collections for the maintenance of the Durgah, which is one of the most respected shrines in India and where literally tens of thousands of people from all over the country and belonging to all faiths come and pay their tributes of respect and regard, excepting the authorised persons, others should not make

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

any collections. Further any collections made in the precincts should be regarded as collections for the Durgah itself and not for anybody's private or personal use. Unfortunately, in spite of these clear rules, sometimes there have been violations. Consequently, we are incorporating into law another recommendation which was made by that committee at that time that any such collection should be made a penal offence. That is the amendment which is proposed to be made through this amending Bill. The amendment says:

"Whoever solicits or receives any nazars or offerings in contravention of the provisions of subsection (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees."

This will certainly stop any kind of unfair or unjust exactions.

At the same time, to protect the officers and to ensure that they are not in any way put to any difficulty, there is a further sub-clause that those who operate within the limits of law and on behalf of the Durgah shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

This Bill, Sir, is a very simple Bill, and it received the unanimous support of the other House. I am sure that this House will also extend the same support to this Bill.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Durgah Khawaja Saheb Act, 1955, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विधेयक के बारे में कोई दो राय जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य न अभी कहा इस सदन में नहीं होंगे। मंत्री

महोदय ने अभी फरमाया है कि अजमेर शरीफ में कम से कम लाखों लोग आज भी जाते हैं। मैं ने देखा है कि वह एक ऐसी जगह है, अजमेर शरीफ हाँ या निजामुद्दीन हाँ, जहाँ-जहाँ भी ऐसी दरगाहें हैं वह हिन्दू-मुसलमान इतिहाद की एक मिसाल हैं। मैं ने देखा है कि हम लोग जब बच्चे होते थे और आम तौर से किसी का बच्चा बीमार होता था, भले ही वह किसी ब्राह्मण का लड़का क्यों न हो, उस बीमार लड़के के लिए वह दरगाह में जाते थे और मन्त्रों मानते थे और यह इवादन करते थे कि उनका लड़का जल्दी से अच्छा हो जाये, उसे सेहत बख्शी जाय। उस के बारे में मैं ने खूब देखा कि हमारी मायायें जो कि परदातर्कित होती थी और वह हिन्दू धर्म का मानने वाली होती हुई भी अक्सर उन दरगाहों में मन्त्रों के तौर पर चादर आदि चढ़ाया करती थी। इस लिये मैं समझता हूँ कि उस जमाने की याद अगर हम लोग करें और हमारे देश में अगर सैकुलरिज्म की भावना हो तो आज चाहे वह मस्जिदें हों या गुम्बारे हों या कोई भी इवादन करने की जगह हो उन की हिफाजत करना इस सरकार का फर्ज है।

जिस तरीके से कि इस बिल में कहा गया है कि कभी-कभी लोग नाजायज फायदा उस का उठाया करते हैं और उस के बारे में कहा यह गया है :—

"Whoever solicits or receives any nazars or offerings in contravention of the provisions of subsection (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees."

मुझे कभी-कभी सिर्फ एक खतरा मालूम होता है कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि इस बिल के लागू करने से अगर कोई किसी की सेहत की बेहतरी के लिये ताकि उसे शफा जल्दी हो जाय, अगर कोई चादर भी चढ़ाना चाहे वहाँ पर और कहीं वहाँ जा रहते हैं उन्होंने ने उस को ले लिया तो उस को इस बिल के मुताबिक

कही ऐसा न हों कि चादर चढ़ाने वाला और उस चादर को लेने वाला दोनों कहीं जेल के अन्दर न चले जायें ।

इसलिये मैं यह कहना हूँ कि पैसा दिया जाता है वह ठीक है, खैरात बांटी जाती है वह भी ठीक है । मैं ने इन मजारों में जा कर देखा कि इन दरगाहों में जैसे कि अजमेर शरीफ की दरगाह में कब्बाल आते हैं । वहाँ पर हर साल जितने भी हमारे देश के अच्छे अच्छे कब्बाल हैं या जितने भी गाने वाले हैं वह वहाँ पर आते हैं ख्वाह क्लासिकल गाने वाले हों या मीडन संग गाने वाले हों, कब्बाल हों सब लोग हर साल वहाँ पहुँचते हैं । वह वहाँ पहुँच कर खुद चादरें चढ़ाते हैं, दरगाह में बैठ कर अपनी कब्बाली और गिन बगीरह सुनाते हैं और एक पैसा उम या नहीं लेते हैं । वह तो वहाँ पर केवल जिघारत हासिल करने जाते हैं और चादर चढ़ा कर और दंड, चार आंसू बहा कर वे लोग वापिस चले जाते हैं । इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि इस कानून का ताजायज इस्तेमाल वहाँ पर न हो बगीरह रिश्वत लेने वाले, खैरात के नाम से रिश्वत लेने वाले हमारे देश में कम से कम टहल है । मसल मशहूर ही है कि कोई एक साहब रिश्वत लिया करते थे । उन की रिश्वत से तंग आ कर उन को यह कहा गया कि तुम नदी के किनारे जा कर बैठो और ऐसा इस्लिये किया गया ताकि वहाँ पर तो वह रिश्वत नहीं ले सकेंगे । लेकिन उन हजरत ने नदी के किनारे बैठ कर जहाजों को रोक दिया, नावों को रोक दिया और उन से कहा कि देखो आगे मत बढ़ना ; देखते नहीं हो कि मैं लहरें गिन रहा हूँ और अगर तुम आगे आये तो मेरी लहरें टूट जायेंगी । लाचार हो कर उन को आगे बढ़ने के लिए उन हजरत को रिश्वत देनी पड़ी । इसलिये जो रिश्वत लेने वाले हैं वह तो किसी न किसी तरह लहरों के गिनने के बहाने से ही रिश्वत वसूल कर ही लेंगे । इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि माननीय मंत्री इस के बारे में देखें।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि जितने भी यह दरगाह शरीफ हैं उन की पूरी तरीके से हिफाजत की जाये और आज खास कर मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब के दौरान इस चीज का पेलान करें कि हमारे मुक्त हिन्दुस्तान में मंजुलरिजम का झंडा फहरा रहा है और इसलिये यहाँ पर हर एक नगरिक की चहे वह हिन्दू हो, मुसलमान हो, सिक्ख हो, ईसाई हों, सब धर्मों के मानने वालों की पूरी तरह से हिफाजत की जायेगी । मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर आज हम लोग इग वात को कहे तो पाकिस्तान में साम्प्रदायिकता के आधार पर, और धर्म को आधार बना कर अल्पसंख्यकों पर जो अत्याचार किये जा रहे हैं, यह एक जबरदस्त नमाचा उन के मुँह पर होगा और यह कहा जायगा कि यह वह हिन्दुस्तान है जहाँ पर हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिक्ख और ईसाई सब लोग खुशहाली में रह सकने हैं ।

इस के अलावा जो दूसरी चीज मेरी आंखों के सामने है वह यह भी है कि जितने भी दरगाह इस तरीके से हिन्दुस्तान में हैं उन के बारे में पूछताछ की जाये । अभी कलकत्ते में जो रायट हुआ था, उस के दौरान कलकत्ते के पान जो मौलानी की दरगाह है उस में भी शायद कुछ लोग जबरदस्ती घुस आये थे और उस को नुकसान पहुँचाने की कोशिश की थी । इन तमाम चीजों को हमें अपने भाइयों की अमानत के तौर पर समझना चाहिये । मैं समझता हूँ कि हम में से किसी को यह हक नहीं है कि हम उस पर ध्यानत करें और उस अमानत की पूरी तरह से हिफाजत न करें । मेरा यह कहना है कि यह उस वक्त की चीजें चली आ रही हैं, चिश्ती साहब या ख्वाजा साहब या और भी हमारे देश में जो श्रीलिया लोग पैदा हुए, पैगम्बर पैदा हुए, मैं समझता हूँ कि उन के बारे में हमारे देश में कम से कम बड़ी इज्जत होनी चाहिये जैसे कि इज्जत हम दादू और कबीर आदि संतों को देते हैं । हमारे देश में कबीर, दादू या और भी

[श्री स० म० बनर्जी]

संत पैदा हुए थे और उन में कभी हिन्दू, मुसलमान का सवाल ही नहीं आया था। मैं समझता हूँ कि कहें ऐसा इन्स्टीट्यूशन है और मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन शाइंस में बैठ कर लोग इबादत करें और वह उस तरह में दरअसल हिन्दू, मुस्लिम इतिहाद का एक मुजम्सिमा बन जाते हैं। यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि ऐसी मुकद्दस जगहों की पूरी तरह में हिफाजत की जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा कहना सिर्फ एक ही है कि इन तमाम चीजों को नाजायज तरीके से इस्तेमाल न किया जाय। मुझे कर्मा-कर्मो, खतरा यह मालूम होता है और मैं ने यह देखा है कि अभी जब लोग अजमेर शरीफ जाते हैं जो लोग वहाँ पर जाया करते हैं उन्होंने एक मामूली सी गियाअत यह मांगी थी कि उन की बर्सेज को टैक्स में बरी कर कर दिया जाय। लेकिन राजस्थान की सरकार ने उस को आज तक नहीं माना। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो जियारत हासिल करने के लिए या नियाज हासिल करने के लिये इबादतगाह में जाते हैं तो कम से कम इबादत की जगह को तो टैक्स में बरी कर दिया जाय। उस में भी उन से रीसेजस टैक्स लिया जाय तो उन को बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। मुझे मालूम है कि कानपुर से करीब करीब दस बसेज गई थीं और उस में २५० हमारे भाई और छोटी छोटी बहनें परेशान हो गयीं थीं क्योंकि उन को राजस्थान के बौरडर पर रोका गया और वे तकरीबन तीन रात वहाँ पर रह कर उस जाड़े में ठिठुर गयीं। ऐसी चीजें कम से कम नहीं होनी चाहिये। हमारे देश में यह चीजें कोई नई नहीं आई हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि इन चीजों की हिफाजत करने में हिन्दू-मुस्लिम इतिहाद बढ़ेगा।

मैं थोड़ी बहुत उर्दू जानता हूँ। आज यह जो हिन्दू, मुसलमान का सवाल अबसर उठ जाया करते हैं उन को मैं बताना चाहता

हूँ और मैं समझता हूँ कि उर्दू पढ़े हुए लोग इस नज्म को बखूबी जानते होंगे :—

“मजहब नहीं सिखाता आपस में बैर रखना, हिन्दू है हम बतन हैं, हिन्दोस्तां हमारा।” अगर हम इस चीज को दरगुजर करें और सदा अपने सामने रखें तो यह हिन्दू, मुसलमान का सवाल कर्मो हमारे सामने नहीं आयेगा। हम उस मशहूर शायर का यह शेर अपने सामने रखें

श्री श्यामलाल सराफ : (जम्मू तथा काश्मीर) : जिन्होंने यह कहा था वह हिन्दुस्तान में बाहर चले गये।

श्री स० म० बनर्जी : ठीक है वह एक कवि थे और वह यहाँ से चले गये लेकिन इस से क्या हुआ ? उन की लिखी हुई वह चीज आज भी हमारे सामने उर्सी तरह में मौजूद है। इसलिये मेरा कहना यह है कि आज इन चीजों की हिफाजत करें। मुश्किलों की हिफाजत पाकिस्तान में इस तरीके में नहीं की जा रही है, मदिरों की हिफाजत पाकिस्तान में नहीं की जा रही है। वहाँ पर धर्म के नाम में एक अधर्म फैलाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। उस का जबाब एवाही हो सकता है कि हम अपने देश को इन छोटा-छोटी धार्मिक संस्थाओं की हिफाजत कर के कम से कम हिन्दू-मुस्लिम इतिहाद का नारा दें ताकि हमारे देश में सैकुलरिज्म की भावना हमेशा के लिए बरकरार रह सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करते हुए मंत्रों महोदय सफिर निवेदन करूंगा कि कम से कम यह देखा जाय कि उन की पूरी तरह से हिफाजत हो। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि रूस में जिस के लिये कि कहते हैं कि वह धर्म को नहीं मानता है लेकिन रूस में भी हर धार्मिक संस्था की पूरी हिफाजत होती है।

श्री कपूर सिंह (लुधियाना) : नवैश्वन।

श्री स० श्री० बनर्जी : श्री कपूर सिंह इस पर क्वैश्चन कर रहे हैं लेकिन मैं उन को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि यह हकीकत है कि समरकंद में जो एक दरगाह है उस की अच्छी तरह से हिफाजत की गई है। मैं श्री कपूर सिंह को इतना ही कहूँगा कि उन को वहाँ के लिए पासपोर्ट मिलने में दिक्कत तो होगी नहीं, अगर उन को जाने की दिक्कत न हो तो वह किसी एक बैलीगेशन में वहाँ जा कर खुद देख लें कि मैं सही कह रहा हूँ या नहीं।

मेरे दोस्त श्री राजा राम शास्त्री जोकि इस सदन के सदस्य हैं, काफी दिन पहले वह एक भ्रालोचक का दृष्टिकोण से कर कस गये थे और बाकई में उन्होंने अपनी आँखों से देखा कि वहाँ पर मुसलमानों की क्या हालत है। वह वहाँ की मस्जिद तैमूरी में गये। उन्होंने लोगों को नमाज पढ़ते हुए देखा। उन्होंने मुल्तार्थों को अमामा पहनते हुए देखा और यह देखा कि किस तरह से अजान हो रही है और मस्जिद बन रही है। उन्होंने वहाँ पर हजारों मुसलमानों को सजदे और

रुकूअ की हालत में देखा। उन्होंने देखा कि वहाँ पर मुसलमान किस तरह से अपने धर्म का पालन कर रहे हैं। जब समरकन्द में खुदा को न मानने वाले मस्जिदों की हिफाजत कर सकते हैं, तो फिर हिन्दुस्तान में धर्म को मानने वालों के लिये यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि वे अपनी मस्जिदों और दूसरे पब्लि स्थानों की हिफाजत करें।

श्री श्यामलाल सराफ : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं इस बिल की पूरे दिल से ताईद करता हूँ। जो जजबात अभी मेरे मोहतरिम दोस्त, बनर्जी साहब, ने जाहिर किये हैं, मैं उन की भी ताईद करता हूँ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue tomorrow.

17.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, the 6th May, 1964/Vaisakha 16, 1886 (Saka).